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William Thomas Stead

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INDEX TO VOL. XXVI. OF REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

- d'Ache, Caran, 402
 Addams's "Miss Jane" "Democracy and Social Ethics," 93
 Aerial Navigation, see Ballooning
 Africa (see also Egypt):
 The Transvaal, the Orange Free State, the War, and the South African Question:
 Peace in South Africa, 7, 43, 117
 The Peace of Vereeniging—and after? (illustrated), 32
 Return of the Troops, 118
 The Boer Generals, 230 (illustrated), 248
 General Lucas Meyer (illustrated), 118, 250
 General de Wet on the War, 631
 Re-stocking the Farms, 120
 The Boer Generals at Downing Street, 347-350, 396
 The Question of Amnesty, 347
 Lord Kitchener's Pledges, 347-350
 Mr. Chamberlain's Bad Faith, 346-350, 459-460
 The Government Grant, 349-350
 The Question of a Loan, 350
 The Generals' Manifesto, 350
 The Boer Generals and Mr. Chamberlain, 459
 The Boer Generals in Berlin, 459
 Lord Milner's Failure, 346, 460
 The Treatment of the Natives, 163
 The Labour Question in South Africa, 487
 The Outlook in South Africa, 270, 460
 Mr. Chamberlain's Visit to South Africa, 453-454, 460, 603
 Imperial Progress, 603
 The Suspension of the Cape Constitution, 7, 120, 163
 The Outlook at the Cape, 231
 Jan Hofmeyr and the Africander Bond, 345, 552
 Alfred Cartwright, 119
 Ex-President Kruger (illustrated), 578
 Ex-President Steyn (with portrait), 248
 General von Goltz on the Boer War, 268-269
 The Boers and the Empire, 485, 553
 Protest of the Boers, 586
 What the War has taught Us, 49, 67
 War as an Investment, 230
 The War Commission, 455
 The Close of the Year, 553
 Relics of the War, 586
 Books on the War, 631
 Mr. Markham and Messrs. Wernher, Beit, and Co., 231
 The Transvaal Mines, 42
 Trade Prospects, 638
 Sir Gordon Sprigg, 125
 Sir Albert Hime and Natal, 121
 Rev. John Mackenzie, 530
 The Mad Mullah in Somaliland, 456, 588
 Sir H. H. Johnston (illustrated), 15
 "‘The Uganda Protectorate’" by Sir H. H. Johnston (illustrated), 19
 Sir Alfred Jones and West Africa, 406
 Morocco and Its Sultan, 395, 603
 The French at Bizerta, 395
 Agriculture:
 The Corn Tax, 8
 England at the Mercy of America, 41-42
 A Farming Hostel for Girls, 156
 Ainslee's Magazine reviewed, 51, 64, 516
 Alaskan Boundary Dispute, 162
 Alexandra, Queen, 155
 Amana, 394
 American People: are they dying out? 397
 Ants: can they reason? 601
 d'Arc, Jeannet.—Book by T. Douglas Murray (illustrated), 305
 Arena reviewed, 186, 392
 Argentina and Chili: Arbitration, 562
 Armies:
 Sir M. Hicks-Beach's Indictment of the War Office, 456
 Our Wastrel War Office, 602
 The Education of Officers, 172
 Militarism *versus* Education (illustrated), 432
 The German Manœuvres, 354, 501
 How the German Troops behaved in France, 51
 The Australian Army, 161
 The War in South Africa, see under Africa.
 Art:
 The Best Pictures in the World, 505
 Picture-Buying—Its Romance, 44
 The Influence of Dante on Art, 274
 Sir W. B. Richmond, 505
 Henry Holiday, 402
 The Art of Benjamin Constant, 156
 Caran d'Ache, 402
 Domenico Morelli, 588
 The Rembrandts in the Wallace Collection, 612
 The Art of Caricature, see under Illustrations
 Current History in Caricature, see under Illustrations
 Art Journal reviewed, 183, 274, 588, 612
 Art Journal Christmas Annual reviewed, 505
 Asiatic Quarterly reviewed, 61
 Athletics: The Curse of Games, 267
 Atlantic Monthly reviewed, 509, 592
 Augustine, St., on Woman and Marriage, 187
 Australasia, see Australia, New Zealand.
 Australia:
 Sir Edmund Barton, 133
 The Australian Army, 161
 Extravagant Australia, 60
 "State Experiments in Australia and New Zealand" by W. Pember Reeves, 635
 Austria-Hungary:
 The Renewal of the Triple Alliance, 10, 122, 168
 The Bohemian Question, 405
 Experiments in State Socialism, 285
 Automobiles, see Motors.
 Badminton Magazine reviewed, 70, 410
 Balfour, A. J.,
 Prime Minister, 115, 157
 On European Peace, etc., 557-558
 Ballooning and Aerial Navigation:
 The Future of the Flying-Machine, 57
 Mr. Stanley Spencer's Ascent (illustrated), 356
 Banks, Miss Eliz. (with portrait), 427
 Barton, Sir Edmund, Character Sketch (illustrated), 133
 Basily, M., 124
 Bateman's (Sir A. E.) "Memorandum on Population and Industry," 317
 Beaconsfield, Viscountess, 183
 Beauty: Artificial Beauty, 408
 Bees: can they reason? 601
 Behring Sea: Arbitration, 562
 Belgium, Queen of (with portrait), 357, 403
 Benckendorf, M., 351
 Bermuda: A New Floating Dock (illustrated), 68
 Bible and Biblical Criticism: The Creation Story of Genesis, 188
 Bizerta, see under Africa
 Blackwood's Magazine reviewed, 79, 100, 165, 278, 294, 407, 496, 501, 503, 586, 587
 Blindness and the Blind: Rev. W. Hill Murray, Inventor of the Chinese Numeral Alphabet, 507
 Bloch (Jean de) Museum in Lucerne (illustrated), 37
 Blount's (Sir Edward) "Memoirs," 203
 Bohemian Question in Austria, 405
 Bond, Sir Robert.—Character Sketch (with portrait), 139
 Book of the Month:
 "The Trial and Rehabilitation of Jeanne d'Arc" edited by T. Douglas Murray (illustrated), 305
 "Temporal Power" by Marie Corelli, 312
 "Is Matter Alive?" by Prof. Bose, M. N. on (illustrated), 421
 "The Force of Mind" by Dr. A. T. Schofield, 526
 "Will Power" by R. J. Ebbard, 527
 "Hypnotism and the Doctors" by R. Harte, 526
 "Life and Letters of Max Müller" (with portrait), 627
 "Three Years' War" by General C. de Wet, 631
 "State Experiments in Australia and New Zealand" by W. Pember Reeves, 635
 Bookman reviewed, 497
 Books:
 Handy Books for the Holidays, 203
 The Index Expurgatorius, 498
 Books, New Publications, 88-97, 203-211, 316, 426-430, 530-538, 549-550, 557-566, 627-636, 663-670
 Booth, General (with portrait), 355, 549
 Bose's (Prof.) "Is Matter Alive?" M. N. on (illustrated), 421
 Botha, General Louis.—Character Sketch, 255
 Boulogne, 186
 British Association, 352, 432, 433
 British Monthly reviewed, 413
 Budget, see under Finance
 By-Elections, see under Electoral
 Cables, see Telegraph and Cables
 California: The American-Mexican Dispute, 121, 257, 457
 Canada:
 Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 117, 130
 Canada and the Empire, 117
 A Canadian Cry for Preference, 100
 The Foreign Invasion of Canada, 589
 The Alaskan Boundary Dispute, 162
 Canadian Magazine reviewed, 403
 Cape Colony, see under Africa
 Caricatures, see under Illustrations
 Carnegie, 288
 Carnegie, Andrew, on the Future of the World, 536
 Cartwright, Alfred (with portrait), 119, 120
 Casanova and Wesley, 426
 Cassell's Family Magazine reviewed, 54, 62, 208, 282, 413
 Cassier's Magazine reviewed, 198

- Catesby, Messrs. (illustrated), 641
 Catholic Church:
 The Index Expurgatorius, 498
 The New Reformation, 575
 English Catholic Priests and Rome, 279
 Religion in Italy To-Day, 534
 The American-Mexican Dispute, 121, 257, 457
 The Spanish Friars in the Philippine Islands, 497
 The Original Franciscans, 532
 Century Magazine reviewed, 44, 65, 176, 272, 275, 287, 297, 323, 520, 613
 Cerne Abbas, Dorsetshire, 183
 Chamberlain, Joseph,
 Character Sketch (illustrated), 574
 Biographical, &c., 603, 607, 608
 Mr. Chamberlain and the Premiership, 158
 Mr. Chamberlain and the War in South Africa, see under Africa
 Mr. Chamberlain's Visit to South Africa, 453-454, 460, 603
 Chambers's Journal reviewed, 44
 Character Sketches:
 Sir H. H. Johnston (illustrated), 15
 The Colonial Premiers (illustrated), 129
 The Boer Generals (illustrated), 248
 Dr. John Clifford (illustrated), 367
 Emile Zola (illustrated), 375
 Dr. Virchow, by O. G. Villard and Dr. H. S. Williams (illustrated), 376
 T. P. O'Connor (illustrated), 473
 Joseph Chamberlain (illustrated), 574
 Paul Kruger (illustrated), 578
 Charities: A Seasonable Reminder, 655
 Chicago National Civic Federation, 554
 Children:
 The Penruddocke Cruelty Case, 555
 Child Slavery in the United States, 32
 Illegitimate Children in Russia, 122, 256
 Chili and Argentina: Arbitration, 562
 China:
 The Likin Duties, 124, 227
 Russia in Manchuria, 182, 458
 John Hay and His Chinese Policy, 48
 The Artful Chinaman, 48
 Rev. W. Hill Murray, Inventor of the Chinese Numeral Alphabet, 507
 China, Empress-Dowager of, 287
 Christmas Cards, 434, 655
 Church and Christianity (see also Bible and Biblical Criticism, Catholic Church, Church of England, etc.):
 An Alliance between Church and Stage, 186
 New Transcripts of Old Doctrines, 536
 Church of England:
 John Bull, Anti-Clerical, 230
 The Education Bill, see under Education
 Church Quarterly Review reviewed, 160, 133, 493, 500, 552, 594
 Cleanliness and Sanitation, 398
 Clemens, Samuel L., see "Twain (Mark)"
 Clifford, Dr.,—Character Sketch (with portraits), 367
 Coal Strike in America (illustrated), 480, 491
 Colonies and the Empire (see also Australia, Canada, Africa, etc.):
 The Conference of Colonial Premiers in London, 5, 6, 116, 160-161, 233-234
 The Colonial Premiers—Character Sketches (illustrated), 129
 Darwinism and Empire, 65
 Colonial Nationalism, 167
 Imperialism and Militarism, 530
 Is the Empire too big? 454
 What People do the Colonies want? 406
 The War in South Africa, see under Africa
 The Private Endowment of Public Offices, 10
 "The Web of Empire" by Sir D. M. Wallcut, 92
 Combes, M., French Prime Minister, 9
 Commonwealth reviewed, 284
 Condition of the People (see also Labour Problems, etc., etc.):
 The Shaftesbury Betterment Lectures, 318, (illustrated), 378
 Mankind in the Making, 280, 598
 Connaught, Duke of (with portrait), 555
 Conservative and Unionist Party (see also Balfour (A. J.), Chamberlain (J.), Hicks-Beach (Sir M.), Salisbury (Marquis of)):
 The Resignation of Lord Salisbury, 115
 A. J. Balfour, Prime Minister, 115
 The Doomed Ministry, 228
 The Unionist Discontent, 271
 A Radical Programme for the Tory Party, 330
 Constant, Benjamin, 156
 Contemporary Review reviewed, 50, 51, 72, 81, 99, 100, 155, 162, 167, 168, 170, 191, 272, 284, 288, 294, 399, 410, 435, 485, 496, 502, 503, 507, 516, 595, 616
 Contents of Periodicals, 106-112, 216-222, 288, 337-342, 440-446, 537-546, 656-662
 Corelli's, Maria! "Temporal Power," 312
 Cornhill Magazine reviewed, 235, 520, 583, 603, 610
 Coronation of Edward VII., see under Edward VII.
 Coronation Honours, 5
 Correspondence Club, 63, 178, 272, 536, 601
 Cosmopolitan reviewed, 53, 83, 232, 405, 513
 Crime and Prisons:
 The Penruddocke Cruelty Case, 556
 What is Crime? 501
 An Arctic Prison-Village, 610
 Cromwell, Oliver, 611
 Crosland's (T. W. H.), "Unspeakable Scot," 205
 Cub and Reciprocity, 121, 407
 Curzon, Viscount, 555
 Dante:
 The Influence of Dante on Art, 274
 Dante and Cecil Rhodes, 273
 Darwinism and Empire, 65
 Dayton, Ohio, and the National Cash Register Factory (illustrated), 321, 305
 Death in Folk-Lore, 53
 Delarey, General,—Character Sketch (illustrated), 252
 Dewar, Prof. (with portrait), 352
 Diary: for June, 12; for July, 125; for August, 239; for September, 353; for October, 463; for November, 564
 Dickens, Charles, 176
 Dixie, Lady Florence, 94
 Dowds, Dr. J. A., of Zion, 393
 Dream Experiments, 408
 Drink Problem, see Temperance and the Liquor Traffic
 Dual Alliance, see under Foreign and International Policy
 Dublin Review reviewed, 187
 Dudley, Earl of, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (with portrait), 229
 Dumont, A. Santos, 57
 Düsseldorf Exhibition: The Robert Browning Settlement at Düsseldorf, by F. Herbert Stead (illustrated), 261
 Dutch Magazines reviewed, 87, 199, 302, 419, 523, 624
 East and West reviewed, 184, 201, 415
 Economic Review reviewed, 65, 506, 516
 Edinburgh Review reviewed, 175, 134, 504, 510, 524
 Education (see also Universities):
 The Education Bill, 8, 123, 230, 272, 351-352, 388-390, 460, 461, 476, 558-559
 The Education of a Nation, 52
 Educate, Educate, Educate! or Perish, 433
 Count Tolstoy on Education and Instruction, 60
 Militarism *versus* Education (illustrated), 432
 Nature-Study in Schools, 179
 The School Garden, 62
 The American Common School, 319
 Edward VII., King,
 Biographical, etc., 608
 The Powers of the Crown, 606
 Illness of the King and Postponement of the Coronation, 3-4, 117
 The Coronation, 221-233, (illustrated) 236-238
 Progress through the City (illustrated), 460
 Prize Coronation Odes, 70
 Egypt: The Nile Dam (illustrated), 556, 590
 Electoral:
 By-Elections, 115, 126, 228, 229, 241, 462, 465, 555, 565, 566
 Leeds (North), 115, 126, 228
 Sevenoaks, 228, 241
 Lancashire (Clitheroe), 241
 Devonshire (Tiverton), 241
 Worcestershire (East), 241
 Belfast (South), 229, 241
 Devonport, 462, 465
 Yorkshire (Cleveland), 559, 565
 East Toxteth, 553, 565
 Orkney and Shetland, 553, 566
 Electricity:
 Locomotion in London in the Twentieth Century, 53
 Tubes for London, 462
 Elizabeth, Queen, of England: Was Lady Macbeth a Study of Queen Elizabeth? 187
 Emigration: What People do the Colonies want? 406
 Empire Review reviewed, 62, 79, 161, 167, 171, 273, 292, 383, 397, 585, 618
 Encyclopædia Britannica: New Series, 208, 428, 533
 Engineering Magazine reviewed, 42, 197, 277, 298, 415, 518, 620
 England and the English People:
 London and Londoners in Coronation Year, 408
 The Americanisation of England, Financial Competition, see under Finance
 English-Speaking Folk: The Alleged Superiority of the Anglo-Saxons, 65
 Fisher, Viscount, 6
 Esperanto: an International Language, 384, 547, 626
 Exhibition at Düsseldorf, see Düsseldorf
 Fiction: Will the Novel disappear? 409
 Finance (see also Protection and Free Trade, Railways, etc.):
 The New Taxes, 8, 124
 War as an Investment, 230-231
 British Exports and Imports, 215
 A Plea for a Council of Trade, 215
 The Future of the World, by Andrew Carnegie, 536
 Sir A. E. Bateman's Memorandum, 317
 Why England is losing Ground, 435
 Is Our Trade dwindling or keeping up? 65
 Why London loses Trade: Report of the Royal Commission, 103-104
 Are Our "Business Men" Men of Business? 435
 Where England lags behind, 215
 Signs of Awakening, 98
 The American Invasion, 101-102, 213-214, 638
 The Mission of Mr. Vanderlip, 212
 Cheer Up! John Bull, 215
 Trade Prospects in South Africa, 638

Finance—continued.

- The Secret of the National Cash Register (illustrated), 321, 425
 How to succeed as a Shopkeeper, 399
 Trusts, see Syndicates
 Fishery Dispute: Behring Sea, 562
 Fishing: Toilers of the Deep, 174
 Flying Machines, see under Ballooning
 Folk-Lore: The Death-Legend, 53
 Food and Food-Supply:
 Shredded Wheat (illustrated), 649
 England at the Mercy of America, 41-42
 Foreign and International Affairs:
 Peace and International Arbitration, see Peace
 The United States of Europe, 558
 German Invasion of England, 591
 Are the Germans our Foes? 72, 170
 The Kaiser and England, 556, 585
 An Anglo-Gallic Alliance, 584
 The Dual Alliance, 122
 The Renewal of the Triple Alliance, 10, 122, 168, 235
 The Powers and China, see under China
 The Alaskan Boundary Dispute, 162
 Formosa, 591
 Forster, W. E., 168
 Fortnightly Review reviewed, 43, 49, 64, 80, 157, 158, 161, 163, 192, 270, 271, 272, 279, 291, 386, 396, 397, 412, 470, 499, 503, 514, 589, 598, 603, 608, 615
 Forum reviewed, 66, 82, 195, 205, 519
 Fowler's Miss Ellen Thorneycroft, "Fuel of Fire," 428
 France:
 M. Combes's Ministry, 9, 123
 Camille Pelletan, 354
 An Anglo-Gallic Alliance, 584
 The Dual Alliance, 122
 The Dispute between France and Siam with map, 385-387, 458
 How the German Troops behaved in France, 51
 British and French Express Trains, 320
 The Legion of Honour, 63
 Popular Universities in France, 59
 In Praise of Modern France, 172
 Boulogne, 186
 Jeanne d'Arc illustrated, 305
 How Napoleon obtained Officers, 606
 General de Sonis, 401, 608
 Captain Zuluinden, 611
 Franciscans, 592
 Fraser's J. Foster) "The Real Siberia," 41
 Free Trade, see Protection and Free Trade
 French Magazines reviewed, 58, 59, 60, 63, 65, 67, 84, 85, 86, 163, 178, 181, 182, 186, 196, 200, 201, 281, 282, 283, 285, 291, 299, 300, 301, 387, 395, 400, 410, 417, 418, 500, 501, 521, 522, 584, 585, 588, 589, 594, 599, 603, 605, 611, 621, 622, 623, 625
 Fyfe's Herbert C. "Submarine Warfare," 229
 Games, see Athletics
 Gentleman's Magazine reviewed, 56, 57, 166, 183, 271, 396, 401, 608
 German Magazines reviewed, 85, 198, 268, 301, 415, 520, 623
 Germany:
 Are the Germans Our Foes? 72, 170
 The Kaiser and England, 556, 585
 German Invasion of England, 591
 Sir Horace Rumbold's Indiscretion, 490
 The Renewal of the Triple Alliance, 10, 122, 168
 Germany and the United States in Samoa: Arbitration, 458
 The German Navy, 44
 The Military Manœuvres, 354, 501
 How the German Troops behaved in France, 51
 The Robert Browning Settlement at Düsseldorf, by F. Herbert Stand (illustrated), 261
 Germany, Emperor William II. of,
 The Secret of the Kaiser's Power, 177
 The Kaiser and England, 585
 The Kaiser's Visit to England, 556
 Girl's Realm reviewed, 71, 183, 296, 414, 497, 508, 509, 610
 Godkin, E. L., 275
 Goldman, C. S., 613
 Good Words reviewed, 46, 66, 70
 Great Thoughts reviewed, 168, 476
 Hagu: Court of Arbitration, see under Peace
 Hampshire Valley of Hinom, 487
 Harmsworth Magazine reviewed, 68, 164, 399, 402, 406, 486, 509, 601, 616
 Harper's Magazine reviewed, 106, 287, 294, 394, 500, 513
 Hay, John, and His Chinese Policy, 48
 Hibbert Journal reviewed, 413, 525, 536
 Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael, 123, 456
 Hime, Sir Albert.—Character Sketch (with portrait), 142
 Hobhouse, Miss Emily, 633
 Hobson's J. A. "Imperialism," 530
 Hobson, Captain R. P., 493
 Hofmeyr, Jan (with portrait), 345, 559
 Holiday, Henry, 402
 Holland: The Hague Court of Arbitration, see under Peace
 Horoscope reviewed, 52
 Horticulture:
 A Farming Hostel for Girls, 156
 The School Garden, 62

- Hotels: Mechanism of a Modern Hotel, 509
 Housing of the Rural Poor, 288
 Hughes, Rev. Hugh Price (with portrait), 560, 561
 Hypnotism, etc.: The Cure of Disease by Suggestion, 526

Idler reviewed, 530, 616

Illustrations: see also Portraits:

- Caricatures, 6, 8, 9, 11, 25-31, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 123, 124, 133, 133, 135, 137, 140, 145, 147, 148-153, 189, 212, 228, 237, 235, 242-247, 217, 347, 351, 354, 361-366, 383, 392, 402, 432, 434, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 466, 467-471, 480, 481, 482, 483, 492, 550, 557, 558, 559-573, 576, 577, 578, 581, 631, 633, 640
 Current History in Caricature, 26, 148, 242, 361, 467, 563
 The Coronation Annex to Westminster Abbey, 7
 The Coronation Procession, 236, 237, 437
 Panoramic View of the Naval Review, 239
 The Fleet illuminated, Aug. 16, 236
 Their Majesties passing through the City, etc., Oct. 25, 450, 451
 The Members of the Colonial Conference, 234
 Facsimile of the Revoking Codicil to Cecil Rhodes's Will, 362
 Victoria Embankment, 436
 The Hotel Cecil, 123
 Sandringham, 556
 Royal Group at Sandringham, 557
 Mr. and Mrs. Spencer and Their Flying-Machine, 356
 The Mellin Flying-Machine, 357
 Exhibits showing Effect of Firearms at Various Ranges, 38
 Electric Waves, 422, 423, 424
 Messrs. Catesby, 643-648
 Shredded Wheat, 643, 650
 How the Stereoscope is used, 437, 439
 A Famous Greuze, 557
 Poster of the Shaftesbury Betterment Lectures, 379
 Cover of the *Magasin of Art*, 517
 Cover of *Page's Magazine*, 77
 Cover of *Russia*, 199
 The Coronation of Charles VII. at Rhims, 324
 Jeanne d'Arc, 305, 306, 308, 310, 311
 Pierre Cauchon, 307
 The Walworth Travel Club on the Rhine, 261
 Düsseldorf Exhibition, 264
 The Bloch Museum, Lucerne, 37
 St. Wolfgang, Salzammergut, 447
 The Falls of Schaffhausen, 448
 Salzburg from the Fortress, 551
 The Campanile, Venice, 143, 144
 The Tsar of Russia and His Family, 154
 Scene from the Russo-Turkish War, 38
 H. I. J. M. S. *Asama*, 184
 The Shah of Persia, Lord Roberts, and the Grand Vizier, 229
 Peace, 36
 Gen. L. Meyer at the Grave of Gen. Penn-Symons, 250
 The Three Boer Generals in Holland, 252
 The Nile Dam at Assouan, 556, 550
 Ruwenzari's Highest Peak, 24
 Pygmy of the Semliki Forest, 18
 The Okapi, 20
 Young Elephant and Zebra, 22
 President Roosevelt on the Stump, 360
 The National Cash Register Factory at Dayton, Ohio, 322-226
 A New Floating Dock at Bermuda, 68
 In Our Midst: *Review of Reviews* Annual, 562
 Index to Periodicals, 1901, 531
 India:
 The Coronation Durbar, 555
 Education by Newspaper in India, 61
 Pierre Loti in Travancore, 182
 Wanted—an Indian Hostel in London, 184
 Ingram, Bishop Winnington, 607
 Insects: can They reason? 601
 Insurance, National.—Old Age Pensions, 599
 International Journal of Ethics reviewed, 187, 483, 506, 590
 International Union, see under Peace
 Inventions: A Word to Inventors, 181
 Ireland:
 The Political Outlook, 353
 Lord Rosebery's Irish Programme, 457
 The Misgovernment of Ireland, 458
 The Earl of Dudley, Lord Lieutenant, 229
 South Belfast Election, 223, 241
 T. P. O'Connor (illustrated), 473
 The Housing of the Rural Poor, 288
 Iron and Steel: Cheap Transport, 102
 Italian Magazines reviewed, 87, 302, 419, 523, 624
 Italy:
 The Renewal of the Triple Alliance, 10, 122, 158, 235
 Italy and Albania, 235
 Religion in Italy To-day, 574
 The Collapse of the Campanile at Venice (illustrated), 143
 James's (Prof. William) "Varieties of Religious Experience," 210
 Japan:
 The General Election, 597
 Japan and England, France, and Germany: Arbitration, 458
 Japan's Mission in the Far East, 66
 Japan: the Schoolmaster of Asia, 48)

Japan—continued.

- The Changing East illustrated, 184
 Japanese Formosa, 591
 Naval Expansion, 11
 Baron Shibusawa, 275
 Our Industrial Rival in the East, 532
 Jews in Roumania, 356, 593
 Johnston, Sir H. H.,—Character Sketch (illustrated), 15
 Jones, Sir Alfred, 406
 Journal of the Royal United Service Institution reviewed, 267, 269
 Journalism:
 T. P. O'Connor (illustrated), 473
 Sir Edward Russell, 603
 The First Public Man interviewed, 168
 Journalism for Girls, 508
 Education by Newspaper in India, 61
 Caricatures, see under Illustrations
 Kestell, Rev. J. D., 633
 Keystone Stereoscopic Views (illustrated), 436
 Khilkoff, Prince, 400
 King and Country reviewed, 413, 517, 618
 Kipling, Rudyard, 427
 Kitchener, Lord, 117, 347-350, 587
 Kropotkin's (Prince) "Mutual Aid," 533
 Kruger, Paul,—Character Sketch (illustrated), 578
 Krupp, Herr (with portrait), 561, 562
 Labour Problems:
 Model Industries, 287
 England and the United States, Financial Competition, see under Finance.
 John Mitchell, American Labour Leader, 491
 The Great Coal Strike in America (illustrated), 480, 491
 The National Cash Register Factory at Dayton, Ohio (illustrated), 321, 405
 Child-Slavery in the United States, 392
 The Labour Question in South Africa, see under Africa
 Lady's Magazine reviewed, 92
 Lady's Realm reviewed, 45, 52, 298, 507
 Language, International—Esperanto, 384, 547, 626
 Languages, Study of, by Correspondence, 105, 202, 303, 431, 548, 625
 Laurier, Sir Wilfrid,
 Character Sketch (illustrated), 130
 Other Reference, 117
 Leading Articles, 41-74, 155-188, 267-288, 386-403, 485-509, 584-612
 Legion of Honour, 63
 Leisure Hour reviewed, 48, 54, 297, 413, 494, 498, 597, 613
 Libel: Mr. Markham and Messrs. Werner, Beit and Co., 231
 Liberal Party (see also Rosebery (Lord)):
 The Dawn of a Better Day, 115, 559
 How to attain Liberal Unity, 391
 Efficiency and Liberalism, 456
 The Party and Its Leaders, 228
 An Irish Programme, 457
 Life: What is It? 500
 Linoleum of Messrs. Catesby (illustrated), 641
 Liquor Traffic, see Temperance and the Liquor Traffic
 Literature (see also Books, Poetry, Theatres and the Drama, Fiction,
 Journalism):
 The Literature of the Nineteenth Century, 504
 Modern Men of Letters, 609
 London:
 London and Londoners in Coronation Year, 408
 Why London loses Trade, 103-104
 Locomotion in London in the Twentieth Century, 58
 The Tube Schemes, 462
 Wanted—an Indian Hostel in London, 184
 London Quarterly Review reviewed, 510
 Longman's Magazine reviewed, 56, 293, 493, 487
 Loti, Pierre, in Travancore, 282
 Lucerne, see under Switzerland
 McClure's Magazine reviewed, 48, 178, 196, 276, 407, 519, 605, 603
 Mackay, Charles, 388
 McKenzie's (F. A.) "American Invasion," 101
 Mackenzie, Rev. John, 530
 Macmillan's Magazine reviewed, 83, 174, 435, 503, 538, 585, 595
 McNatt, Rev. G. L., 403
 Maeterlinck, Maurice, 283
 Magazine of Art reviewed, 156, 517
 Magazine of Commerce reviewed, 585, 599, 638
 Malay Coronation Guests, 278
 Manchuria, see under China
 Mankind in the Making, 280, 538
 Maps:
 The Franco-Siamese Frontier, 386
 Gen. Booth's American Tour, 355
 Markham, Mr., and Messrs. Werner, Beit and Co., 231
 Marriage: St. Augustine on Woman and Marriage, 187
 Medicine: The Cure of Disease by Suggestion, 526
 Menpes's (Mortimer) "World Pictures," 428
 Meredith, George, 592
 Metric System, 399
 Mexico and the United States: Arbitration, 121, 257, 457
 Meyer, General Lukas,
 Character Sketch (illustrated), 250
 Other Reference (illustrated), 118
 Michelet, Jules, and His Marriage, 282
 Milner, Lord, 119, 346, 460
 Mines in South Africa, see under Africa.
 Mitchell, John, and the American Coal War, 491
 Monasteries and Monastic Life: The Original Franciscans, 592
 Monist reviewed, 185, 188
 Monthly Review reviewed, 43, 45, 73, 79, 195, 268, 285, 286, 289, 413,
 424, 503, 512, 589, 604, 617
 Morelli, Domenico, 588
 Morgan, J. Pierpont,
 The American Shipping Trust, see under Shipping
 Mr. Morgan and the Coal Strike in America, 480
 Morocco, see under Africa
 Moseley, Mr., 554
 Mosquitoes and Disease, 66
 Motors:
 The Future of Motor Cars, 181
 Lady Motorists, 508
 Mullah in Somaliland, see also under Africa
 Müller, F. Max, and His "Life and Letters," (with portrait), 627
 Municipal Government:
 Elections, 559
 Municipal Socialism, 462
 Munsey's Magazine reviewed, 106, 507
 Murray's (T. Douglas) "Jeanne d'Arc" (illustrated), 305
 Murray, Rev. W. Hill, 507
 Music-Halls and Café Concerts, 186
 Musical Times reviewed, 415
 Napoleon I., 606
 Natal, see under Africa
 National Cash Register (illustrated), 321, 405
 National Review reviewed, 71, 72, 73, 79, 158, 159, 162, 179, 195, 271, 293,
 301, 405, 411, 490, 512, 585, 591, 617
 Natural History (see also Insects):
 Animal Messmates and Confederates, 57
 Animal Life and Conduct, 281
 Nature: a Social Realm of Sentient Beings, 596
 Nature Study, 179
 Navies:
 The Sea the Only Battlefield, 269
 The Rotten State of the British Navy, 50
 Navy League Propaganda, 591
 Why should We starve Our Bluejackets? 73
 The Doom of the Naval Engineer, 277
 Submarine Warfare, 203
 The Naval Coronation Review, 233
 The German Navy, 44
 Japanese Naval Expansion, 11
 New England Magazine reviewed, 51, 62
 New Guinea: A Bishop as Butcher, 587
 New Liberal Review reviewed, 156, 157, 159, 163, 166, 196, 215, 296, 321,
 503, 513, 600, 616
 New Zealand:
 Richard Seddon, 45, 124, 137, 227
 The Drink Problem, 71
 "State Experiments in Australia and New Zealand" by W. Pember
 Reeves, 635
 Newfoundland:
 Sir Robert Bond, 139
 Americanisation of Newfoundland, 560
 Nile River, see under Egypt
 Nineteenth Century reviewed, 44, 78, 153, 168, 170, 190, 254, 272, 283, 290,
 388, 390, 410, 488, 515, 597, 600, 614, 615
 Nonconformists and the Education Bill, 352, 461, 496
 Norman's (Henry) "All the Russias," R. E. C. L. on, 88
 North American Review reviewed, 41, 56, 57, 81, 164, 174, 177, 181, 188,
 193, 270, 276, 285, 286, 288, 295, 403, 416, 426, 493, 497, 519, 586, 593,
 602, 612
 Novels, see Fiction
 Obituary, 14, 127, 241, 360, 465, 566
 O'Connor, T. P.,—Character Sketch (illustrated), 473
 Old Age Pensions, see Insurance (National)
 Order of Merit, 5
 Page's Magazine reviewed, 68, 77, 102, 180, 197, 215, 296, 414, 620
 Pall Mall Magazine reviewed, 57, 58, 83, 179, 181, 194, 213, 276, 283, 291,
 320, 395, 408, 416, 497, 519, 605, 607, 618
 Parker, Dr. Joseph (with portrait), 560
 Parkin, Dr., 382
 Parliamentary (see also Conservative and Unionist Party, Liberal Party,
 Electoral, Politics):
 Diary for June, 13; for July, 126; for August, 240; for October, 464; for
 November, 565
 The Resignation of Lord Salisbury (illustrated), 145
 A. J. Balfour, Prime Minister, 115, 157
 Patterson, John H., and the National Cash Register (illustrated), 321, 405
 Pauncefoot, Lord, 71
 Peace and Disarmament, International Arbitration:
 The International Union, 11
 The Interparliamentary Conference, 234
 The Opening of the Hague Court of Arbitration (with portraits), 257
 International Arbitration: Action of South American Republics, 487
 The United States and Mexico: Arbitration, 121, 257, 457
 Germany and the United States in Samoa: Arbitration, 458

- Peace and Disarmament, International Arbitration—*continued*
 Japan and England, France, and Germany: Arbitration, 458
 Russia and the United States and the Behring Sea: Arbitration, 562
 Chili and Argentina: Arbitration, 562
 Peace in South Africa, see under Africa
 Peace in the Philippine Islands, 121
 The Bloch Museum in Lucerne (illustrated), 37
 Pearson's Magazine reviewed, 73, 95, 152, 198, 486, 587, 593
 Pelletan, Camille, 354
 Pemberton, Max, 404
 Penn, William, and Pennsylvania, 396
 Pennsylvania: How it was founded, 396
 Penruddocke, Mrs., and Her Cruelty to Her Child, 536
 Peplow, Prebendary W. H., 63
 Persia, Shah Mozaffer-ed-din of, in London, 227
 Philanthropy under Fire, 506
 Philippine Islands:
 Peace, 121
 American Atrocities, 178
 The Spanish Friars, 497
 Phipps, Mr., 350
 Physics: "Is Matter Alive?" by Prof. Bose, M. N. on (illustrated), 421
 Pino, Signor, 502
 Plague: How to fight it, 398
 Poetry:
 War and Poetry, 175
 Coronation Odes, 70
 Poetry in the Periodicals, 70, 610, 617
 Political Economy (see also Finance, etc., etc.):
 The Distribution of Wealth in the United States, 51
 Politics and Political Science (see also Electoral, Parliamentary, etc.):
 Some Prophecies of Things to come, 172
 The Powers of the Crown, 606
 Portraits:
 Alexandra, Queen, 233
 Asser, Mr., 257
 Balfour, A. J., 114
 Banks, Miss Elizabeth, 427
 Barton, Sir E., 132
 Bloch, Henri de, 37
 Bloch, Jean de, 40
 Bloch, Mdm. de, 39
 Bond, Sir Robert, 138
 Booth, Gen., 355
 Bose, Prof. J. C., 420
 Caledon, Earl of, 238
 Carew, Baroness, 238
 Carnegie, Andrew, 536
 Cartwright, Albert, 120
 Catesby, Mr., sen., 641
 Catesby, A. G., 642
 Catesby, J. T., 642
 Catesby, W. E., 642
 Chamberlain, Joseph, 575
 Clifford, Dr. John, 368, 369, 371
 Combes, M., 10
 Connaught, Duke of, 555
 Dewar, Prof., 353
 Dudley, Earl of, 229
 Edward VII., King, 232
 Esber, Viscount, 238
 Fry, Sir E., 257
 Hime, Sir Albert, 142
 Hofmeyr, Jan., 344
 Holynska, Mdm., 39
 Huggins, Sir W., 2
 Hughes, Rev. H. P., 561
 Johnston, Sir Harry, 16
 Kelvin, Lord, 2
 Keppel, Adm. Sir H., 2
 Kinnoull, Earl of, 238
 Kitchener, Lord, 5, 118
 Kruger, Paul, 579
 Laurier, Sir Wilfrid, 128
 Lecky, W. E. H., 2
 Lister, Lord, 2
 Loman, Savornin, 259
 Martens, Prof., 257
 Matzdan, Prof., 359
 Meyer, Gen. and Mrs. Lucas, 119
 Morgan, J. Pierpont, 452
 Morley, John, 2
 Müller, F. Max, 627
 O'Connor, T. P., 472, 475, 476, 478
 O'Connor, Mrs. T. P., 472
 Page, Davidge, 76
 Parker, Dr. Joseph, 560
 Patterson, John H., 321
 Persia, Shah of, 226
 Rayleigh, Lord, 2
 Riordan, Archbishop, 258
 Roberts, Lord, 5
 Salisbury, Marquis of, 146
 Saxe-Weimar, Prince Edward of, 566
 Seddon, Richard, 136
 Seymour, Adm. Sir F. H., 2
 Sprigg, Sir Gordon, 134
 Staal, M. de, 351
 Steyn, Ex-President, 249
 Stoffers, G., 262
 Uganda, King of, 19
 Vuchow, Dr., 376
 Watts, G. F., 2
 Wet, Gen. C. de, 552
 Wolsley, Lord, 5
 Zamenhof, Prof., 384
 Zola, Emile, 375
 Positivist Review reviewed, 70, 172, 273, 402, 434, 486, 496
 Practical Teacher reviewed, 548
 Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research reviewed, 55
 Progress of the World, with Diary, Maps, and Illustrations: in June, 3:
 in July, 115: in August, 227: in September, 345: in October, 453: in
 November, 553
 Protection and Free Trade:
 The Case against Protection, 267
 The Dangers of Free Trade, 43
 Fighting Tariffs by Trusts, 122
 A Canadian Cry for Preference, 100
 Reciprocity with Cuba, 121, 407
 The Likin Duties in China, 124, 227
 Psychical Research: Spirit Control; the Next Forward Step in Evolution,
 55
 Psycho-Therapeutics: The Cure of Disease by Suggestion, 526
 Quarterly Review reviewed, 160, 176, 177, 184, 194, 215, 473, 495, 498, 511,
 572
 Quiver reviewed, 80, 301, 403
 Railways:
 British and French Express Trains, 320
 Cheap Transport in the Iron Trade, 102
 Origin of Railway-Signalling, 577
 Reeves's (W. Pember) "State Experiments in Australia and New Zealand,"
 635
 Religion (see also Church and Christianity, etc., etc.):
 The Future of Theology, 185
 Feeling towards a New Religion, 280
 The Psychology of Conversion, 210
 Review of Reviews (America) reviewed, 75, 182, 275, 283, 377, 462, 482, 491,
 511, 550, 560, 604, 613, 640
 Review of Reviews (Australia) reviewed, 60, 71, 75, 613
 Reviews reviewed, 75-87, 182-201, 289-302, 410-419, 510-525
 Rhodes, Cecil J.,
 "The Last Will and Testament of Cecil John Rhodes" by W. L.
 Stead, 95
 The Rhodes Scholarships, 74, 165, 166, (illustrated), 282
 Dante and Cecil Rhodes, 273
 Other References, 164-165, 173, 273-274
 Richmond, Sir W. B., 505
 Roosevelt, President, 235, 353, 494
 Rosebery, Lord, 159, 456
 Roumania and the Jews, 356, 593
 Round-About reviewed, 63, 178, 272, 506, 601
 Royal Family: How Young Royalty is brought up, 509
 Royal Magazine reviewed, 63, 397, 408
 Rumbold, Sir Horace, 490
 Rural Life: The Housing of the Rural Poor, 288
 Ruskin, John, 66
 Russell, Sir Edward, 609
 Russia:
 Resignation of M. de Staal, 350
 M. Benckendorf, 351
 The Dual Alliance, 122
 Fighting Tariffs by Trusts, 122
 Russia and the United States: the Behring Sea Arbitration, 562
 Russia in Manchuria, 182, 458
 The Real Siberia, 91
 "An Arctic Prison-Village, 610
 "All the Russias" by Henry Norman, R. E. C. L. on, 89
 The Tsar and the Peasants, 354-355
 Temperance Committees, 600
 Cheap Theatres for the Masses, 488
 Illegitimate Children, 123, 266
 Russia, Tsar Nicolas II. of, 354-355
 Russia, Tsaritsa of, 58
 Russia reviewed, 199
 Salisbury, Marquis of,
 Biographical, etc., 46, 157-158, 495
 Lord Salisbury's Resignation, 115, (illustrated), 145
 Salvation Army: General Booth in the United States (with map), 355
 Samoa: Germany and the United States: Arbitration, 458
 Sandow's Magazine reviewed, 518
 Schofield's (Dr. A. T.) "The Force of Mind," 526
 School World reviewed, 165, 202, 548
 Science (see also Inventions, etc., etc.):
 American Democracy v. Science, 285
 Scotland:
 "The Unspeakable Scot" by T. W. H. Crosland, 206
 Edinburgh, 55
 Scottish Geographical Magazine reviewed, 55, 75, 531
 Scribner's Magazine reviewed, 44, 78, 196, 212, 237, 411, 613
 Seddon, Richard,
 Character Sketch (illustrated), 137
 Other References, 45, 124, 227
 Settlements: The Robert Browning Settlement at Düsseldorf Exhibition,
 by F. Herbert Stead (illustrated), 261
 Shaftesbury Betterment Lectures, 318, (illustrated), 378
 Shakespeare: Was Lady Macbeth a Study of Queen Elizabeth? 187
 Shibusawa, Baron, 275
 Shipping:
 An American Shipbuilder on British Shipbuilding, 174
 The American Shipping Trust, 99, 100, 276, 640
 Pity the Poor Ocean-Traveller, 276
 Signor Pino's Submarine Salvage Boat, 502
 A New Floating Dock at Bermuda (illustrated), 68
 Shopkeeping: Mr. Whiteley's Experiences, 399
 Shredded Wheat (illustrated), 649
 Siam: The Dispute with France (with map), 386, 458
 Siberia: see under Russia in Asia
 Social Purity: The White Slave Trade, 173, 507
 Sociology (see also Labour Problems, Housing, etc., etc.):
 "Democracy and Social Ethics" by Miss Jane Addams, 93
 The Shaftesbury Betterment Lectures, 318, (illustrated), 378
 Municipal Socialism, 462
 Christian Brethren of Cleanliness, 398
 State Socialism in Austria, 285
 "State Experiments in Australia and New Zealand" by W. Pember
 Reeves, 635
 Carnegie: an Ideal Settlement, 288
 Amana: a Communist Settlement, 394
 Somaliland, see under Africa
 Sonis, General de, 401, 608
 South Africa, see under Africa
 South African Educator and University Review reviewed, 165
 South America:
 The Future of South America, 64
 International Arbitration, 487
 Spain and Cuba and the Philippine Islands, see Cuba, Philippine Islands

- Spencer, Stanley, Balloonist (illustrated), 356
 Spiritual Quarterly Magazine reviewed, 525
 Spragg, Sir Gordon, —Character Sketch (illustrated), 135
 Staal, M. de (with portrait), 350
 Stanton, Elizabeth Cady, 604
 Stead, F. Herbert, on the Robert Browning Settlement at Düsseldorf (illustrated), 261
 Stereoscopic Views (illustrated), 436
 Steyn, Ex-President, —Character Sketch (with portrait), 248
 Stone, Miss Ellen M., and Her Captivity in Macedonia, 47
 Strand Magazine reviewed, 50, 168, 237, 408, 505, 603, 610
 Success: The Conditions of Success, 397
 Sunday at Home reviewed, 62, 185, 301, 379, 507
 Sunday Magazine reviewed, 47
 Sunday Question: Are We losing the Day of Rest? 284
 Sunday Schools: America's Model Sunday Schools, 185
 Sunday Strand reviewed, 63, 169, 287, 277, 638
 Swinburne, A. C., 176
 Switzerland: The Bloch Museum in Lucerne (illustrated), 37
 Syndicates and Trusts:
 Trusts and Tariffs, 122
 The American Trust at Home and Abroad (illustrated), 434
 The American Shipping Trust, 93, 102, 276, 640
 Tariffs, see under Protection and Free Trade
 Tchekhof, Anton, 64
 Telegraph and Cables:
 Wireless Telegraphy, 183, 181, 286
 Penny-a-Word Cablegrams, 585
 Temperance and the Liquor Problem:
 Duxhurst Farm Colony, 602
 The Drink Problem in New Zealand, 71
 Russian Temperance Committees, 603
 Temple Bar reviewed, 53, 175
 Temple Magazine reviewed, 40, 520, 570, 604
 Tennyson, Alfred Lord, 175
 Theatres and the Drama:
 A Plea for a National Theatre, 73
 The Municipal Theatre, 284
 An Alliance between Church and Stage, 186
 M. Maeterlinck and "Monna Vanna," 283
 Cheap Theatres for the Masses in Russia, 488
 Theosophical Review reviewed, 502
 Thwaites, B. H., on the American Invasion, 213-214
 Tolstoy, Count Leo, 60, 283
 Topics of the Month:
 The Peace of Vereeniging—and After? 32
 The Collapse of the Campanile: a Great Historical Monument (illustrated), 143
 The Resignation of Lord Salisbury (illustrated), 145
 The Opening of the Hague Court of Arbitration (illustrated), 257
 International Holiday-Making at Düsseldorf, by Rev. F. H. Stead (illustrated), 251
 The Law of Illegitimacy in Russia, 266
 The Shaftesbury Betterment Lectures (illustrated), 379
 The Rhodes Scholarships (illustrated), 382
 Espéranto and an International Language (illustrated), 384
 The Great Coal Strike in America (illustrated), 480
 Transit (see also Railways, Electricity):
 Locomotion in London in the Twentieth Century, 58
 Transvaal, see under Africa
 Travancore, see under India
 Treasury reviewed, 413
 Treves, Sir Frederick, 404
 Triple Alliance, see under Foreign and International Policy
 Trusts, see Syndicates and Trusts.
 Turkey:
 The Triumphant Turk, 477
 Italy and Albania, 235
 Miss Stone's Captivity, 47
 Twain, Mark (S. L. Clemens), 54, 272
 Uganda, see under Africa
 Unionist and Conservative Party, see Conservative Party
 United Service Magazine reviewed, 67, 171, 501, 611
 United States:
 President Roosevelt, 235, 353, 494
 The November Elections, 55
 The Alaskan Boundary Dispute, 162
 The Behring Sea Arbitration, 562
 The United States and Mexico: Arbitration, 121, 257, 457
 Cuba, Philippine Islands, see Cuba, Philippine Islands
 Germany and the United States in Samoa: Arbitration, 458
 United States—continued
 John Hay and His Chinese Policy, 48
 An Anglo-Gallic Alliance, 584
 The Distribution of Wealth in the United States, 51
 England at the Mercy of America, 41-42
 The Americanisation of Canada, 583
 The Americanisation of Newfoundland, 560
 The Americanisation of England, see under Finance
 The Mission of Mr. Vanderlip: the United States and European Finance, 212
 The American Trust at Home and Abroad (illustrated), 434
 The American Shipping Trust, see under Shipping
 American Captains of Industry, 53
 Cheap Transport in the Iron Trade, 102
 The Great Coal Strike (illustrated), 480, 491
 Child-Slavery in the United States, 332
 The National Cash Register Factory at Dayton, Ohio (illustrated), 321, 405
 The National Civic Federation of Chicago, 554
 The American Common School, 319
 American Democracy *versus* Science, 285
 America Mistress of the Universe, 493
 Are the Americans dying out? 577
 America's Model Sunday School, 185
 Amana: a Communist Settlement, 344
 How Pennsylvania was founded, 396
 Universities:
 The Rhodes Scholarships, 74, 165, 166 (illustrated), 382
 Lazy Oxford, 166
 The Dons as Business Men, 407
 Popular Universities in France, 59
 Vanderlip, Mr., and His Financial Mission, 212
 Venice: Collapse of the Campanile (illustrated), 143
 Viljoen, General B., 634
 Villard, O. G., on Dr. Virchow (with portrait), 376
 Virchow, Dr., —Character Sketches, by O. G. Villard and Dr. H. S. Williams (with portrait), 376
 Volcanoes, 56
 Wake Up! John Bull (illustrated), 98-103, 212-215, 317-322, 432-435, 556-558, 637-654
 Wales, Prince and Princess of, and Their Children, 509
 Wallace's Sir D. M.: "Web of Empire," 52
 Walsh, Rev. Walter, 634
 War:
 "The Moral Damage of War" by Rev. Walter Walsh, 634
 War and Poetry, 175
 The War in South Africa, see under Africa
 War Office, see under Army
 Weights and Measures: Should We adopt the Metric System? 399
 Wells, H. G., and "Mankind in the Making," 280, 558
 Wesley, John, and Casanova, 426
 Westminster Review reviewed, 65, 82, 99, 169, 172, 195, 382, 383, 358, 402, 411, 516
 Wet, General Christian de,
 Character Sketch, 255
 His Book on the War in South Africa, 631
 Wide World Magazine reviewed, 400
 Williams, Dr. H. S., on Dr. Virchow (with portrait), 377
 Windsor Magazine reviewed, 175, 215, 502, 503, 528, 622, 636
 Woman at Home reviewed, 77, 82, 404, 508, 612
 Women:
 Has Woman's Emancipation improved Her Lot? 45
 Are Women over-sexed? 188
 The Feminine Mind, 169
 St. Augustine on Woman and Marriage, 187
 The White Slave Trade, 173, 507
 Journalism for Girls, 508
 Women Horticulturists, see under Horticulture
 Lady Motorists, 508
 World's Work (London) reviewed, 613, 637
 World's Work (America) reviewed, 52, 74, 81, 183, 413, 414, 435, 514, 538
 Young Man reviewed, 61, 67, 391, 406, 606, 609
 Young Woman reviewed, 85, 183, 508, 592
 Zion, Chicago, 393
 Zola, Emile,
 Character Sketch (with portrait), 375
 Biographical, etc., 503, 612
 Zurlinden, Gen., 611

VOLUME XXVI.

This Number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS completes the Twenty-sixth Volume. The Six Numbers comprising it should now be sent to the binders.
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CONTENTS

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FRONTISPIECE:
**THE NEW ORDER
OF MERIT.**

The Crowning that was to be.

(See "PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.")

CHARACTER SKETCH:

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON: THE MAN AND HIS BOOK

THE PEACE OF VEREENIGING—AND AFTER?

History as made by the Cartoonists.

HOW LONDON LOSES TRADE.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

SOME ARTICLES

	PAGE
Britain at the Mercy of America . . .	41
The Transvaal Mines . . .	42
Is it Peace in South Africa? . . .	43
A British Estimate of the German Navy . . .	44
Has Woman's Emancipation Improved Her Lot? . . .	45
The Marquis of Salisbury . . .	46
In the Grip of the Brigands: By Miss Stone . . .	47
John Hay and His Chinese Policy . . .	48
What the War has Taught Us . . .	49
The Rotten State of the British Navy . . .	50
How the German Troops behaved in France . . .	51
The Education of a Nation . . .	52
More American Captains of Industry . . .	53
Mark Twain and his Career . . .	54

REVIEWED.

	PAGE
The Next Forward Step in Evolution . . .	55
The Mystery of the Volcano . . .	56
The Future of the Flying Machine . . .	57
The Good Works of the Empress of Russia . . .	58
Locomotion in London in the Twentieth Century . . .	58
Tolstoy on Education and Instruction . . .	60
Autocracy tempered by Journalism . . .	61
The Legion of Honour . . .	63
"The Honest Broker" between East and West . . .	66
The Conference of Colonial Premiers . . .	6
Are the Germans Our Future Foes? . . .	
A Plea for a National Theatre . . .	
Why should we Starve our Bluejackets? . . .	

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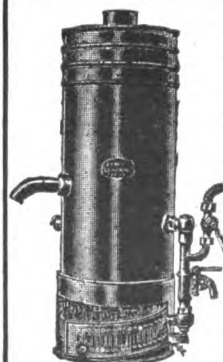
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MEMBERS OF THE NEW ORDER OF MERIT.

(See also page 5.)

[The photograph of Sir E. H. Seymour is by Alfred Ellis and Walery; those of Lecky and Kelvin by the London Stereoscopic Co.; that of Watts by E. H. Mills; the remainder are by Elliott and Fry.]

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

No. 151, Vol. XXVI.



JULY, 1902.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, July 1st, 1902.

The Crowning that was to be. On the morning of the 24th June, throughout the English-speaking world, among all English-speaking men and women, there reigned the joyous expectation of a great national festival. It wanted but two days to the crowning of the King, an event which was to have been celebrated with unwonted rejoicings over a greater area of the world's surface than had ever been linked together in the history of man by a common act of jubilant commemoration. Wherever in isle or continent, in all the regions washed by the Seven Seas, the families of our race arose that day, the thought of the Coronation was all-pervasive as the sunlight; and, like the sunlight, did much to illumine with brightness and warmth the palaces of the noble and the rough-hewn shanties of settlers in Canadian forest or in the Australian bush. Even those who scoffed at the whole ceremonial were imperceptibly affected by the universal expectation. It was as if in some strange, mystic way the music of a peal of marriage-bells made its melody audible around the world. Once before, on the death of the late Queen, the whole race had been thrilled with a common sentiment of reverent sorrow, but never before had the heart of the English-speaking race throughout the world throbbed in unison to the note of joy and pride.

The Blight at Noonday.

The same sun which looked down at its rising upon the universal stir and expectant preparations for the coming festival, at noon witnessed the eclipse of an Empire's joy. For sudden as the lightning flash which leaps from cloudless sky the news spread round the world that the central figure in the great pageant was stricken, it was feared with mortal sickness, and that the Coronation was postponed. As the lightning is followed by the muttering of thunder round the horizon, so the despatch of the fateful telegrams evoked a universal groan, the expression of disappointment, of sympathy, and of awe. Never before in the lifetime of living man had there been so swift, so tragic a transition from universal rejoicing to universal lamentation. In a moment the Empire which all the morning had resembled a glorified Vanity Fair was converted in the afternoon into the Valley of the Shadow of Death.

The Worldwide Effects.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to conceive of any single event which could more directly disturb a greater number of men and produce more immediate results than the announcement of the King's illness. It fell like a sudden frost of Arctic rigour upon the blossoms of an orchard in spring. When the despatch conveying its "steel-cold fact with one laconic thrust" reached city after city, its immediate effect was to produce a stupefied conster-

nation, which soon gave way to universal dismay. For weeks and months past the coming Coronation had been everywhere the theme of discussion. It had influenced the domestic arrangements of millions of households; it had regulated expenditure; it had been the pivot round which everybody had, more or less, been compelled to arrange the plan of their little lives. And now this pivotal point of their existence had suddenly dropped into space, and they were left to gaze in a condition of blank bewilderment.

Even as on the South African veldt the myriad denizens of a high-piled ant-heap overturned by the fragment of a bursting shell hurried hither and thither in wrathful amaze at the unexpected stroke of Providence which disarranged the whole of their well-arranged plans, so in this great human ant-heap which we call London men moved hither and thither confusedly in the streets, not knowing exactly what meant this strange stroke of cruel fate. They pitied the King, and even more than the King they pitied themselves, for all their plans had gone agley. Whether it was in the Abbey, which for months past had been given over to the carpenters and decorators, in order to make it a fit and proper theatre for the great ceremonial, or in the humble home of the coster who had laid in stocks of parti-coloured flags with which to decorate his barrow, the same sentiment was universal. Love's labour had been lost, indeed. All our preparations were rendered not merely idle, but almost ludicrous, by the ironic contrast which they offered to the new situation so suddenly revealed. But the petulant outcries of those who bemoaned the loss of the pleasures of a vast Imperial picnic were soon drowned in the hush of anxious foreboding, as we waited to know whether in addition to the loss of the Coronation we had to mourn the death of our King.

The King's Illness. When night fell and Ministerial announcements were made in Parliament, the expectation was almost universal that the worst was at hand.

The King had been slightly ailing for some days past. A chill caught at the tattoo at Aldershot on June 14th had led his medical advisers to recommend a week's rest. The King had not been very amenable to the previous advice of his physicians, but the pain which he suffered compelled him to leave the review of the troops at Aldershot to the Queen, and to abstain from going to Ascot. This forced rest, it was said,

had done wonders, and on the Monday of Coronation week the King returned to London to welcome his Royal guests and to undertake the discharge of the long round of exhausting duties which would have culminated but not ended in the service in the Abbey. The first day, however, broke him down. On the Tuesday such grave symptoms developed that his physicians, reinforced by the eminent surgeon Sir Frederick Treves, and by Lord Lister, decided that an immediate operation was necessary in order to empty a large abscess which had formed in the neighbourhood of the appendix. The announcement of the successful performance of the operation was published almost simultaneously with the news of the decision to postpone the Coronation. The clergy were rehearsing the Coronation Service in the Abbey when the news was brought which converted the service into one of intercessory prayer for the recovery of the King. All that night the watchers round Buckingham Palace feared the worst, and in the morning newspapers were unfolded with a sickening sense of what their contents might reveal. All operations of abdominal surgery entail a certain amount of risk, even when the patients are in the best condition for operation. The King was in the worst. He was not prepared for it; he was no longer young, and his physical condition placed great difficulties in the way of the operating surgeon. The poignancy of the sense of disappointment added to the loss and confusion created by his indisposition militated severely against the chances of recovery. The bulletins were somewhat reassuring, but their effect was neutralised by the panic-stricken decision of Ministers to abandon the naval review. Everyone felt that had there been even an offchance that the King would recover, the one great Imperial pageant which did not require his personal attendance would never have been abandoned. The decision, however, was taken, and men moved to and fro under the mockery of the triumphal arches, and the festoons of gorgeous streamers stretched from Venetian masts, awaiting the appearance of the fatal bulletin announcing that the end was in sight.

Intercessory Services. Intercessory services were held all over the Empire. One of the most notable of these was that held in

St. Paul's, which was strictly confined to those who had seats in the Abbey for the Coronation. The result was that the vast cathedral was only half filled, while thousands of the loyal subjects of the King were rigorously kept outside, and forbidden to join their prayers with the "quality folk" inside.

For in these latter days we have improved upon the practices which were condemned by the Apostle who admonished his brethren not to hold the faith with respect to persons, or to give the best place in the synagogue to a man with gold ring and fine clothing, while the poor man in vile clothing was told to "stand thou there" or "sit under my footstool," for at St. Paul's intercessory services the poor man in vile clothing was not even allowed to enter the precincts at all. The prayers of a gilt-edged congregation, it appears to have been thought, would command more attention at the Throne of Grace. Whether this be so or not, the King made good progress towards recovery, and by the end of the week, although there was still room for anxiety, the danger had so far diminished that the bonfires were ordered to be lighted on Monday night in rejoicing over the prospect of his recovery. But even then the *schadenfreude* of Fate pursued us, and the balefires blazed and sputtered in the midst of pouring rain.

Everything was thrown into confusion and bemuddlement by the King's illness, but a few things were saved from the wreck. Among these were the King's dinner to the poor of London, and the Queen's tea to 10,000 maids of all work. Reviews were held of the Indian and Colonial troops, and here and there, notably at Watford, were riots as popular protests against the refusal of local committees to give the dinners for which subscrip-

tions had been raised. The most important function, however, in connection with the Coronation was the Conference of Colonial Premiers, held under the presidency of Mr. Chamberlain. These Conferences began on Monday, June 30th, when various propositions were submitted by Mr. Seddon and others with a view to promote the unity of the Empire. The discussions are still proceeding, but it is already clear that the Colonial Premiers are in no mood to proceed rapidly in the direction of Imperial Federation. All talk of a Zollverein has been abandoned. The only proposal that remains in that direction is that the Mother Country should offer a rebate on goods, already taxable, which are imported from the Colonies in return for a corresponding rebate on British goods imported into the Colonies. There are so few Colonial commodities taxable by the British tariff that it is doubtful whether this proposal, even if accepted, would come to much.

**The Men
Whom the King
Delighted to
Honour.**

The list of Coronation honours, which was published on Coronation Day, was exceptionally long and interesting. It marks the first public attempt made by the King to emancipate himself from the practice of the preceding reign, in which the Ministry in power for the time being held the key to the tap of the fountain of honour, nominally under the control of the Sovereign. At the Queen's Jubilee, in 1897, the distribution of honours was almost exclusively confined to supporters of the Unionist Ministry; but last month the honours were more equally divided



Photographs by]

LORD ROBERTS.



! [Elliott and Fry.

LORD KITCHENER,



Photograph by] [London Stereoscopic Co.

LORD WOLSELEY.

The New Order of Merit.
(See frontispiece.)



[*Westminster Gazette.*]

Mr. Bull's Coronation Dream.

between the Ministerialists and the members of the Opposition, and it was officially stated that this was by the express wish of the King. The only conspicuous omission from the list was that of the names of journalists, of whom some have usually been knighted, the only exception being the knighthood bestowed upon the editor of *Punch*, and Mr. Horace B. Marshall, one of the Sheriffs of London, who for many years published the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. It has been generally reported that Mr. Spender and Mr. Cook had been selected for a similar honour; but they may be congratulated upon having escaped the addition of a handle to their names. Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener were both made Viscounts. Seven new Peers were created, but Sir William Harcourt refused the title of Viscount, which would have transferred him to the House of Lords. Sir George Lewis, who for twenty-one years had been the faithful legal adviser and personal friend of the King, was made a Baronet; Sir Francis Knollys, his tactful, industrious and self-suppressing private secretary, was made a peer.

Lord Esher's Retirement.

Among the list of honours there is no entry which has excited less remark or which was more thoroughly deserved than the K.C.B. which was conferred upon Lord Esher, whose retirement from the office of Permanent Under-Secretary of the Board of Works I note with sincere regret. It has fallen to Lord Esher's lot to superintend the arrangements for

the Jubilee and the funeral of Queen Victoria, and to complete the arrangements for the Coronation of Edward VII. There also fell upon him all the vast delicate and multifarious arrangements connected with the Royal palaces on the demise of the Crown, and he has discharged all these duties with such skill and tact as to satisfy everyone. His success, although brilliant, indeed, has been almost monotonous from the absence of even an occasional failure. Lord Esher is still in the prime of life; he appears definitely to have abandoned a political career; but it is impossible that capacity so great and experience so wide should not be destined to be utilised still further in the service of his country.

The New Order of Merit.

The great surprise in the list of honours was the announcement that the King had established a new Order, that of Merit, to which, in the first instance, only twelve persons were held worthy of admission. There were three soldiers—Lords Wolseley, Roberts and Kitchener; two admirals—Seymour and Keppel; four men of science—Lord Kelvin, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Lister, and Sir William Huggins, the astronomer; one artist—Mr. G. F. Watts; two men of letters—Mr. W. H. Lecky and Mr. John Morley. It is not stated whether the Order has been offered to Mr. Herbert Spencer or Mr. George Meredith. Mr. Bryce's merit is at least equal to that of



[*Westminster Gazette.*]

Dementia Coronatica.

Poor John Bull was quite well until a week or ten days before the Coronation, when suddenly he developed acute mania after studying the police regulations in order to find out how he could get his family to their seats to view the procession. He now spends the whole of his time trying to discover how he could have got them home again if they could have been got there.

The other patient is a peer who went quite mad while practising how to keep his coronet on. He is now comparatively happy, although unconscious of his surroundings, and he believes himself to be in Westminster Abbey.



[Photograph 15]

[Haines.]

The Special Coronation Annex to Westminster Abbey.

Mr. Lecky, and it is noteworthy that the Order does not include any of the great administrators of the Empire. It is true that other Orders are open to them; but the same may be said of the generals and the soldiers and sailors. On the whole, however, the King's selection has been generally approved; but subsequent additions to the Order will be very closely scrutinised.

The Peace in South Africa.

The termination of the war in South Africa, which was publicly announced on June 1st, was received with universal satisfaction. Although it was a regular peace, concluded after negotiation, on strict conditions, it has been warmly welcomed by those who had previously declared that no terms but those of unconditional surrender would be listened to. Lord Kitchener paid public homage to the assistance given him by Generals Botha and De Wet in the negotiations which preceded the peace; and so far as may be judged from the censored telegrams which reach us from South Africa, the Boers appear to have accepted the new régime with a touching confidence in the good faith of the representatives of the King. It is to be hoped that they will not be disappointed. Much more confidence would be felt by everybody if Lord Kitchener had remained in South Africa to superintend the execution of the terms of peace.

When Ahab and Jezebel had killed Naboth and taken possession of his vineyard, they did not hold a solemn religious service to thank the Lord of

Hosts for having assisted them in their policy of annexation. Clearly "they did not know everything down in Judee" or thereabouts. Anno Domini 1902 we have improved upon these poor benighted heathen, who, having killed and taken possession, were therewith content, until the prophet Elijah rudely disturbed their complacency by some very pertinent remarks. Last month, having at last succeeded, after doing to death some fifty thousand of our fellow-creatures, in taking possession of the Boer Republics, we all went to church—the King and Queen leading the way—to thank God for our victories and to politely ascribe to the Prince of Peace the glory of our conquests. A few faithful Abdiels here and there refused to blaspheme, and thanked God for Peace without compromising themselves by any condonation of the war. But the majority swelled the song of loud thanksgiving over slaughtered men, while one conspicuous Free Church preacher disgraced his pulpit and his manhood by vulgar abuse of our vanquished foe.

Surely your race it was that He,
Beholding in Gethsemane,
Bled the red, bitter sweat of shame,
Knowing the name of Christian should
Mean to men evil and not good.

The Crusade against the Cape Parliament.

As the immediate sequel of the conclusion of Peace, which was supposed to guarantee equal rights and free representative government of the King's subjects in South Africa, we have had the astonishing spectacle of a vigorous agitation carried on in South Africa under the direct patronage, unofficial, of the King's High Commissioner, in favour of the abolition of representative government in the Cape Colony. This demand, which is put forward by a minority of the Cape Parliament, but which is violently opposed by the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, is being vehemently pressed by the ultra-loyalists for the express purpose of placing the Dutch majority permanently under the heel of the British minority. The pretext, of course, is that the pacification of the country demands the cessation of political discussion. We are all familiar with this argument. It is the stereotyped formula of despots everywhere. Lord Milner, however, was not ashamed to write an unofficial letter giving the movement his benediction, an act sufficient to justify his instant recall. If we could imagine the King



[Westminster Gazette.]

Shifting the Burden.

[Mr. Balfour's method of making the Education Bill more palatable is to shift part of the financial burden from rates to taxes.]

writing a private letter on the eve of a General Election, strongly supporting the demands of the English Opposition to suspend indefinitely the sittings of the House of Commons, we can imagine the monstrous departure from Constitutional precedent which is involved in Lord Milner's letter. Fortunately, its only effect has been to convince many people in this country that the Pro-Boers did not speak without reason when they refused to bow the knee to the Drummagem Bismarck of South Africa, who has so sadly disappointed the high hopes with which his appointment was hailed by his friends in this country.

When Peace was declared it was hoped that Ministers would seize the opportunity to abandon the new taxes imposed by the Budget. Peace, however, as *Mr. Punch* remarked, is almost as dear as war; and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach absolutely refused either to abandon the extra penny in the income-tax or to surrender the new tax on corn. Therein he did well. He will need all the money which the new taxes will raise in order to repair the devastation which has been wrought by our armies in South Africa. According to the terms of peace the Boers are to be supplied with money to rebuild and restock their farms, nominally as a loan. But as it is to be without interest for two years, the repayment of the loan, with 3 per cent. interest, which Mr. Chamberlain stipulated, will probably not be insisted on when the truth about our legal obligations to replace private property destroyed under the plea of military necessity is realised by the British public. From the point of view of international law, as I have



[Westminster Gazette.]

To Make It Work.

LORD HUGH (with School-cum-Church model): "Put a penny in the slot, Dr. Clifford, and the model will work."

DR. CLIFFORD: "I'm not going to put a penny in, and I don't want to see it work!"

LORD HUGH: "Pa and Cousin Arthur will MAKE you make it work!"

pointed out in another place, we are bound to repay the Boers for all the private property which we have destroyed by the devastating columns which we sent out to denude the country.

Ministers and the Corn Tax.

In Parliament Ministers have not fared well in the discussion of the Budget. They clung tenaciously to the Corn Tax, but were compelled to make concessions which materially reduced the fiscal value of the new Corn Tax, without in any way diminishing its mischievous effects. The Corn Tax has never been popular with any section of the community excepting the handful of Protectionists, who hailed it with enthusiasm as the thin end of the wedge which was to destroy the Free Trade system. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach wavered. At one time he seemed to favour the expectation of those who supported him on the ground that the Corn Tax would open the door for a war of tariffs; but after a weighty and eloquent speech from Mr. Morley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer threw over his Protectionist allies and reverted to his Free Trade faith. Mr. Chamberlain, however, is still to be reckoned with, and he has unmistakably indicated his readiness to make short work of Free Trade if he could thereby purchase Colonial support.

The Deformed Transformed.

If Ministers fared ill over the Budget, they fared worse over the Education Bill. Judging by the alterations that have been made in the Bill, it would seem that when its final stage is reached its history may be described under the title of the old play "The Deformed Transformed." When the measure was

first introduced it was recommended on the grounds that it established one educational authority, but Ministers have made mincemeat of the alleged fundamental principle of the Bill, and have made confusion worse confounded by the creation of a multiplicity of uncoordinated authorities. In order to buy off the opposition of their supporters who dreaded the consequence of an increase of rates, Mr. Balfour has saddled the taxpayer with an increased dole to elementary schools of £900,000. In the original Bill he proposed to make a grant of £640,000 to elementary schools and £220,000 to the necessitous Board Schools. By the amendment which he announced these grants disappear, and in their place there will be a new grant of £1,760,000 from the Treasury. A little more than half the fund will be distributed on the principle of allowing 4s. per head for every child in attendance at any public elementary school, and the remaining half will be distributed on the principle of giving an extra 4s. per head to the poorest districts. Other districts will be dealt with *pro rata*, but in any district in which a penny rate produces a sum amounting to 10s. per head no extra grant will be made.

The Chances of the Education Bill.

The one good thing which the Education Bill has done has been to unite the whole Liberal Party, minus, however, the indispensable support of the Irish members, and to bring the Nonconformists back almost to a man to the Liberal ranks. For once we have really had an Opposition in being in the House of Commons, with the result

that they have riddled the Bill through and through, and compelled Ministers to make concession after concession. One of the most important changes which they have brought about was the substitution of "shall" for "may" in the clause empowering the local authority to spend what is often called "whiskey money" in secondary education. The 2d. rate limit in county boroughs is abolished, so is the provisional order of procedure, and the local authority is no longer left free to neglect secondary education, but must also undertake the training of teachers as part of its duties. The real crux of the Bill has not yet been reached. Ministers are losing their tempers; the Chairman of Committee has already lost his head, and the prospects of carrying the Bill, except by drastic use of the closure, which will provoke an explosion of fury in the country, are diminishing daily.

The New French Ministry.

Universal regret has been expressed both at home and abroad at the retirement of M. Waldeck-Rousseau from the French Premiership. The retiring Premier had for three years governed France with unexpected success. He had saved the Republic from the menacing alliance of Nationalists and Clericals and reactionaries of all shades of opinion, and when the electors had endorsed his election by an increased majority he felt justified in resigning a task of which he had grown weary. He was succeeded by M. Combes, a Radical, who was originally educated for the priesthood, and, like many a Freethinker who has had a similar train-



Westminster Gazette.]

The Conversion of St. Michael.

SIR HOWARD VINCENT, MR. HENRY CHAPLIN, AND MR. JAMES W. LOWTHER: "Got him at last!"



Westminster Gazette.]

The Backslider.

SIR MICHAEL: "Ah! there's nothing like the good old tippie, after all!"
SIR HOWARD VINCENT AND MR. CHAPLIN: "Oh dear, dear! he's lost!"

ing, he is vehemently anti-Clerical. He had very little difficulty in framing his Cabinet, retaining M. Delcassé as the indispensable Foreign Minister, and General André as War Minister. Millerand, the Socialist, disappears, together with many of his colleagues. The Ministerial programme is very advanced, and it would seem from their administrative action that the new Government intend to exert their power to the full against the Catholic priesthood. Nine thousand priests are said to have been guilty of what in Republican eyes was undue exercise of spiritual influence against the Government; and although they cannot be punished by loss of their salaries, there is no doubt that the temporary majority is at present in favour of drastic measures against Clericalism in all its forms. M. Bourgeois, who has been elected President of the Chamber in place of M. Deschanel, is in many quarters regarded as the coming man in France.

**The
Private
Endowment
of
Public Offices.**

The resignation of Lord Hopetoun—the first British Governor of federated Australia, because he found it impossible to discharge international duties on the international salary, reminds us of one weak point in our Imperial system. To be Governor-General of Canada, India, or Australia a Governor must not only be capable, he must be rich. This unduly restricts the area of choice. Men of capacity are not too numerous, but men of capacity who are able to pay from £5,000 to £10,000 a year out of their private fortune for five years on end are exceedingly scarce. If the original Rhodesian idea had been carried out this difficulty could have been overcome. But great Governorships are few. The same evil exists in a more aggravated shape in the case of American Embassies. The Americans are the richest and most lavish nation on the planet; but there is not a single American Ambassador who is allowed sufficient salary to meet his expenses. Why does not some Rockefeller or Carnegie create a fund for the endowment of American Ambassadors? At present the higher posts in the diplomatic service are the monopoly of the very rich.

**Alliances Racial
and
Lingual.**

In the last days of last month the Triple Alliance was renewed at Berlin. Thanks to the existence of the Dual Alliance the renewal of the Triple can be regarded without alarm. The two Alliances, which are to a certain extent interlocked by the Austro-Russian understanding as to the Balkans and the Franco-Italian agreement as to the Mediterranean, are tending towards the recon-



M. Combes.
(New French Premier).

stitution of the European Concert, minus Great Britain. The English-speaking world, if it were to unite, is strong enough to stand alone. A Scandinavian correspondent sends me a vigorous plea for including the Scandinavian countries in the English-speaking group, and by way of giving effect to his suggestions he demands that the teaching of English should be made compulsory in all the primary schools of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. So many Scandinavians emigrate to the United States that this addition to the school curriculum would be very advantageous to the migrating Northmen. Who knows but that some other millionaire may yet supplement Mr. Rhodes's bequests by endowing every nation with scholarships which makes the teaching of English compulsory in its primary schools? At present, on the Continent, it is only in Hamburg where English is taught in elementary schools. Elsewhere in Germany it is only in some of the secondary schools that it is insisted upon. But before this becomes universal we shall have to reform our orthography.



Sydney Bulletin.

Lord Hopetoun gives Notice.

**The
International
Union.**

The attempt to federate the forces, organised and otherwise, which in every civilised community are working for peace, is still persisted in. The French branch of the International Union has been organised, with M. Sully-Prudhomme and M. Passy as presidents. Thanks to the energetic initiative of M. Richet, two branches of the Union have been organised in Italy. No branch of the International can be formed in Russia, although the primary purpose of the Union is to secure the execution of the provisions of the Hague Conventions, the authorities in that country having a holy horror of the very word International. It is intended to conduct a vigorous propaganda in favour of the adoption of the Hague rules, both of war and of peace, in the coming winter. There is in prepara-

tion a work comparing the realities of war in China, South Africa, and the Philippines with the theories of civilised warfare laid down by the Governments whose armies resorted to methods of barbarism. A collection is being formed of pictures, photographs, etc., suitable for lantern slides. Any of our readers who have suggestions or contributions to make, either to the collections of facts or of illustrations, are requested to communicate with the secretary of the British Branch of the International Union, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.

Telegrams have already appeared in the European Press foreshadowing a **Japanese Naval Expansion.** new naval programme in Japan, but the actual facts showed that the Government, under Count Katsura, have stormy times to look forward to should they proceed with the proposed scheme. The Marquis Yamagata does not regard an increase of the navy as a legitimate sequel of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. England's object, he thinks, in entering into the Alliance was to be in a position to use the Japanese army in Central Asia, not for any benefits to accrue from the Japanese navy. The Marquis thinks that it would be far better to provide amply for the maintenance of the present navy than to build new vessels. The whole of Japan is at present divided into two camps—those desirous of an increased navy at any cost, and those who think the cost is likely to be too great for the value it would render to the nation. It is probable that the new scheme will involve an outlay of 120 million yen—about £12,000,000—spread over six years, the ships constructed being five first-class battleships of 15,000 tons each, two armoured cruisers of 10,000 tons each, eight second-class cruisers of 4,800 tons, and ten torpedo destroyers of 250 tons—a total of 135,900 tons. That this scheme, possibly slightly modified, will be passed is certain, but it is very likely to prove the last stroke to the present Cabinet under Count Katsura. Should this be so we may look for a return to power of the Marquis Ito. The rock upon which Count Katsura will be wrecked is the question of how to provide the necessary funds. That this should be done without recourse to foreign loans is the wish of every Japanese statesman.

DIARY FOR JUNE.

CHIEF EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

June 1.—The terms of Peace in South Africa announced in London.

June 2.—Peace celebrated throughout the Empire.

June 3.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau and his Ministry resign ... A rehearsal of the Coronation procession of June 27th takes place ... Prince of Wales's thirty-seventh birthday.

June 4.—The King, Queen, and Prince and Princess of Wales visit Epsom for the Derby ... The Hon. Michael Herbert, C.B., is appointed Ambassador to Washington ... Explosion in coal mine, at Dowlais, South Wales; eight deaths.

June 5.—The new Bermuda floating dock is tested by the *Sinsporeil* at Sheerness... Lord Avebury opens the Sir John Cass Technical Institute at Aldgate.

June 6.—M. Bourgeois is elected President of the French Chamber by 326 votes out of 503 ... The Reichstag Committee on Sugar Bills approves the Brussels Convention... The Legislative Council of India imposes countervailing duties on German and Austrian sugars ... Mr. Max Waechter presents Richmond with estate to preserve the view from Richmond Hill ... Mr. Sievier's filly Sceptre wins the Oaks ... Mass meeting is held in Cape Town in favour of the suspension of the Constitution.

June 8.—Thanksgiving services are held in all parts of the country for Peace. The King and Queen attend service in St. Paul's.

June 7.—M. Combes forms a new French Ministry ... Mr. Irvine forms a new Ministry at Victoria ... M. Bloch's Peace and War Museum opened at Lucerne ... New Volunteer Regulations are issued ... The report of the committee to inquire into education and training of military officers is published, and strongly condemns the present system ... The second reading of Bill for abolition of the "dictatorship" paragraph in Alsace-Lorraine carried in German Reichstag.

June 9.—Special meeting is held at the Mansion House in connection with the Coronation gift to the King ... It is announced that a special gratuity will be made to all soldiers who have served eighteen months in South Africa ... Fire in Queen Victoria Street, City; nine lives lost. Serious charges against efficiency of fire-escapes in London ... At a public meeting in Dublin resolutions congratulating the King and Queen on their Coronation and on Peace are carried.

June 10.—M. Bourgeois takes the Chair in the Chamber of Deputies as President, and M. Combes reads Ministerial declaration announcing the future programme of his Cabinet ... Parliamentary papers issued giving estimated amount still required to be spent on the Army in South Africa at £28,000,000 ... The Bishop of London announces that the Queen has decided to give a tea and medals to 10,000 maids-of-all-work in London ... German Sugar Bill read a second time.

June 11.—The Prince of Wales unveils memorial tablet at St. John's, Clerkenwell, in memory of the members of St. John's Ambulance who died in South Africa ... The Austrian Poles are very indignant at the recent speech of the German Emperor at Marienburg on Prussian Poles ... The French Newfoundland fisheries are reported a failure this year ... "Colonel" Lynch is arrested on a charge of treason when he arrives in London.

June 12.—Prince Komatsu and suite arrive in London ... Russia declines to ratify the Manchurian Convention unless the British railway agreement is revised ... The British Minister in Peking agrees to a *pro rata* reduction of 2 per cent. of indemnity claims ... In the Chamber of Deputies in Paris debate on general policy of the Government, vote of confidence in Ministry carried by 329 votes to 124 ... The widow of Colonel Henry gains her action for libel against M. Reinach and is awarded 500 francs.

June 13.—The King receives addresses of loyalty and congratulations for peace from the Corporation of London and the

London County Council ... President Roosevelt sends strong message to Congress urging the concession of reciprocity to Cuba.

June 14.—The King and Queen visit Aldershot, and the former is attacked by lumbago ... The Prince of Wales reviews 12,000 lads of Boys' Brigades in London ... Mr. Seddon arrives. ... The U.S. Shipbuilding Trust buys the Bethlehem Steel Company (capital 15,000,000 dols.) ... A meeting of delegates of labour unions at Wellington condemns the N.Z. Arbitration Act and Court.

June 15.—Hospital Sunday in London.

June 16.—The Queen, in absence of the King from indisposition, holds review of 31,000 troops at Aldershot ... Lord James of Hereford, as general chairman of the Coal Conciliation Board, declares a reduction of 10 per cent. in miners' wages, to take effect in July ... The Upper House of Prussian Diet requests the Government to adopt measures for combating abuse of alcoholic liquors.

June 17.—The King's health is reported much better, but he does not attend Ascot races; Queen goes in semi-state ... The Coronation banquet of the Royal Asiatic Society to the Indian princes is held in London, the Duke of Connaught states that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit India ... The L.C.C. determines to seek Parliamentary powers to establish municipal steamboat service of the Thames ... The German military contingent in China is to be reduced to 3,300 officers and men.

June 18.—Official programme of the Coronation processions published ... A meeting in support of the Education Bill held at the Church House ... The second conversazione of the Royal Society ... Mr. Gerald Balfour receives a deputation from the Institution of Electrical Engineers, urging the removing of impediments in the way of electrical development.

June 19.—The United States Senate relegates to the President the choice of route for the Isthmian Canal ... Discussion of Bill reducing term of military service to two years begins in French Senate ... Lord Brassey gives evidence before the House of Commons Steamship Subsidies Committee ... The Advisory Committee of the King's Sanatorium for Consumption purchases a site at Midhurst, Sussex.

June 20.—Lord Milner takes up his office as Governor of the Transvaal ... The Secretary for War of the United States presents statement showing total expenditure on the war in the Philippines to have been 170,326,586 dollars ... The German Emperor issues an order expressing his own and nation's loss in death of King of Saxony ... The sale of the Humbert pictures begins in Paris; 70 pictures realise 615,000 francs ... An attack is made by a Socialist Deputy upon the new French Ministry, but rejected by 455 votes to 21.

June 21.—Russia withdraws from the Foreign Government of Tientsin, and from the Foreign Conference at Peking ... The Queen Victoria Memorial Fund exceeds £200,000 ... The Peace despatches reach London ... The Chilean Senate ratifies the arrangement between the Chilean and Argentine Governments without a division.

June 23.—Telegram from Sir Francis Knollys, stating that the bad reports as to the King's health are baseless, is published ... The King and Queen arrive in London from Windsor ... Lord Milner is sworn in at Bloemfontein as Governor of the Orange River Colony.

June 24.—Operation upon the King for perityphlitis by Sir Frederick Treves successfully performed ... Coronation festivities postponed ... Universal sympathy throughout Empire and world.

June 25.—King's condition is announced to be good.

June 26.—King continues to improve. Intercersory services for the King are held at St. Paul's and throughout the country ... Bank holiday in honour of Coronation Day ... Long list of Coronation honours announced ... Institution of a special Order of Merit, limited to twelve persons annually ...

The Prince and Princess of Wales entertain 1,300 children from various London charitable homes at Marlborough House ... French deficit estimated at 180,000,000 francs ... The Spooner Isthmian Canal Bill adopted by both Houses of Congress.

June 27.—Bank Holiday ... King's condition continues to improve ... Modified Coronation festivities are held in provincial towns ... The Prince and Princess of Wales again entertain poor children ... A railway from Swakopmund to Windheek in German South West Africa is opened—235 miles long at a cost of £650,000 ... The Viceroy of Szechuan reports that a missionary has been killed and mission buildings destroyed by a mob ... The French Government decides to reduce the powers of the Governor-General of Indo-China and orders the closing of 120 girls' schools established since the passing of Religious Associations Law.

June 28.—King continues to improve ... Many of the special envoys leave England ... Intercessory services for the King again held ... The Triple Alliance is renewed at Berlin by Count von Bülow and the Austrian and Italian Ambassadors without alteration ... Over 15,000 persons in Cape Town have signed the petition in favour of the suspension of the Constitution ... The Swedish Ministry resigns and M. Böstrom undertakes the forming of a new Cabinet ... Cholera appears in Tokio and Peking.

June 29.—The King continues to improve.

June 30.—The King's progress is reported good ... Coronation bonfires are lighted in many places ... The Conference of the Colonial Premiers begins at Colonial Office ... Report of the Port of London Commission is published ... An International Tramways and Light Railways Congress and Exhibition is opened in London ... The Hospital Sunday Fund amounts to more than £37,000 ... The West Indies Distress Fund amounts to £58,000 ... Conference of Russian oil-producers determines to petition for a reduction of the present tariff for the carriage of Russian oil, to enable them to compete with American oil-producers.

PARLIAMENTARY.

House of Lords.

June 3.—Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment Bill passes through committee ... Discussion on the decisions as to boilers resultant on the trials of *H.M.S. Minerva* and *H.M.S. Hyacinth*; Lords Selborne, Spencer, Goschen, and Lamington speak.

June 4.—Lord Salisbury brings up a message from the King recommending grant to Lord Kitchener of £50,000.

June 5.—Lord Salisbury moves the concurrence of the House in proposed grant to Lord Kitchener, and also series of resolutions of thanks to troops; Lord Spencer speaks ... Loan Bill is read a first time ... Lord Peel presents Bill to allow British Museum to remove newspapers, etc., to other quarters.

June 6.—Loan Bill read a second time ... Lord Goschen speaks on national credit.

June 9.—Loan Bill read a third time and passed ... Wild Birds Protection Acts Amendment Bill passes through committee.

June 10.—Lord Grey elicits the information that the Government intends to introduce the Prevention of Corruption Bill this session.

June 12.—Pauper Children (Ireland) Bill read a second time ... The Wild Birds Protection Bill passed ... In answer to Lord Cross the Lord Chancellor gives information as to the Queen Anne's Bounty Board.

June 13.—British Museum Bill passes through Committee ... Duke of Devonshire promises a return of the number of students sent abroad for final training ... The Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment Bill passed.

June 17.—Fresh Water Fish (Scotland) Bill read a second time ... Royal Naval Reserve Volunteers Bill read second time; speech by Lord Selborne ... Pauper Children (Ireland) Bill passes through Committee ... Speeches by Lord Wilton and Lord Selborne on armour and projectiles in the Navy.

June 20.—After discussion the Midwives' Bill is read a second time ... The Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Licences) (Ireland) Bill read a second time ... British Museum Bill passed ...

Freshwater Fish (Scotland) Bill and the Royal Naval Reserve Volunteers Bill pass through Committee.

June 26.—Finance Bill read a first time ... The Pauper Children (Ireland) Bill read a third time and passed ... Im-moral Traffic (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee.

June 27.—Police Reservists Bill and the Prison Officers (Pensions) Bill read a second time.

House of Commons.

June 3.—Education Bill in Committee: first clause, reject amendments by Corrie Grant (153 against), Mr. Stevenson (185 against), Dr. Macnamara (219 against).

June 4.—Sir M. Hicks-Beach informs Mr. McCrae that he intends to retain the corn tax and income tax ... The King's message about Lord Kitchener is referred to Committee of Supply ... Education Bill in Committee: reject amendments by Dr. Macnamara (196 against), Mr. Brynmor Jones (220 against), Mr. Channing (183 against) ... Sir M. Hicks-Beach moves third reading of the Loan Bill and deals with effects produced by the proclamation of Peace; speech by Sir William Harcourt; motion carried by 216 votes to 49.

June 5.—In Committee of Supply Mr. Balfour moves that grant of £50,000 be made to Lord Kitchener in conformity with the Royal message; tributes to Lord Kitchener by Mr. Balfour and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman; Mr. Dillon and Mr. W. Redmond oppose the motion, which, after a violent scene, is carried with majority of 336 ... Mr. Balfour moves vote of thanks to troops; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman supports and Mr. J. Redmond opposes motion, which is carried by 382 votes against 42 ... Fresh Water Fish (Scotland) Bill and Royal Naval Reserve Volunteers Bill read a third time ... Discussion on the L.C.C. (Subways and Tramways) Bill and objection to Embankment Tramway; Bill read a third time.

June 6.—University of Wales (Graduates) Bill read a third time ... The Midwives Bill in Committee; amendments by T. P. O'Connor and D. Ambrose agreed to. Bill ordered for third reading.

June 9.—Finance Bill in Committee. Sir H. Fowler moves to postpone first clause; Chancellor of Exchequer, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Gibson Bowles, and others speak; motion defeated by 264 votes to 176. Mr. Channing moves amendment limiting grain duty to one year; Sir W. Harcourt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Blake, and Sir E. Grey speak; rejected by 236 votes to 173. Proposal to exempt Ireland from the tax rejected by 99 majority.

June 10.—In Committee on Finance Bill, prolonged debate on the corn duty; speeches by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Gibson Bowles, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. First clause of the Bill, sanctioning imposition of the tax, agreed to by 279 votes to 193 ... Clauses 2, 3, and 4 also agreed to after discussion; Clause 5, dealing with stamp duty on cheques, is struck out.

June 11.—Irish members raise question of "Colonel" Lynch's arrest ... Debate on Finance Bill in Committee; Clause 6 passes without division. Mr. Joseph Walton and Mr. Haldane propose new clauses dealing with modification of the tax on the export of coal and the repeal of the duty on pure alcohol used for manufacturing purposes. The former proposal rejected and the latter adopted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

June 12.—Mr. Brodrick states that the promised inquiry into the management of the war shall be conducted by a small Royal Commission ... Irish Members again question Government over Mr. Lynch's arrest ... In Committee of Supply, votes for British Museum (£166,580), National Gallery, etc., passed; prisons vote passed (£660,929) ... Mr. Ritchie speaks on soldiers in civil prisons.

June 13.—The Midwives Bill, Shop Clubs Bill, Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Licences) (Ireland) Bill, and Cremation Bill read a third time.

June 16.—Mr. Balfour states that there will be no Coronation Address to the Throne ... Debate in Committee on Finance Bill resumed. Amendment to omit maize from first schedule brought forward by Mr. Flynn; rejected by 243 to 175. Locust beans deleted; rice not allowed to be excluded. Mr. Osmond Williams' amendment to reduce duty on grain offals

adopted. Bill passes through Committee ... Licensing Bill, as amended by Grand Committee, considered on report.

June 17.—Speaker announces that Mr. P. A. M'Hugh, M.P., has been arrested on a charge of criminal conspiracy and intimidation...Mr. Balfour states that the £100,000 vote for Coronation expenses will not be moved before that ceremony...Discussion of Education Bill in Committee resumed. Amendment by Sir E. Grey; speeches by Dr. Macnamara, Mr. Cripps, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Mather; rejected by 272 votes to 114. Speeches by Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Channing. Clause carried by 103 majority ... Licensing Bill considered further on report. Mr. Broadhurst moves new clause; defeated by 173 votes to 154. Sir B. Simeon proposes to modify Clause 4; amendment rejected by 322 votes to 52.

June 18.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer announces that he has decided to reduce the duty on maize from 3d. to 1½d., although this represents a loss to the revenue of £300,000 ... On the report of Finance Bill Mr. Morley moves rejection of Clause 1 relating to corn duty; speeches by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Seeley, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Motion lost by 251 votes to 178. All further amendments rejected and Bill ordered for third reading ... Police Reservists' Bill read a third time ... Prison Officers (Pensions) Bill passes through Committee ... Debate on vote of £50,000 for Lord Kitchener; attacks by Irish members.

June 19.—Mr. Wyndham states that if there is general desire among Irish members that he should drop obviously contentious clauses of the Land Bill, he will do so ... Mr. Chamberlain states that more than £2,000,000 will be given to loyalists in Cape Colony and Natal ... In Committee of Supply the vote for the office of the Secretary for Scotland agreed to ... The question of the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. McHugh discussed ... Motion to appoint Committee of the House agreed upon.

June 20.—Lord Chas. Beresford initiates a debate on the question of efficiency of the Navy ... Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Chas. Dilke, Sir J. Colomb, Mr. Allan, Mr. E. Robertson, and Mr. Arnold-Forster speak ... Mr. Gibson Bowles censures the Government on the Subsidy question, and Mr. Arnold-Forster replies ... The Day Industrial Schools (Ireland) Bill read a second time.

June 25.—Mr. Chamberlain states that Lord Milner's letter to Sir Hely Hutchinson had not received governmental sanction ... Mr. Balfour states that the state of martial law in Cape Colony had already been much modified ... Debate on motion for third reading of Finance Bill; speeches by Mr. Lough, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Craig, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir Wm. Harcourt. Bill is read a third time by 286 votes to 181 ... Consideration of Licensing Bill on report resumed ... Motion for the rejection of Clause 9; speeches by Mr. Harwood, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Whittaker, Mr. Ritchie, Col. Lockwood, and Mr. Lawson Walton; motion rejected by 298 votes against 68.

June 26.—Consideration of Scottish Education vote in Committee of Supply; speeches by the Lord Advocate, Mr. T. Shaw, and Mr. Haldane ... Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Sir R. Reid and others ask Chancellor of Exchequer for a grant of £1,000 for purchase of pictures for Edinburgh National Gallery.

June 27.—Further consideration of Licensing Bill as amended by Standing Committee; amendment to Clause 9, moved by Mr. Cripps, adopted; amendments by Mr. Disraeli and others rejected ... London Labour Bureaux Bill read third time.

June 30.—Consideration of the Education Bill resumed in Committee on second Clause. Mr. Corrie Grant moves an amendment (which stood in the name of Mr. Cripps); Sir J. Gorst and Mr. Balfour speak; motion negatived by 203 votes to 137 ... Mr. T. F. Hope, Mr. Brynmor Jones, Sir A. Rollit move amendments. Mr. Balfour replies ... Amendment moved by Mr. Helme to confine the inquiries of Local Government Board to financial matters exclusively rejected by majority of 15 ... General discussion on Clause 2 of Education Bill by Mr. Bryce, Mr. Balfour, and others; Clause agreed to without division; consideration of Clause 3 begins ... The Wild Birds Protection

Acts Amendment Bill read third time ... Musical Copyright Bill passes through Committee.

SPEECHES.

June 2.—Sir Gordon Sprigg, at Cape Town, against the suspension of the Cape Constitution ... Lord Kitchener, at Vereeniging, on the war and terms of surrender.

June 5.—Mr. Asquith, at London Medical Graduates College, on medical teaching and research.

June 7.—Mr. John Morley, at Edinburgh, on the war.

June 10.—Lord Rosebery, at Queen's Hall, on the Education Bill.

June 11.—Sir Frederic Treves, at Charing Cross Hospital, on the Romance of Medicine ... Lord Salisbury, at Hertford, on the Militia ... Mr. Chamberlain, at the Corona Club, on the war ... Mr. Asquith, at the Eighty Club ... Sir F. Pollock, in London, on the Monroe Doctrine.

June 12.—Lord Salisbury, on the London Water Bill ... The Archbishop of York, on reservation of the Sacrament and Fasting Communion ... Sir C. Elliott makes financial statement for 1902-03 for London School Board.

June 13.—Prince of Wales, in London, on the Civil Service ... Mr. Balfour, to a deputation, on the Education Bill ... Mr. Haldane, on the Constitution of the Empire and the development of its Councils ... Lieut.-Col. Denison on the Food Supply and Defence of the Empire ... M. Marconi on the Progress of Electric Space Telegraphy ... Señor Canalejas, ex-Minister of Agriculture at Alicante, on the Spanish political situation.

June 14.—M. Szell, Premier of Hungary, on the Triple Alliance.

June 17.—Mr. Seddon, at New Zealand banquet, on New Zealand and preferential trade in the Empire ... Mr. Graham, Acting-Premier of Cape Colony, at Cape Town, opposing suspension of Constitution ... Lord Kitchener, at Johannesburg, on the Army in South Africa.

June 18.—Mr. George Wyndham, at Victoria League, on Imperial Education.

June 21.—Colonel Rhodes, at Woodstock, Cape Town, on the suspension of Cape Constitution ... Sir P. H. Hime (Premier of Natal), in London on Natal.

June 25.—Lord Milner, at the German Dinner, Johannesburg.

OBITUARY.

June 4.—Sir Richard Cotton, Chamberlain of the City of London, 80.

June 5.—Rev. H. Latham, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, 82.

June 7.—Lord Braybrooke, 89.

June 9.—Mr. Joseph Brown, K.C., 94.

June 10.—Mr. Chas. Eley (ammunition manufacturer), 79.

June 11.—The Bey of Tunis ... Sir John Ware Edgar, 63.

June 14.—Rev. John Spurgeon (father of C. H. Spurgeon), 92 ... The Very Rev. W. M. Cowper, Dean of Sydney, 92.

June 15.—Mr. F. Wall Mackenzie Ravenscroft, founder of Birkbeck Bank, 73.

June 16.—Canon Henry Williams Mason ... M. Charles Dorian, French Deputy and explorer ... General Mariano Escobedo, Mexican revolutionist, 75 ... John Borradaile, Indian merchant, 88.

June 17.—M. Roger Hollard, pastor of Protestant Free Church in Paris, 64.

June 24.—Mr. Leake, Premier of Western Australia. --

June 25.—Mr. Horace Seymour, Comptroller of the Mint, 59.

June 26.—Mr. W. Lidderdale, Director and Ex-Governor of Bank of England, 70 ... Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis Scott, who commanded Ashanti Expedition (1895-96), 67.

June 27.—Lord Henniker, Governor of the Isle of Man, 60 ... Mr. G. T. Crook, formerly Inspector of Machinery in the Royal Navy, 72 ... Mr. David Barrie, father of T. M. Barrie, 88 ... Dr. Chase, Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, 82 ... Sir James Bellek Richey, late Member of Council, Bombay, 68.

CHARACTER SKETCH.

SIR H. H. JOHNSTON: THE MAN AND HIS BOOK.

THE exact height of Napoleon Buonaparte, neither more nor less, is Sir Harry Johnston, late Special Commissioner for the immense territory known as British East Africa, and author of the splendid book on "The Uganda Protectorate," which was published last month by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co.

It is eighteen years since I first set eyes on this remarkable man, when he was a youth of twenty-six years old by the almanac, but not more than eighteen in appearance. I interviewed him for the *Pall Mall Gazette* in an article which, by way of recalling impressions, I reproduce here :—

"A little slip of a boy, apparently fifteen years of age, with a pleasant smile and intelligent blue eyes, standing a little more than five feet in height, and with a chin tapering off to a point, and contrasting strongly with the broad jaw behind—that is Mr. Johnston, the chief authority on the Congo, and the latest of African travellers. In reality he is twenty-five, but he talks as if he was fifty-two. When he started the other day *en route* for Zanzibar and the Kilimanjaro mountain, one of the most remarkable young men of our time betook himself to the Dark Continent. Since Gordon left England we have met few more interesting individualities than Mr. Johnston ; but no contrast could possibly be more marked than that which is presented by these two men—the Governor-General of the Soudan, and the author of 'The River Congo.' The one is to the other what Cromwell is to Darwin. In their own way they represent the two great forces of religion and science : Gordon, full of an intense and enthusiastic belief in the unseen, constantly regarding himself and all his fellow-men but as passive instruments in the hands of an Almighty Power, yet ever glowing with a fervid philanthropy ; Johnston, cool, calm, full of intelligence, and though not without some of the enthusiasm inseparable from youth, yet looking out upon the world and all things therein as a great laboratory in which Nature ruthlessly pursues those murderous experiments which result in the survival of the fittest." That is the man whose book on the Congo is running through its second edition (published by Sampson Low and Co.), and who has now gone to climb the highest mountain peak in the whole of the African Continent. "The race of the future," said he, "will be somewhat of an olive

tint with more of African blood in its veins than at present, but it will have a white brain. The old continents are overcrowded ; Africa will yet be peopled with the swarming surplus of Europe and Asia. The pliable organisms which can adapt themselves to an altered environment will survive, those that cannot will perish. We may not want the Congo, nor the fertile valleys of Central Africa ; but it will be needed for our children or our children's children, who will require the outlet which we should take care is not barred against them."

From that time to this Sir Harry Johnston's career has been one of brilliant and uninterrupted success. It culminates for the moment—but only for the moment—in the production of his book on "The Uganda Protectorate," a work for which, from a patriotic point of view, I cannot but feel profoundly grateful, not so much because of any of the sentiments which he expresses therein, but because it is a magnificent monument of patient industry, of rapid work executed under great difficulties, and produced in a style which, for illustration, letterpress, and general get-up, will compare favourably with the best work that is produced either in France or Germany, if we exclude those books which are practically subsidised by the Government.

When I published the first number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* twelve years ago, I selected the portrait of Sir Harry Johnston as our first frontispiece, and I have a little natural pride in finding that he continues to acquit himself so creditably, and to render such excellent service to his country. Nowadays, in the stress of international competition, we are all haunted more or less with a horrid fear lest we are being left behind in the race. It is, indeed, welcome to find now and again some Englishman of whose work we have no need to be ashamed, and whose achievements are distinctly of the first rank among those of the workers of the world. For myself, I confess that I turn over the pages of these two handsome volumes of "The Uganda Protectorate" with a feeling of admiration and despair. What a demon of energy must possess this man for him to have produced such a book in such a time ! He was only twenty months in Uganda altogether. During that time, as Special Commissioner, he was charged with arduous and responsible duties, which might well have occupied

the whole of his time, and which would have occupied the whole energies of almost any other man. But here are these two volumes of nearly 1,000 pages containing a full, vivid, graphic, and illustrated account of the vast region known as British East Africa, dealing with the subject not as the mere book of travel, but as the work of an anthropologist and naturalist, written with the bright and pleasing pen of an accomplished man of letters, and illustrated with a multitude of pictures painted by the not less facile brush of the artist. There is something absolutely uncanny in such phenomenal, almost superhuman, demonic energy. Sir Harry Johnston attributes no small portion of the credit for such an output of good work in so short a time to his devoted secretaries, Mr. Cunningham and his own younger brother. He had also the assistance of the natural history collector attached to his staff, and the help of many others, to whom he pays due tribute in his preface.

But when all such deductions are made there still remains a sum of solid work at which we can only stand lost in amazement. The book is at once a history, a political treatise, and an elaborate signed report upon the country and its inhabitants. Many a man who has spent five-and-twenty years of patient labour has often less to show for it than Sir Harry Johnston has produced in his book.

Having said thus much by way of preface, I hasten to give some account of the man and his career,

and then rapidly glance over the salient features of "The Uganda Protectorate."

I.—THE MAN.

Sir Harry Johnston is only forty-four years old. He has already won K.C.B. and G.C.M.G., which is sufficient proof that his official superiors are thoroughly well satisfied with his work, and that his

literary and scientific labours have in no way impaired the work which he is able to render to the Empire in East, South, West, and Central Africa. He is also a D.Sc. of Cambridge, a gold medallist of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society and of the Zoological Society. Strange to say, Sir Harry Johnston was born in London—a place which is not very fertile in the production of great travellers. The mystery is, however, explained by the fact that, although born in London, he is a Scotchman, both father and mother being Scotch. His father was a Johnston descending from the Annandale clan, and his mother a Hamilton, with a legendary claim to be in some way connected

with the ducal family of that name. From his mother's mother, who was one of the first women who ever studied at the school of the Royal Academy, he appears to have inherited that extraordinary facility with the brush which at one time threatened to divert him from the career in which he has achieved so much distinction. If he had concentrated on art, he might have risen to the first rank. As it is, painting



Photograph by]

Sir Harry Johnston.

[E. H. Mills.

only as it were in the spare moments of an extremely busy life, he has achieved no small measure of success, and his pictures have been hung in the Academy.

He was a delicate boy, the third son in a family of twelve. Like President Roosevelt, his health gave his parents great cause for anxiety, nor did either parent dream that after spending twenty years in the most malarious regions of Africa, and having been down half-a-dozen times at least with blackwater fever, he would still be hale and strong, and fit to go anywhere and do anything. He was educated first at Stockwell Grammar School and afterward at King's College, from which it was intended he should proceed to Cambridge, but his health failing him he was sent to Spain, Portugal, and the South of France, where he studied the languages of these countries and painting, while at the same time striving for health. He had an almost Slavonic capacity for the acquisition of languages. At the present moment he is more or less master of French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Arabic, and an indefinite number of African dialects. The study of languages was one of his boyish passions.

As a youth his imagination caused him to fall under the glamour of Lord Beaconsfield, and he conceived a corresponding detestation of Mr. Gladstone, whom he regarded as the enemy of the Empire. It was fated that in after years Mr. Gladstone should give him the kindest encouragement in his African work. He was only twenty-one when he made his first visit to Africa, and spent some time in Tunis, where he mastered Arabic, and became more than ever enamoured of the Imperial idea. He was hardly one-and-twenty when his ideal was hurled from power by the General Election of 1880, and for a week he was so much upset he could not put a brush to canvas. The Gladstonian triumph of that year seemed to him almost the end of all things, and for seven days he brooded gloomily over the shattered dreams of empire.

At the end of the seven days, however, the thought occurred to him whether it might not be more sensible if, instead of merely wringing his hands in vain lamentation over the untoward fortune which had befallen the Empire, he did something himself to serve his country. It was this thought which changed the whole of his life. At first conceived as almost a fantastic dream, it speedily became a fixed idea, and gave him no rest until he had discovered some method of giving effect to his ambition. His first idea was to use his pen in journalism. Not knowing exactly what to begin with, he wisely decided to begin with the subject lying to his hand. He wrote an article on Tunis, sent it to the *Globe*, and waited with the usual feverish interest for the result of his venture. To his immense delight he received a letter from the editor enclosing a cheque for three guineas, and offering him a commission to write five other articles on a similar subject. This success confirmed him in his resolution. He wrote

the articles which appeared in the *Globe* from March to July, 1880, and thus planted his foot firmly on the first rung of the ladder which led him to his present position.

Returning to England with the intention of going to Cambridge, he threw himself heartily into the study of biology. This took him to the Zoological Gardens, where he spent much time with the Prosector, and acquired a practical knowledge of natural history which afterwards was destined to stand him in good stead. Before he went to Cambridge Lord Mayo was thinking of an expedition to West Africa, and as Johnston had a knowledge of Portuguese and was intensely interested in African questions, he accepted an invitation to accompany him to the Portuguese possessions. He was about twenty-four years of age when he made his first acquaintance with the dangers and delights of tropical Africa. When Lord Mayo's expedition terminated, Johnston travelled on alone to the Congo, and there he threw himself with whole-hearted avidity into the study of the great river artery of Central Africa, made the acquaintance of Sir H. M. Stanley, who was touched by his enthusiasm, and gave him every encouragement and assistance in his power.

It was on his return from Africa, at the end of 1883 and beginning of 1884, that I first made his acquaintance. I was immensely struck by the intelligence and self-possession of the young traveller. On account of the publication of his book on the River Congo he was selected to conduct the Kilimanjaro expedition. This brought him for the first time to East Africa in 1884. The expedition which had been organised by Sir John Kirk was successful, and if Sir William Mackinnon had had but a little more courage and confidence, the result of this expedition would have been to have secured the Kilimanjaro mountain for the British Protectorate. Unfortunately, however, he shrank from proceeding further in that direction, and the mountain fell to the Germans, who were at that time just at the beginning of their Colonial expansion. Remarkable discoveries were made at Kilimanjaro; a great number of fresh plants were discovered, to some of which the botanical authorities at home gave the name of *Johnstoni*.

On his return he wrote a book on his Kilimanjaro Expedition. He then began once more to prepare for graduation at Cambridge, when the offer from the present Premier of an important Consular post in West Africa finally prevented the carrying out of a long cherished idea. In the autumn of 1885 he was appointed as Vice-Consul to the Cameroons and Oil rivers. His chief Consul, Hewett, began to fail in health, and he shortly afterwards took a long leave of absence, leaving Johnston in charge of what is now known as Southern Nigeria. He was intensely interested in the country, in the people and their customs, and found great delight in sending home to the Foreign Office vivid pictures of life in the oil country. These despatches, so different from the

ordinary official correspondence, attracted considerable interest in high quarters.

The achievement which brought him before the attention of the public in West Africa was his deposition of King Ja-Ja, an ex-slave who for twenty years had practically monopolised all the trade of the district, and had scandalised civilisation and humanity by innumerable atrocities the penalty for which he had evaded by an unscrupulous diplomacy which did much more credit to the cunning of the savage than to the reputation of those with whom he had to deal.

Johnston having made up his mind that Ja-Ja must be got out of the way, secured the assistance of the King of Bonny and various other native potentates who had long groaned under the monopoly of Ja-Ja, and then, when all was ready for the delivery of his stroke, he telegraphed home asking for permission to take the recalcitrant potentate in hand. Very shortly after the telegram had been sent off he received a despatch from the Foreign Office stating that his action had been approved of, and that he would receive further instructions from the Admiralty. With a crazy old gunboat he went up the river and summoned Ja-Ja to a palaver. Ja-Ja arrived with 1,700 armed men, but consented to leave them in the creek at some distance, while he met the Consul with a man interpreter. By sheer bluff Sir Harry Johnston succeeded in inducing Ja-Ja to consent to come to the Gold Coast to be tried, on a guarantee that his private property would not be interfered with, that his life would be spared, and that the worst punishment he would receive would be either for life or for a term of years.

Ja-Ja was duly tried and sentenced to five years' deportation to the West Indies. At the end of that

term he was brought back, but died on his way home, firmly believing that Johnston's "Ju-Ju" was stronger than his own, and that the fetich of the Consul had done him to death.

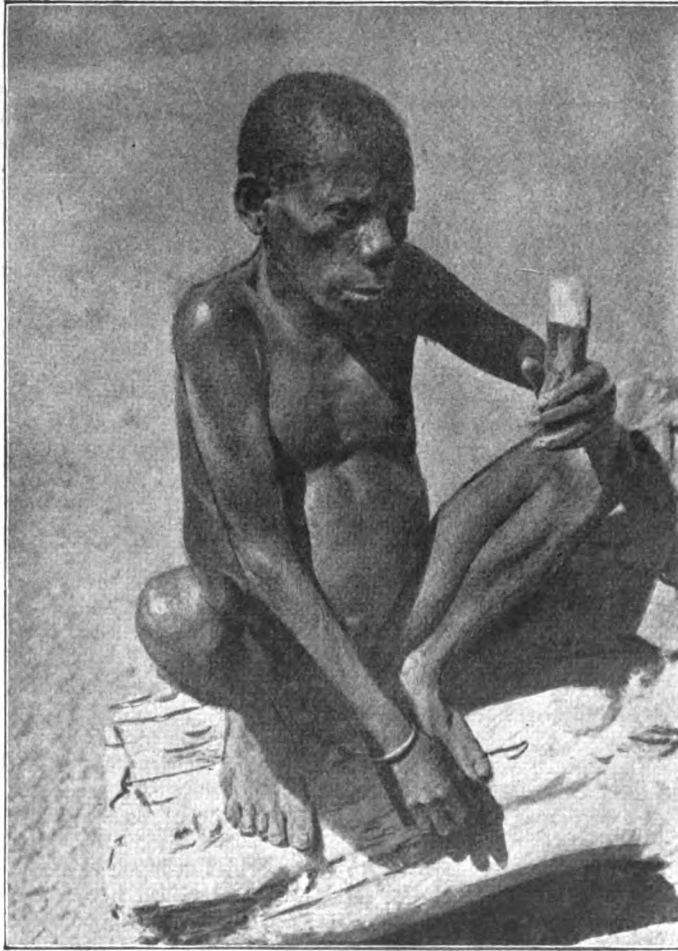
After Sir Harry Johnston's return to England in 1888, he brought out through the *Graphic* a careful study of negro life entitled "The History of a Slave," which I had occasion to treat somewhat severely in a review, as I thought its horrible episodes better relegated to the pages of a scientific treatise than

produced in the pages of a popular newspaper.

At the close of 1888 Sir Harry Johnston was appointed by Lord Salisbury Consul for Portuguese East Africa, but before proceeding to his post he was sent to Lisbon to assist Sir George Petre in negotiating a friendly arrangement with Portugal for the settlement of the East and Central African questions. The immediate outcome of these negotiations did not satisfy Lord Salisbury, though it formed the basis of the eventual agreement of 1891.

Lord Salisbury remained persistent, however, in his desire to extend British South Africa up to Lake Tanganyika, but financial difficulties for a time barred the way. The British Treasury felt unable to pledge the Exchequer to an African enterprise which

might swallow up many millions of the taxpayers' money without profitable results. At this moment (May, 1889) Cecil Rhodes appeared on the scene, and resolved all hesitation on Lord Salisbury's part by his promised formation of a chartered company which would, if need be, relieve the British taxpayer of the financial burden of these new territories. Johnston accordingly started for Mozambique, and in the summer, autumn, and winter of 1889 had, with the assistance of Mr. Alfred Sharpe, secured all "British



A Pygmy of the Semliki Forest.

Central Africa" and Northern Rhodesia for the British Empire under Crown or Company.

In 1890 he was made a Companion of the Bath. In 1891 he was appointed as Commissioner and Consul-General in British and Central Africa, a position which he united with that of Consul to the Portuguese possessions in East Africa. For six years he administered Nyassaland. The years of his administration were not rendered easier by the subsidies of the Chartered Company. Rhodes and Johnston did not see always eye to eye, especially



The Little King of Uganda.

as until 1895 Rhodes seems to have cherished an idea of bringing British Central Africa under Cape Colonial management. Johnston, though willing to see the native territories north of the Zambesi taking their place in a South African Confederation, was strongly opposed to placing millions of Central African negroes under the not always far-sighted rule of Cape politicians.

In 1896 he was made a K.C.B. In the midst of all his activity in Nyassaland he nevertheless found time to bring out a couple of books, one upon Nyassaland, and the other upon British Central Africa.

In 1897 he was appointed Consul-General for Tunis, and returned with much delight to the place which had been the cradle of his early political ambitions. There he remained till 1899, when he was sent out as special Commissioner to Uganda. He had a difficult task. The country was in considerable confusion; the exiled king was an enemy of England, and the country was much disorganised in its administration owing to three years of civil and foreign warfare. In the twenty months of his administration he succeeded in establishing peace, and thereby British authority, throughout the whole vast region committed to his care. At the end of his administration he returned to London, and spent last year in the preparation of his book on the Uganda Protectorate.

II.—THE BOOK.*

"The Uganda Protectorate" is a book in two volumes which embodies the result of Sir Harry Johnston's discoveries and researches in British East Africa. He describes it in the title-page as "an attempt to give some description of the physical geography, botany, zoology, anthropology, languages, and history of the territories under British protection in East Central Africa," with 506 illustrations from drawings and photographs by the author, and nine carefully coloured maps by J. G. Bartholomew and the author.

As its frontispiece it has a more or less imaginative picture of the okapi, the name of the new animal the discovery of which is the chief scientific sensation of the book. When quite a child Sir Harry Johnston's imagination had been fired by descriptions of a mysterious horselike animal, which was said to have existed in the depths of the equatorial forests. He resolved, if ever he had the opportunity, to try to discover that animal; and to his intense delight he was able to do so. He has never seen a live one yet, and his drawings are more or less imaginative, being based upon the putting together of its skull and its skin. The discovery may be said to have been a kind of reward of virtue, for one of his first acts after assuming the Commissionership was to rescue a band of pigmies who had been kidnapped by an enterprising German who was carrying them off to exhibit them at Paris at the Exhibition. The little pigmies, when released by the benevolent Commissioner, told him a great deal about this creature, that seemed to be a kind of cross between a horse and a zebra, and their narrative revived all his boyish enthusiasm to discover it. The Belgian officers in the Congo told him that they had frequently seen its dead body brought in by natives for eating. Sir Harry Johnston plunged into the region which it was supposed to haunt. The forest was far from being a delectable region. The atmosphere was almost unbreathable with its Turkish bath heat its rainy moisture, and its powerful smell of

* "The Uganda Protectorate." By Sir H. Johnston, G.C.M.G. London: Hutchinson. Price, 42s. net.

rotting vegetation. They seemed, in fact, to be transported back to Miocene times, black men and white were prostrate with fever, and they had to retrace their steps with nothing more than a few fragments of okapi skin. Some months afterwards, however, Mr. Eriksson, a Swedish officer in the service of the Congo State, procured the body of a recently-killed okapi. He had the skin removed with much care, and sent it to Sir Harry Johnston, with its skull and the skull of a smaller specimen which he obtained separately. From this skull and its skin he reconstructed the animal. Its size is that of a large stag or ox,



The Okapi (*Okapia johnstoni*).

but it is higher in the legs than any member of the ox tribe. It has only two hoofs like the giraffe. It resembles a giraffe-like animal which existed in the Tertiary Epoch. It has probably survived from a remote period of the world's history by slinking in the densest parts of the Congo forest, where the lion never penetrates; and its only enemies were the Congo dwarfs and a few negroes who dwell on the fringe of the Congo Forest. In that vast, all but impenetrable, fever-laden forest Sir Harry Johnston thinks there are other unknown animals still to be discovered, including enormous gorillas, larger than any yet seen.

His account of the okapi, however, although the most remarkable, is only one among a multitude of other interesting facts in natural history which are

brought to light in this book. It is, indeed, a fascinating natural history book as well as a delightful volume of travels. Sir Harry Johnston was fortunate in having so interesting a region as the subject for his book. As he says in his preface, the territories comprised within the limits of the Protectorate contain within an area of some 150,000 square miles nearly all the wonders, most of the extremes, the most signal beauties, and some of the horrors of the Dark Continent.

The naturalist finds therein the most remarkable known forms among the African mammals, beasts, fishes, butterflies and earthworms. It includes the snow-covered peaks of the highest mountain in Africa, which rises to a height of 20,000 feet above the sea level. It contains over 100 square miles of perpetual snow and ice, lying immediately on the equator. It has the largest lake in Africa, and the biggest extinct volcano in the world, the vastest forest and the greatest continuous area of marsh in the whole of Africa. Yet, despite its snowclad mountain and 100 square miles of snow, the average daily heat is higher than in any other part of Africa. There are all manner of human beings, from the pigmies up to the highest type of African humanity:—

Cannibalism lingers in the western corners of the Protectorate; while the natives of other parts are importing tinned apricots, or are printing and publishing in their own language summaries of their past history. This is the country of the okapi, the whale-headed stork, the chimpanzee and the five-horned giraffe, the rhinoceroses with the longest horns, and the elephants with the biggest tusks.

It is a strange wonderland, which reminds Sir Harry Johnston of Martin's famous picture of the Plains of Heaven in some places, and in others seems to be almost like a vision of the Valley of the Shadow of Death. In the north-eastern Province—

Drought and the Abyssinians between them appear to have depopulated nearly all the east coast of Rudolf, and even the camels have died of the drought and strewed the country with their whitened bones. The late Captain Wellby, who visited these regions two years ago, wrote to me that the aspect of much of the east coast of Lake Rudolf was the most desolate he could conceive—like a picture of a dead world strewn with the whitened bones of huge mammals and of men, no vegetation to be seen within reach of the eye—nothing but salt water and sun-baked rocks, themselves perhaps congealed lava.

Despite his enthusiasm I cannot say that Uganda seems to be a very tempting place to live in. He says:—

Hitherto in these descriptions I have had difficulty in restraining language within the limits of reasonable enthusiasm when describing the scenery and colour. The reverse of this pleasing aspect of the Uganda Protectorate is the almost constant presence of mosquitoes (though these can be to a great extent banished by clearing away the bush), the danger of severe attacks of malarial fever, and, lastly, the thunderstorms.

The book is full of vivid descriptions of the vicissitudes of existence in Tropical Africa. One of the most striking passages is that which describes the thunderstorms which occur every other day in the kingdom of Uganda. These thunderstorms generally come on at three o'clock in the afternoon or three o'clock in the morning. Purple clouds begin to form

on the horizon of the lake, and the whole sky is covered before the storm bursts. You hear the sound of a rushing wind approaching while all around is deadly calm :—

Then the blast strikes you, being preceded possibly by a cloud of blinding dust or a squall of leaves.

If you are in a tent or watching the storm, in all probability the first impact of the wind has levelled your canvas to the ground, and all your treasured belongings on your camp-table and your bed are exposed to the rain, which is now approaching. This is nothing less than a cubic mile of grey water which is being driven towards you at fifteen miles an hour. In this moving shower-bath you remain for thirty minutes or more; then, if you have survived this, there may be a lull. Then another cubic mile of water will be driven up and over you.

Almost simultaneously with the arrival of the hurricane wind comes the first flash of pink lightning, followed immediately by an explosion of thunder, which seems to be the crack of doom.

These terrible flaming swords of fire reveal to you the grey wall of water by which you are surrounded. Gradually they become less vehement, and are accompanied, after much greater intervals of time, by rumbles of thunder more bearable than the artillery crashes which first accompanied the forked lightning.

All these different drawbacks, however, seem nothing to Sir Harry Johnston, who revels in the country, which seems to be one enormous zoological garden, full of all manner of strange, beautiful, wild creatures, many of which were surprisingly tame. On Lake Hannington he estimates that there must be at least a million flamingoes :—

On the north coast of the lake the belt of flamingoes must be nearly a mile broad from the edge of the lake outwards. Seen from above, this mass of birds on its shoreward side is grey-white, then becomes white in the middle and has a lakeward ring of the most exquisite rose-pink, the reason being that the birds on the outer edge of the semi-circle are the young ones, while those farthest out into the lake are the oldest.

The railway from the coast to Lake Victoria Nyanza has scared away the lions which used to eat up its constructors; it seems almost to have attracted all other kinds of animals. The country abounds in elephants, zebras, rhinoceroses, and antelopes of all kinds; and the butterflies are dreams of beauty :—

It is a glorious sight, say an hour after the sun has risen and the shadows are beginning to shorten, to traverse this grass country and see this zoological gardens turned loose. Herds of zebras and Jackson's hartebeest mingle together, and, in face of the sunlight become a changing procession of silver and gold, the sleek coats of the zebras in the level sunlight mingling their black stripes and snowy intervals into a uniform silver-grey, whilst the coats of the hartebeests are simply red-gold. Dotted about on the outskirts of this throng are jet-black cock-ostriches with white wings, a white bobtail, and long pink necks. Red and silver jackals slink and snap; grotesque wart-hogs of a dirty grey, with whitish bristles and erect tails terminating in a drooping tassel, scurry before the traveller till they can bolt into some burrow of the ant-bear. Males of the noble waterbuck, strangely like the English red-deer, appear at a distance, browsing with their hornless, doe-like females, or gazing at the approaching traveller with head erect and the maned neck and splendid carriage of Landseer's stags. Grey-yellow reedbuck bend their lissom bodies into such a bounding gallop that the spine seems to become concave as the animal's rear is flung high into the air. The dainty Damaliscus, or sable antelope, with a coat of red, mauve, black-and-yellow-satin bordered with cream colour, stands at gaze, his coat like watered silk as the sunlight follows the wavy growth of the glistening hair.

But I must not exhaust all my space in dealing solely with the natural history of the book. Of much more importance is the account which Sir Harry Johnston gives of the good results of European influence in Africa. It is a subject upon which so many opinions have been expressed that it is with a sense of great relief that I come upon his deliberate verdict that the Europeans, even in the Congo Free State, have distinctly improved the conditions of human existence for the African population. Speaking of the Belgians, he says :—

I can only state, in common fairness, that that very small portion of the Congo Free State which I have seen since these countries were administered by Belgian officials possessed excellent buildings, well-made roads, and was inhabited by cheerful natives, who repeatedly, and without solicitation on my part, compared the good times they were now having to the misery and terror which preceded them, when the Arabs and Manyema had established themselves in the country as chiefs and slave-traders.

Both in East and West Africa his verdict is clear and emphatic. The European may have brought a good many evils in his train, but he has extinguished far greater miseries than any of those which the natives have suffered at his hands. Peace now reigns, and law and order prevail over vast regions which before our advent were given over to the wide-wasting atrocities of the Arab slave-traders and their African allies :—

The population of parts of Kavirondo on the slopes of Mount Elgon of the Nyando Valley, and of much of the Nandi Plateau has been absolutely extinguished—men, women, and children being slain, and the remnant starving to death in the bush. One can only say that in every district there prevailed absolute insecurity for life or property.

As in East Africa, so he declares it has been on the Western Coast :—

The bloodshed and misery that went on in these regions was incomparably more awful than the whole sum of "atrocities" inflicted by ill-conducted Europeans, or produced by European warfare with the natives incidental to the extension of European rule over the western third of Africa. I for one, with every desire to be unprejudiced, cannot come to any other conclusion than that the natives of Nigeria have immensely gained in happiness and security of life and property wherever we have undertaken the direct administration and control of the countries in which they live. Visit the rivers of the Niger Delta now, and see if you can state with truth that the negroes are not happy, numerous, and commencing to lead a civilised and comfortable life.

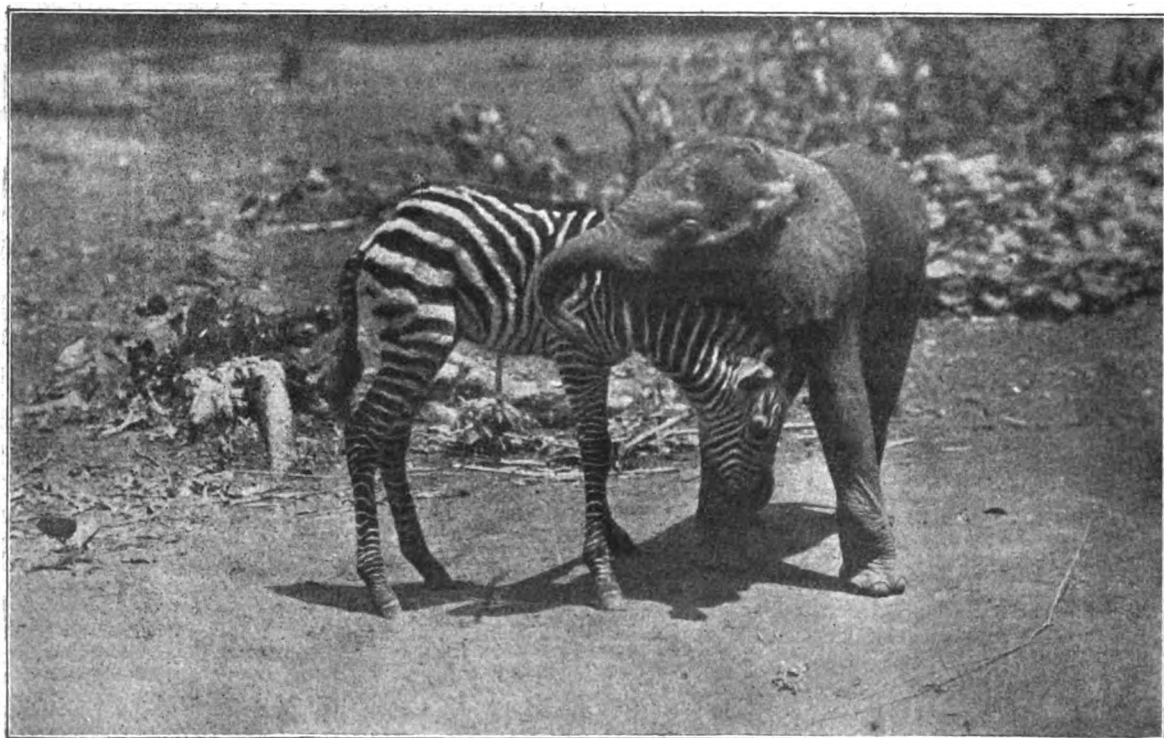
Of the railway he speaks most enthusiastically. He says that the blessings of this railway to inner Africa are almost incalculable. If there had been omniscience at headquarters and no engineering strike in England, it might have been built for £750,000 cheaper than its actual cost. The journey from London to Entebbe, the capital of Uganda, can now be effected in twenty-four days, as against something like four months in former times. All the accumulated commerce of East Africa will gravitate to the fertile shores of Victoria Nyanza, where there is everywhere abundance of food. The railway has almost entirely abolished the caravan trade through a considerable slice of East Central Africa. This has

done away with the need for slaves, and promises to open up a whole region to peaceful commerce. Not only so, but in the Nandy region, which is served by the railway, there is a vast tract of fertile country in which Europeans can live and thrive, and which Sir Harry Johnston believes could afford land and healthy homes for 500,000 British colonists.

He estimates the total cost of making the railway, and of establishing British authority in the Uganda Protectorate, at about £10,000,000. This he considers should be regarded as a debt justly chargeable upon the natives; and after a time, when they have

in those regions. He thinks it possible that the African elephant may be tamed, as the Indian elephant has been. He is also hopeful, although not very sanguine, as to the conversion of the zebra into a useful beast of burden.

The country is extraordinarily fertile. From a single tomato plant as many as 3,000 tomatoes have been gathered in two months. The sugar-cane grows luxuriantly in all the tropical parts of the Protectorate. Tobacco grows almost everywhere; oats thrive well in the higher ground; Indian corn flourishes; wheat has not hitherto prospered much. There are four or five kinds of indiarubber in the Protectorate; coffee



Young Elephant and Zebra.

become sufficiently civilised to pay a tax of from 4s. to 8s. a year per head, they will be able to take the burden upon their own shoulders, and relieve the British taxpayer of the present actual charge for the administration of the territory. Further, Sir Harry Johnston believes that the railway will enable the mine-owners in Johannesburg and Rhodesia to secure a constant supply of cheap labour, which could be organised without exposing us to the accusation of reviving the slave-trade. The natives, he thinks, would be only too glad to go, if they were allowed a little more liberty than they are in the compound system of Kimberley.

Sir Harry Johnston is strongly in favour of preserving the vast herds of elephants which are still to be found

plantations thrive well, and the supply of timber is almost inexhaustible. The country has not yet been prospected for minerals, and Lake Victoria Nyanza has never been surveyed. There are strange rumours that it is haunted by a huge marine creature, which may be a sea-serpent or some monster the remains of whose ancestors are to be found in fossils.

In the Nandy region, which Sir Harry Johnston proposes to colonise, there is not a single settled native inhabitant, nor any human being except an occasional wandering hunter.

It is idle, however, to attempt even to mention the innumerable points of interest with which this book abounds; but even in the most cursory notice of its contents reference should be made to the author's

adventures in attempting the ascent of the great snow peak of Ruwenzari. They reached the altitude of 14,828 feet, and then they were obliged to stop.

The missionary-public will turn with great interest to Sir Harry Johnston's account of the struggles of the great rival groups—Catholic, Protestant, and Mahommedan—which caused so much trouble in the early days of the Protectorate. Seldom was there a more romantic beginning of missionary enterprise than that which Stanley initiated when, after his interview with King Mtesa, he sent forth his invitation to the Christian world to undertake the conversion of the people of Uganda :—

Stanley resolved to write his famous letter to the *Daily Telegraph* inviting English missionaries to proceed to the evangelisation of Uganda. He had no means of sending this letter back to Europe save by way of the Nile, and Linant de Bellefonds volunteered to take it. As the unfortunate Belgian was travelling down the Nile through the Bari country in the vicinity of Gondokoro his expedition was attacked by the Bari, who had suffered recently great wrongs at the hands of the Nubian slave-traders. Linant de Bellefonds was murdered by the Bari and his corpse was thrown on the bank, to lie there rotting under the sun. A Government expedition, sent to inquire into the cause of this attack and to punish the Bari, recovered Linant de Bellefonds' body, and removed therefrom the long knee-boots which he was wearing at the time of his death. In one of the boots—he had tucked it between boot and leg at the time of the attack—was found Stanley's famous letter to the missionaries. This was sent on to Gordon Pasha at Khartum, and forwarded by him to the *Daily Telegraph*, with an explanation of the circumstances under which it had been found.

The book abounds in acute observations upon all living things, and you can hardly turn over a page, without coming upon some interesting facts charmingly stated.

A very extraordinary story is told by the author, on the authority of Mr. George Wilson, as to a method of hunting pursued by the Chiope hunters in the northern part of Unyoro. They are accustomed to catch the deadly puff adder in a noose. They then nailed the living snake upon the tip of his tail in the middle of a buffalo track, so that the enraged reptile might strike at the body of the buffaloes as they passed by. In this manner it is asserted that as many as ten buffaloes have been killed in one day by one puff adder. The body of the first buffalo killed would be described as being poisoned, but the bodies of the other victims would be considered wholesome for eating.

Nearly the whole of the second volume is devoted to a description of the various tribes, copiously illustrated by severely Bowdlerised photographs. There seems to be an infinite difference between the various races as to their morality. Uganda seems to be almost eaten up with syphilis, although it has prevailed to such an extent that the people are now said to be becoming immune. This disease was introduced by the Arabs or by the traders from the coast. One of the finest races, the Masai, is dying out owing to the increasing reluctance of the men to settle down in the married state and beget children. The women also, who are very immoral, are becoming increasingly infertile. On the other hand, the pigmies appear to be

extremely moral, and a sense of decency is often very highly developed, especially among those races who dispense with clothes as a superfluity. But the habits of human beings in the matter of dress are quite inscrutable. Among the Baganda it was a punishable offence for a man to expose any part of his leg above the knee. At the same time the wives of the king were in the habit of attending his court perfectly naked. The Baganda, however, regard nudity on the part of the male as one of the worst offences which human beings can commit; but on the other hand, Sir Harry Johnston describes tribe after tribe in which both males and females are innocent even of fig-leaves. Sir Harry Johnston declares that the naked races are much less prurient-minded than is the case among clothed peoples. This is still the case among American Indians in many parts of South America, and amongst the Australian aborigines. But the book is a perfect storehouse of all manner of information as to the habits and customs of African peoples who have not yet been influenced by the impact of European civilisation.

One of the most extraordinary things for which Sir Harry Johnston vouches is the extent to which a single chief is sometimes able to stamp his own physique upon the whole tribe. An old veteran of the Nilotic race, of the name of Liada, is said to have been the father of one thousand children, more or less. He is still living at the age of ninety. Another chief is known to have seven hundred children, most of whom bear an unmistakable resemblance to their sire.

On reading chapter after chapter of these descriptions of native tribes and customs, we cannot help feeling how interesting it would be if some Bantu Sir Harry Johnston could visit this country and write us from his standpoint an account of English manners and customs and sum us up from an ethical point of view, as Sir Harry Johnston sums up the state of morality in the Bantu tribes. I wonder whether such an observer would be able to say, as he does, that among us, as among the Bantus, the appreciation of female chastity is distinctly rising, while at the same time young men find debauchery no longer fashionable and endeavour to marry early, and become fathers of families. "If ever a race needed a Puritan revival to save it from extinction it is the Baganda; and if ever Christian missions did positive and unqualified good among a negro race this good has been accomplished in Uganda, where their teaching has turned the current of the more intelligent people's thoughts towards the physical advantages of chastity."

Of the native as a whole Sir Harry speaks well. He does not believe, despite all that is said concerning their savagery, that they are primarily responsible for outrages on white men. If Europeans pass through their country, taking no liberties with their women and respecting the rights of property, and, what is most important of all, seeing that their native porters are equally scrupulous, they will seldom

or never be interfered with; but when the natives who accompany a European traveller seize every opportunity for outrage and rapine, it is natural that the inhabitants of the country upon which they enter should take every opportunity of exterminating such noxious creatures from the face of the earth. Drunkenness is very prevalent among some of the tribes; and the natives in Central Africa, he declares, are far more frequently drunk on their own native fermented liquors than the negroes of the West Coast are upon trade rum.

Still, take them altogether, the natives seem to be very much like ourselves, and the resemblance crops up continually in all kinds of odd ways. Even the native roads of Uganda, for instance, are made as straight as the roads of the Romans, and Sir Harry is constantly telling us that the cave men are living in exactly the same conditions as those of our remote ancestors hundreds of thousands of years ago in these small islands. In some respects they are superior to us. Perfect brutes, he says, are commoner among white men than black; and in many other ways there seem to be a good many things that we could learn from our dark-skinned brothers. The influence of climate and environment upon life, both physical and moral, is frequently insisted upon. One of the oddest instances of this is the tendency of the natives who live in the marshy Nile Valley to approximate to the physical appearance of storks. They are tall, lean, and spare, with small heads, long necks, and legs with powerful thighs, but singularly lean and lank between the knee and the heel. There is hardly any calf to the leg. They stride through the rushes just like storks, and more curious still, are accustomed for an hour at a time to stand motionless on one leg, supporting the other from above the knee.

The butterflies are more gorgeous in their shimmering colour than the most brilliant of dreams. They are so numerous and so dazzling in their colours as often to be indistinguishable from the flowers upon which they alight, and when they fly they seem like flowers let loose. Very different are the locust swarms, through the whizzing millions of which Sir Harry Johnston has frequently ridden with great personal discomfort. When the locusts arrive they cover the landscape with the yellow obscurity of a London fog. They settle upon your hair, your hands and your back, producing an inclination to vomit with their intensely disagreeable smell.

In his history of the Uganda Protectorate Sir Harry Johnston speaks with great reserve and skips gingerly over the more dubious incidents of the earlier periods of misrule. There is, fortunately, no tsetse fly. There are, however, plenty of monkeys and baboons, which at present are untrained to work. Sir Harry Johnston thinks that the ancient Egyptians not only tamed the African baboons, but trained them to be useful animals in gathering fruits and performing other services. He regrets the loss of this art. He knows from personal experience

that baboons can very easily be tamed, but work he finds abhorrent to their nature. If only we can re-learn the secret we might recruit our servants, our hewers of wood and drawers of water, from these simian relatives of man.

But there is no end to all these ingenious speculations. The book, "The Uganda Protectorate," will long continue to be an inexhaustible storehouse or encyclopædia of information on all kinds of subjects connected with Central Africa. Sir Harry Johnston



A distant view of Ruwenzari's highest peak.

is a sympathetic although humorous observer, and his writing possesses the charm of limpid lucidity. It is further set off by numerous photographs and sketches, some of which he has kindly permitted us to reproduce here.

III.—HIS FUTURE.

In the first sentence of this article I said that Sir Harry Johnston is the same stature as Napoleon Buonaparte. It is not only in feet and inches that

he resembles the great Corsican. Like him he is a man of restless energy and of inordinate ambition. Sir Harry Johnston in many respects resembles Mr. Rhodes, and in nothing so much as in bringing to the extension and the consolidation of the Empire the same fiery zeal which has hitherto been found among the propagandists of religious creeds. This devotion to the Empire is easily explicable on the part of a man like Sir Harry Johnston. He has seen vast parts of territory in the Dark Continent converted from pandemonium, if not into paradise at least into a region in which wholesale human sacrifice was suppressed, internecine war was prohibited, and millions of men enabled to possess their fields in peace. When the Christian missionary points to the triumphs of the Cross, the Imperialist of the Rhodesian-Johnston school points to vast provinces from which the devils of tribal war, slave-trade, cannibalism and the poisoning known as witchcraft have been exorcised. Hence it is not surprising that these men, vague in their own religious beliefs, frankly confining their range of vision to the visible world, feel that the strengthening of the Empire is as noble and in its essence as religious a task as most Christian missionaries feel concerning the extension of the Christian creed. They believe, with a belief which is not so much a faith as a certainty of absolute knowledge, that the extension of the civilising sovereignty of Great Britain carries in its wake unspeakable blessing to millions of human beings, who for centuries had been the helpless victims of human beasts of prey, who had failed to evolve peace from war, or civilisation from savagery. It is only natural that they, being of the Apostolic temperament, should work for empire as Loyola and St. Benedict worked for the Church. It is easy to see the shadows in the brilliant picture which fascinates their imagination. The Church also has its shadows, and these mundane friars of militant Imperialism find little difficulty in persuading themselves that in the establishment of the Pax Britannica over vast regions of the uncivilised continents they are serving the Prince of Peace by beating swords into ploughshares and spears into pruning-hooks much more effectively and speedily than they would have done by having diverted their energies to the distribution of tracts and the preaching of sermons.

Yet, at the same time, paradoxical though it may appear, Sir Harry Johnston at this moment is more disposed to be a Little Englander than almost any other of our public men. His point of view is this: The Empire as a whole has undertaken the discharge of great responsibilities, and has laden itself with heavy burdens for the benefit of humanity; but the whole cost of discharging these responsibilities is thrown upon the Mother Country, while the prosperous self-governing Colonies (with the exception of the Dutch of South Africa) refuse to contribute even the widow's mite towards the enormous expenditure of our Imperial policy. If the great self-governing Colonies

prefer to take all the benefits of the free insurance offered by the Mother Country, without contributing anything to the up-keep of the concern, Sir Harry Johnston is very much disposed to concentrate upon Africa, India, and the Mediterranean, leaving the self-governing Colonies to be, if they please, as independent in name as they are in reality.

The question arises, What is likely to be the future of this remarkable man? It is a question which goes to the root of many other questions, one of the first of which is whether the Empire can afford to be served by agents as masterful and as ambitious as Sir Harry Johnston has proved himself to be. In the opinion of some, at least, men like the late Commissioner of Uganda are out of place in the diplomatic service, whose first principle is that of strict subordination to official superiors. There is an element of truth in this doctrine, but rigidly insisted upon it would tend to reduce the diplomatic staff to a dead level of mediocrity, and make our Consuls and Ambassadors little better than marionettes manipulated by clerks in Downing Street. If that theory of the diplomatic service is to prevail, then certainly there is no room for Sir Harry Johnston in the well-drilled phalanx of diplomatic tools.

As every step of his career has shown, he is a man of vigorous individuality, accustomed to think for himself, tolerably—some might say intolerably—cocksure, with the cocksureness which comes of long and painstaking investigation of facts as they are and of men as he knows them. He belongs to the almost extinct type of diplomatist, of whom Sir Robert Morier was the latest and most distinguished representative. Men like Morier, Milner, and Johnston, although nominally subordinates of the Foreign Office, never accept this subordination as other than conventional. It is an article of their faith that the man on the spot ought to be the man on horseback, and if the Foreign or Colonial Office objects to their ideas, then this opposition, so far from being regarded as fatal to the execution of their designs, is only one obstacle more which must be overcome or circumvented. A Downing Street which could co-ordinate the energies and direct towards a common objective the masterful personalities of such men would be infinitely more powerful than a Downing Street served by obedient puppets at the end of a telegraph wire. But is Downing Street capable of driving such demons of fiery steeds, of disciplining such inordinate ambitions, and compelling the loyal allegiance of men of character and originality by the force of its intellectual ascendancy? If it is—and those who know the present Foreign Office staff from its illustrious chief down to its latest recruit, are better able to express an opinion than rank outsiders—so much the better. But if there is no master hand at the Foreign Office capable of commanding the confidence and respect of these subordinates, men like Sir Harry Johnston are better in Parliament than in the diplomatic service.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.

PEACE and the Coronation naturally monopolised most attention last month. The caricaturists of British birth cannot be said to have risen to the occasion. Even Mr. Gould hardly did justice to the theme.

The cartoon in *Melbourne Punch* is at least better drawn.

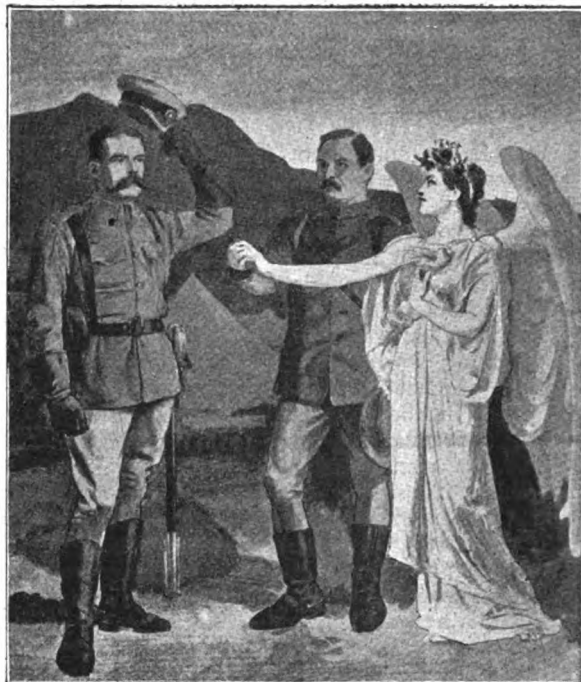


Westminister Gazette.

[June 2.]

PEACE: "Thank you, Lord Kitchener. I knew you would be a good friend to me."

The artist of *Moonshine* is no better.



Punch, Melbourne.

[April 17.]

Is it Peace?

BOTHA: "I am sure you will like to make the acquaintance of this gentle lady, Lord Kitchener."

KITCHENER: "Most delighted; glad to see you in such good company. Hope to become better acquainted with you, Madam."

The American cartoons are more to the point. Here, for instance, are two from the *Minneapolis Journal*.



Moonshine.

[May 31.]

To be Sung in Unison.

"Come, birdie, come, and live with me."



Minneapolis Journal.

[June 2.]

They've both had enough.



Minneapolis Journal.]

[May 30.]

Lest we Forget.

Mr. Opper, in the *New York Journal*, takes occasion to remind Uncle Sam that the Philippine War is still going on.



New York Journal.]

[June 6.]

The One Inharmonious Note.

ANGEL OF PEACE: "Come, Uncle Sam, stop chasing that Filipino boy and join the choir!"



[Ulk.]

Peace.

CHAMBERLAIN: "Now let us dig diligently for gold."

The following cartoon in *Kladderadatsch* introduces not Mr. Chamberlain but John Bull.



Kladderadatsch.]

[June 15.]

The Lion of the Transvaal.

JOHN BULL: "Damnation! He is dead at last—stone dead—but in dying he has deprived England of the foremost place."



Der Wahre Jacob.]

[June 17.]

The Dove of Peace.

The grouping of the Powers in relation to the question of Peace is amusingly hit off by a Stuttgart artist, who fears that the dove of Peace stands a good chance of being eaten up by the fierce carnivores amidst which she has alighted.

A prophet, they say, has no honour in his own country, but here is how the New Zealand caricaturist pays homage to King Dick.



New Zealand Graphic.]

The Lone Drum-Major.

"It is the manifest disposition of Mr. Seddon to grip a general sway. His hand needs careful Australian watching. It seems to be his aim, in taking the lead in larger Australasian affairs, to call the tune for the Commonwealth Government on all these questions."—*Sydney Telegraph*.



Il Papagallo.]

[June 8.]

SALISBURY: "Be not terrified, brave Boers! This dog will not more bite you, the positive Englishman promises it to you. On this pale, that I keep, the dove repose itself. Accept the promises of this trap, and you, Krüger, possessor of the crown that Holland have given to you, feast our and your new King."

The Italians, as usually, spread themselves at large. To the artist of the *Papagallo* the treaty of Peace is only a cleverly-baited trap. The English of the inscription shows manifest improvement.

By way of transition from the conclusion of Peace to the Coronation, I quote the *Sydney Bulletin's* gibe at Seddon.



Sydney Bulletin.]

[April 19.]

The Power behind the Throne.

CHAMBERLAIN: "The terms you propose, Mr. Kruger, are eminently satisfactory, and will probably be accepted; but I can give you no definite answer until I hear from Mr. Seddon."

The Coronation of Alfonso the Thirteenth, followed as it was immediately by a Ministerial crisis, suggests to the artist of the *Chicago Record-Herald* the following version of "Uneasy lies the head that wears a Crown."



Chicago Record-Herald.

[May 15.]

KING ALFONSO XIII. OF SPAIN: "I'm beginning to believe in that '13' superstition."

That the general uneasiness affects others besides crowned heads is the lesson of the cartoon in *Simplicissimus*, which uses the eruption in Martinique to point a moral nearer home.

A pleasanter picture is that which thus describes the rush of all the Powers to relieve the distress of the victims of the volcano.



Chicago Record-Herald.

[May 14.]

Now is the time when they all pull together.



Simplicissimus.

There is also in Europe a slumbering volcano which may suddenly overwhelm us with fresh eruptions.

The *Neue Glühlicher*, of Vienna, laments that in Belgium at least the forces of Socialism and Liberalism would not pull together to till the black earth of Belgian Clericalism.



Neue Glühlicher.

[June 5.]

Belgium.

No wonder that the struggle for universal suffrage miscarried when such an ill-matched pair are yoked together to plough land so black.

The change of Ministry in France suggests to the *Nebelspalter* a lament over M. Waldeck - Rousseau's desertion of the ship in the hour of danger.



Nebelspalter.]

Is it in the hour of danger the helmsman should desert the ship?

The probable fate of the new French Ministry is somewhat cruelly foreshadowed by the cartoon of *Le Grelot*.



Le Grelot.]

1. Trouillot. 2. Maruéjols. 3. Doumergue. 4. Chaumié. 5. Vallé.
6. Pelletan. 7. Rouvier. 8. Mougeot. 9. André. 10. Delcassé. 11. Combes.

The subject of the Colonial Conference is naturally much to the front. The *Sydney Bulletin* evidently has misgivings as to Mr. Barton's ability to hold his own against Mr. Chamberlain.



Sydney Bulletin.]

[April 29.]

Imperial Preferential Duties.

The Prime Minister will accordingly go to London with a perfectly open mind, will listen to what is said at the conference, and will undertake to report the outcome to his colleagues without binding himself to any given course.

Le Rire, continuing its exceedingly clever "Monuments Anthumes," gives us this sculpture of Joe Chamberlain as a sinister bird of evil nailed to a barn-door.





[Judge.]

[New York]

Now, will You be Good?

UNCLE SAM (to Filipino): "See what I do for a good little boy!"

KING EDWARD IS TO HAVE A RIVAL SHOW.



/ McKeown

[Record-Herald.]

[Chicago]



[Lili.]

[New York]

The Coronation—an American View of It.

THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

THE PEACE OF VEREENIGING—AND AFTER?

THE topic of the month in London has been the postponement of the Coronation, but of that so much has been said in the newspapers that there is no need to refer to the subject in these pages. What is of much more practical importance is to discuss the peace which has been arrived at in South Africa. The first thing to be noted about that peace is that once again the Boers have manifested the extraordinary magnanimity of character which they have displayed at every stage in the whole of the long-drawn-out contest. The frank and hearty manner in which they have accepted their defeat has compelled even the most grudging of their calumniators to admit that they possess to an extraordinary extent those manly virtues which our newspapers have for the most part so conspicuously failed to display.

THE FIRST EPIC OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

The long and glorious epic of the Boer struggle for independence has been magnificently crowned by the splendid manner in which they have consented to register for a time the failure of one of the gallantest struggles which any nation has ever fought for its right to exist. In the ending of the war, as throughout its course, all the honour and all the glory have fallen to their share, and richly they have deserved it. Even the most ignoble of the writers who have discredited the English name by the foul libels which they have been eager to disseminate concerning the burghers of South Africa have been constrained to add an unwilling tribute to the bravery, heroism, and high spirit of the men whose country we have devastated, and on whose women and children we have waged a merciless war.

"BROTHER BOER" VINDICATED.

It is with a grim and sardonic satisfaction that I record the utterances of our Jingo press at the beginning and the close of the war. Three years ago they told us a single army corps was sufficient to crush the insolent burghers, who were constantly described in such terms of contumely that it was an absolute amazement to many of our soldiers when they first met them in battle to find that they were white men like themselves. In those days we sallied forth, in the insolence of our invincible might, lusting to avenge Majuba, and vindicate by a signal display of our military prowess the reality of our Imperial power. Since then we have sent in battle array to South Africa about 388,000 armed men. We have spent £200,000,000 sterling, and at last, after two years and seven months incessant fighting, by the unstinted employment of arson and starvation, among other methods of barbarism, we have succeeded not in extorting uncon-

ditional surrender, but in compelling the remnant of the Boers to lay down their rifles on honourable terms which, if honestly fulfilled by us, will in a short time enable the defeated of yesterday to exercise the dominating influence in the government of South Africa. For very shame the foulest Thersites of our Jingo press cannot now forbear acknowledging the extraordinary qualities of our gallant foes. At the beginning of the war I was scouted and flouted from one end of the kingdom to the other for daring to speak of my "brother Boer." To-day our "brother Boer" is the term adopted by the very journals which three years ago had no words of contempt foul enough to hurl at the men whose territories they lusted to conquer.

THE REAL HEROES OF THE WAR.

Already, even with the Man in the Street, Botha, De Wet, and Delarey are recognised as the real heroes of the war. Of the four English generals whose names are familiar to the public, Buller is more or less under a cloud; the popularity of Lord Roberts did not survive the discovery that he had left all the hard work of the war to be accomplished by his successor; General French, although a brilliant cavalry soldier, can hardly be regarded as a popular hero; while the universal admiration which Lord Kitchener commands is due much more to the fact that he has made peace and won the liking of the Boers than to any brilliant military exploit that can be placed to his credit. If this is the case, even now, when the bitter memories of the war are still fresh upon us, is it too much to prophesy that before ten years are over hardly a schoolboy in the land but will not feel that the story of this war is one of the most humiliating in the long and chequered annals of the British Empire?

THE VICTORY OF THE VANQUISHED.

Every day that passes brings into clearer relief the enormous disproportion between the army of subjugation and the gallant few who, with a bravery worthy of the days of Leonidas, defended their native hills against the hordes of the conqueror. The names of De Wet and Botha and Delarey will be remembered with the same admiration with which everyone now regards the Bruce of Bannockburn, Sir William Wallace, and George Washington. Who remembers the names of the unfortunate generals who in the Seven Years' War we sent out to crush the aspirations of our American colonists? Their names have perished in oblivion, while that of Washington, whom they failed to conquer, is hailed as that of the greatest Englishman of the eighteenth century. Throughout the world

there is already only one opinion as to those with whom lie the honours of the war. The Boers defended their liberty like heroes, and submitted to the inevitable like gentlemen.

OUR CRIME AGAINST NATIONALITY.

However satisfactory this may be to those who, in good report or ill, have enthusiastically supported the cause of justice and of nationality in the war which is now ended, it would be a great mistake to assume that all our difficulties are over in South Africa because the Boers have proved themselves to be the better men. They have extorted our respect, and after a time the contrast between their conduct and ours will no doubt make us all heartily ashamed of ourselves. We are, however, so far from having arrived at that pitch of sanity that there are some who are not ashamed amongst us to speak of the "extraordinary generosity" of our terms, and to regard the ruthless extinction of two Republics as a signal illustration of British liberality. People who can believe that can, of course, believe anything. A policy which, in defiance of every recognised rule of civilised warfare, adopted devastation and incendiarism as a method of military coercion, and which has done to death more helpless women and children than all the Boers we killed under arms, will remain on record as an ineffaceable blot upon the annals not of our history only, but the history of humanity. No crumbs of charity reluctantly conceded at the last hour to the nationality whose independence and existence we have destroyed can count as a feather weight in the scale of impartial justice. The fact that we have overwhelmed the Boers by our armed forces gave us no moral right to destroy their independent existence as States. Those who hold the contrary may yet find reason to lament the blood-stained precedent of this annexation.

SUPPOSE IT WERE CANADA !

Of course it will be said that there is no hardship in being annexed against their will to an empire so liberal as that of Great Britain. It would be interesting to hear what those who use this argument would say if the United States were forcibly to annex Canada. The Americans would argue, and with reason, that the Republican form of government is more advanced and represents a higher type of civilisation than the "effete monarchy" of which the Canadian Dominion had been a vassal. The Canadians are by no means as distinct a nationality as the Dutch of South Africa. Is there one man, woman or child in Great Britain who would not indignantly repudiate these pleas of American annexationists as an inexcusable insult added to an unpardonable injury ?

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

When we examine the terms of peace it is difficult not to feel some degree of amazement at the extraordinary ease with which Mr. Chamberlain succeeded in palming off upon a credulous public this legend of the exceeding generosity of the terms of peace.

The statement that a free grant of £3,000,000 had been made by the victors to the vanquished impressed the imagination of the unreflecting crowd, and as the mass of people never read Blue Books there is some difficulty in convincing them as to the real meaning of this £3,000,000 sterling. Anyone who takes the trouble, however, to compare the terms of peace provisionally agreed upon with the Boers at Vereeniging, and the draft finally insisted upon by Mr. Chamberlain, can see in a moment how this delusion arose. In the original arrangement the £3,000,000 free grant appears in its right position as the acknowledgment by the annexing State of the legal obligations entered into by the conquered State before the extinction of its independence.

THE ALLEGED "FREE GRANT."

In other words, the £3,000,000 free grant is neither more nor less than the acceptance of the floating debt of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, which was incurred when they commandeered gold and stock in order to carry on the war. As we annexed these States we succeeded to their liabilities, and the so-called free grant in the original terms is set forth as being neither more nor less than this acceptance of the obligation to discharge the debts incurred by the States which we had annexed. But this did not suit Mr. Chamberlain, and, as the despatches show, he insisted upon altering the position of the clause relating to the restocking of the farms so as to make it appear that this £3,000,000 free grant was to make provision for the necessities of the burghers, instead of being hypothecated, as it is in truth, to the payment of the debts of the extinguished States. General Botha was quite correct when last year he stated that in every civilised State the debts of a conquered territory were assumed by the conqueror; and £3,000,000 is certainly not one penny too much to meet the obligations represented by the notes and receipts given by the two Republics for the goods which they commandeered for the service of the war. Among these goods was over a quarter of a million of gold, which was commandeered at the very outbreak of the war, the repayment of which will make a considerable hole in the £3,000,000 of free grant. Many of the Boer receipts were given not to burghers of the Republic, but to the Cape and Natal colonists in the districts overrun by the commandos.

THE "GENEROSITY" OF SHYLOCK.

Of the £3,000,000, therefore, only a portion will pass into the hands of the Boers, and it will probably be found, as a matter of fact, that when the floating debt of the Republics has been met, there is not one penny piece left over for the restocking of the farms or the rebuilding of the farmsteads. This has to be provided for not by any free grant, but by a loan which will bear no interest for two years, but afterwards must bear interest at 3 per cent.; and be repaid in a term of years. By the original terms of

peace arranged by Lord Kitchener the loan had to be without interest, the 3 per cent. was added by Mr. Chamberlain with the instinct of a Shylock; but even thus limited there are some inscrutable minds which see in this provision the beneficence of a great and wealthy empire.

OUR OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE HAGUE RULES.

But if this provision is examined for a moment, it will be perceived that so far from being a manifestation of generosity, it is the most shameful shirking of a plain legal obligation. At the Hague Conference the representatives of all the Powers, England being foremost, set to work to codify the laws of war. The Convention which they drew up embodied in plain and simple language the rules of civilised warfare which we accepted and which we professed ourselves ready to act upon. These rules set forth in the most emphatic language that private property is inviolable in war. Under the dire necessity of warfare it may be seized or destroyed; but only on condition that it is paid for in cash by the conqueror, and if that is not possible at the moment, he must in every case give a receipt, which he must discharge at the conclusion of hostilities. So stringent is this rule that Article 53 of the Convention lays down in terms that even when private property can be used for the purpose of military operations, such as depôts of arms or munitions of war, it can only be taken by the invading army on condition that at the close of the war due compensation is paid for it. Now what happened in the Transvaal and the Free State?

COMPENSATION FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Under the plea of the necessity of war our military authorities sent out scores of mobile columns charged with no other commission than that of burning homesteads, cutting down orchards, destroying growing crops, and driving off or slaughtering all the livestock on the farms. This was a method of barbarism for precedents to which it is needful to go back to the devastation of the Carnatic by Hyder Ali, or the devastation of the Palatinate by Tilly. It was excused, however, and defended on the ground that war was war, and that military necessity knew no law. I have always scorned the plea, but let us grant that the Government is entitled to this excuse. What follows? Nothing more nor less than this—that the rebuilding of every Boer farmstead, the restocking of every Boer farm, the replanting of every orchard, the repair of every dam, the restitution of all furniture and household goods seized by the mobile columns in the course of the last two years of warfare is our clear legal obligation. We owe the Boers payment in full for all the devastation which we have inflicted upon their private property. How many millions the repayment of indemnity and compensation for such devastation will amount to is another matter. It may be £10,000,000;

it may be £20,000,000. But whether it be ten, or whether it be twenty, it is our plain legal obligation from the point of view of international law to pay it to the last farthing.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

Until we pay our debts it is no use talking about generosity, and the proposal to discharge our debts by granting our creditor a loan on his undertaking to repay it with 3 per cent. interest in instalments is a monstrosity only too much in keeping with the rest of the delusions which we have cherished during the war.

So far from recognising this elementary truth, Mr. Chamberlain has taken the earliest opportunity of expressly repudiating any idea that the Government recognises its responsibility to compensate the victims of this war. In reply to Sir H. Bohnagreen he stated:—

It is not the fact that we have promised to all the Boers who have suffered loss by the war in South Africa compensation and assistance. What we have promised is that to those who are unable to provide for themselves the necessary implements for the resumption of their industry, there shall be such assistance given.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

From this it would seem that instead of an honest discharge of our obligations by the indemnification of all persons whose private property has been burnt or otherwise destroyed, by the order of the military authorities, all that we intend to do is to dole out some more or less eleemosynary grants by way of loan for the purpose of purchasing ploughs, carts and other instruments of agriculture which were destroyed by the orders of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener. Mr. Chamberlain, of course, may speak as he often does, in total ignorance of the facts of the situation upon which he poses as a responsible authority. What is to be hoped is that Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner have given the Boers to understand that we are going to deal with them as if we were honest men, and not midnight thieves and plundering bandits. If that be so, there is a possibility that we may be permitted by the destinies to undo some portion of the mischief which we have done in South Africa, and to re-establish peace in the regions which we have devastated with fire and sword. But everything depends upon that. If the policy suggested in Mr. Chamberlain's answer is to be pursued, there will be no rest in South Africa.

THE TEST QUESTION.

In conversation with the leading Boers who happen to be in Europe at the present time I found that everything with them would turn upon one question: Did the Government mean to put them back upon the land and let them live once more as self-respecting citizens of a self-governing State, or did they mean to take advantage of the havoc wrought by war in order to reduce the burghers to a mere horde of bywoners, landless people who were dependent upon the

Government dole for their ability to preserve a precarious existence in the ruins of their former homes. If the Government mean to do the square thing, and to rebuild the farms, restock them, replant the orchards, and repair the dams, and to do it not as an act of charity, but as a simple payment of a debt which they have incurred with their eyes open, knowing perfectly well the obligations which they were undertaking, then the Boers will make an honest attempt to establish a self-governing Colony under the shelter of the British flag. But if, on the contrary, Mr. Chamberlain's line is to be taken, then there is nothing before us but an Ireland in South Africa infinitely more dangerous than the Ireland which is at our doors.

AN IRELAND IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A leading Boer statesman said to me the other day that they might be driven to make an Ireland in South Africa, but that they did not wish to do so, for in their opinion the Irish had not done too well for themselves by a policy of irreconcilable antagonism. If, however, as in times past, every promise which England made is broken both in letter and in spirit, and the Dutch wake up to discover that the fair words with which they were treated by Lord Kitchener have been but as the grain spread by the fowler in order to lure birds within his nets, then the outlook in South Africa is dark indeed. For the present I prefer to hope that the plain ruling of international law may reinforce the promptings of commonsense and political expediency, and that at last at the eleventh hour the British Government may attempt to act up to its high-sounding professions in South Africa.

IF SOUTH AFRICA IS TO KEEP OUR FLAG—

In that case South Africa may continue under the British flag. This is true, although the relations of the two races will for generations to come be inflamed by the bitter memories of the last two years of devastation and of child-slaughter—I do not say of carnage, for carnage in the battlefield, curiously enough, seldom leaves long memories behind it; what people remember is the destruction of their homes and the doing to death of their women and children, and of these bitter memories we have left only too many in South Africa. But although the names of Milner, Chamberlain and Roberts will dwell in the memory of South African Dutch as the names of Claverhouse and Judge Jeffreys dwelt in the memories of the Scotch Covenanters and English Liberals, the races as a whole may settle down together, with the result that as the descendants of the Covenanters have practically governed Scotland for the last two hundred years, so the descendants of the men who fought under Botha, De Wet, and Delarey will govern South Africa under the British flag. They have the indestructible virile elements of national greatness. They have not forgotten the duty of multiplying and increasing and replenishing the earth. Hence, if we

act fairly by them, treat both races with equal justice, and allow them their fair share in the government of the country in which they live, the odds are very heavy that the first occupant of Groote Schuur as Prime Minister of Federated South Africa will be a Dutchman.

—IT MUST BE GOVERNED BY THE DUTCH.

Where, then, cry the impatient Jingo, are the fruits of the war? The fruits of the war are to be sought in the humbling and chastening lessons which it has administered to the vanity and vain-glory of the British Philistine. If he seeks for fruits in the shape of direct domination and the subjugation of the Dutch in South Africa, he will grasp Dead Sea fruits, fair on the outside, but full of bitter ashes within. Let us suppose, for instance, that instead of allowing the Dutch equal rights in the governance of South Africa with the British minority, we attempt to invert the pyramid, and subject the Dutch majority to the artificially gerrymandered ascendancy of those self-called loyalists who are in every country the bane of Empire. They may suspend the Cape Constitution. They may gerrymander the constituencies so as to create a factitious majority for themselves in the Cape Parliament, they may continue to govern the annexed territories as Crown Colonies for an indefinite period. They may pack the judicial Bench with the young prigs from Oxford, after Lord Milner's own heart; and they may maintain a semblance of order in the country by a constabulary with the traditions and the discipline of the Royal Irish. They may do all that, and what will be the result? Only this—that after five or ten years the whole of South Africa, Outlander and Dutch, will be united in solid opposition to the British rule, and we shall see a United States of South Africa not under the British flag.

The plain English of it all is that if the flag is to continue in South Africa the Government of the country must be predominantly Dutch. And if we attempt to make it predominantly British, the only result will be that we shall neither keep our ascendancy nor our flag.

WHAT SHOULD BE OUR OBJECTIVE?

Let us now look facts frankly in the face. Let us assume that the insanity that has prevailed in Downing Street for the last three years is replaced by the sober common sense of self-governing Englishmen. What should be our objective? Surely everyone will agree that the great object which ought to be pursued in season and out of season by every means within the resources of civilisation is to convince the Dutch that we mean to deal honestly by them, to win back the confidence which we have forfeited by the diplomacy of Lord Milner, and to show them that, although we have warred against them for two years and seven months, we have been taught in the bloody winepress of war that we cannot govern Africa

without their consent, their co-operation, and their good-will.

A PROPOSED CONSTITUENT CONVENTION.

The most effective means of doing this would be, it seems to me, to constitute at once a constituent Convention, nominated by the Crown, on which all the leading Boers would sit side by side with the representatives of the other Colonies and of Rhodesia, for the purpose of drawing up a Federal Constitution for South Africa. If such a Convention were nominated as the sequel of the Coronation, and Steyn, Fischer, Wessels, Wolmarans, Botha, De Wet and Delarey were invited to take their seats as equals with the representatives of the Cape Colony, Natal and Rhodesia for the purpose of framing the Federal Constitution for the South African Commonwealth, and of devising means for the restoration of self-government in the conquered territories and in Rhodesia, the first great step will have been taken towards convincing our Dutch fellow-subjects that we mean what we say, and intend to act up to our promises. But prior to any constituent Convention it is necessary that the prisoners should be brought back without delay, and that there should be no grudging of whatever millions are necessary

to discharge our debts in compensation for private property burnt and destroyed in the course of the war.

CONDITIONES SINE QUIBUS NON.

Given those two things—the payment of the debt which we owe to private persons under international law in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and the summoning of a constituent Convention, equally composed of British and Dutch, for the framing of the Constitution of Federated South Africa, and there may be a real peace in South Africa. But do not let our high-flying Jingoists for one moment imagine that peace can be had on any other terms than those of the frank, full, and equal admission of the Dutch in South Africa to all the privileges and rights of self-governing citizens. Those who know South Africa best are well aware that the inevitable result of such a policy would be to restore to the Dutch that ascendancy in the government of South Africa which the war was waged in a vain attempt to destroy. It rests upon natural causes, its foundations lie in the Dutch cradle,

and whatever doubt there might have been as to its inevitable triumph was destroyed when the whole race was deemed worthy of passing through that baptism of blood which was terminated by the Peace of Vereeniging.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN REVIEW



OBJECT LESSONS IN WAR AND PEACE.

OPENING OF THE BLOCH MUSEUM IN LUCERNE.

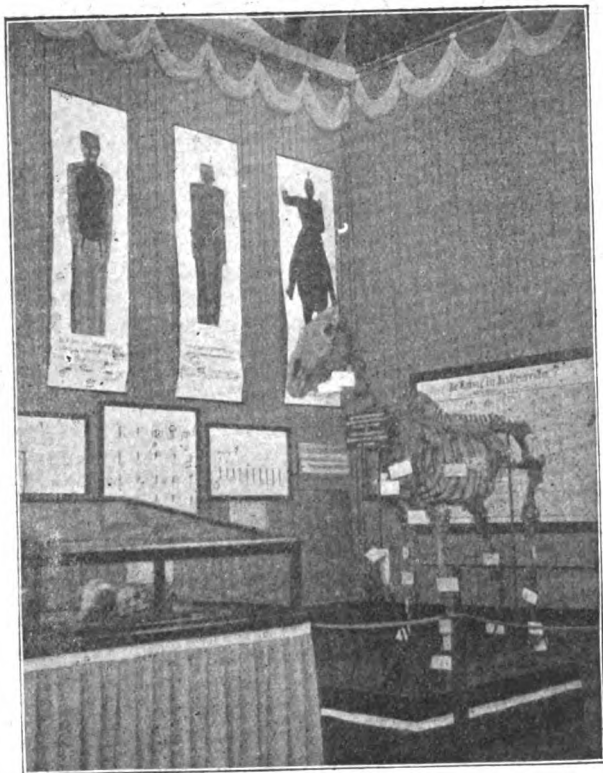
JEAN DE BLOCH being dead yet speaketh to the world, and will continue to speak through the Museum of War and Peace which he has created on the shores of the Lake of Lucerne, and which was opened on Saturday, June 7th, by M. Passy in the presence of an assembly of the friends of peace of all nations. The distinguished founder, whose marble bust surrounded with laurels stands in the great hall of the Museum, was represented by his son, M. Henri de Bloch, his widow, Madame de Bloch, and her two daughters, the Countess Koscielska, whose husband is a conspicuous figure among the Polish members of the Prussian Herrenhaus, and her widowed sister, Madame Holynska. One of their guests made the remark that the late benefactor had after his death added to the benefits he had conferred upon the world by making the members of his brilliant and accomplished family better known to the leaders of Western thought and

progress. To this may be added the further observation that he has still further increased the debt which we owe him by reminding us of the existence of the continued and indestructible existence of the Poles among the family of nations.

A Russian chronicler once bitterly complained that for centuries Russia was hidden from the eyes of mankind behind the two menacing spectres the Pole and the Tartar, which enveloped her on the West and on the East. The same remark, with variations, may be made about Poland to-day. The nation which formerly obscured Russia from the sight of the West has for more than a hundred years disappeared between Russia and Prussia. The busy nations on the seaboard had almost forgotten the existence of their Polish sister. Since the days when "Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell" few Polish names have imprinted themselves upon the Western



The Bloch Museum of Peace and War, Lucerne.



Exhibits Showing Effect of Firearms at Various Ranges.

mind. But the Poles, although overlooked, persisted in existing, in cherishing their faith, in pursuing their national culture. Cut off by their partition from the possibility of exercising any influence as a political State they threw themselves into other pursuits. They made their provinces the most prosperous region in Russia. They thrived so much in Posen that the Kaiser and his Chancellor have emitted cries of alarm, the one over the fecundity of the Polish "rabbits," while the other proclaims that "Polish arrogance is resolved to encroach upon Germanism." In Austria they have shown their capacity to govern the semi-autonomous province of Galicia. But the dim myriads of peasants and artisans, of merchants and manufacturers, might have existed for generations without making any impress upon the imagination of the world if no man or woman had arisen capable of shivering the gloom with the lightning of their genius. Nations are known to each other, not so much by their agriculture or their manufactures, as by the men who from time to time arise in their midst and tower sufficiently above their fellows to be visible beyond the frontiers imposed by time and by space.

Such a man Poland at last produced in Jean de Bloch. At a time when another Polish genius, Sienkiewicz, was emulating Sir Walter Scott in reviving the almost-forgotten romance of his country's

past, Jean de Bloch arose to compel the recognition by the world of the great and luminous idea by which he was able to cast a gleam of hope and inspiration upon the somewhat sombre horizon of the future. Sienkiewicz reproduced the past, but Jean de Bloch incarnated the present, and foresaw the future. In him the world saw Poland once more a living, healthy, thinking, inspiring force in the circle of the nations.

Jean de Bloch was a seer, a seeing man in the midst of the blind. He saw that we had passed through a period in which, almost unconsciously, such a revolution had been effected in the methods of warfare as to render war on a large scale practically impossible. He saw the truth, and proclaimed it abroad in the hearing of the world. At first his message fell upon deaf ears. His zeal was redoubled by the indifference of the unseeing multitude. He wrote, he spoke, he spared neither time nor expense in order to drive conviction into the minds of his contemporaries. At last he found a hearing. Some dim perception of his great discovery dawned upon at least one master of many legions. Then came the Hague Conference, and M. de Bloch found in that international parliament an admirable field for the preaching of his message. After the Conference came the war, which went so far to verify all M. de Bloch's contentions that it was no paradox to say that Mr. Chamberlain's name may live in history solely because he was the author of a war which verified the hypotheses of M. de Bloch.

To embody in a great museum a permanent, visible and tangible object-lesson M. de Bloch set on foot during the late war the foundation of a great Museum of War and Peace, which would embody and illustrate the truth which he sought to teach. Unfortunately death smote him before he was permitted to see the fruit of his labour. His place was taken by his son, who completed the work which his father had begun. Hence it was possible for M. Passy, on June 7th, to open



A Scene from the Russo-Turkish War.



M. Henri de Bloch and his Sister, Madame Holynska.

the picturesque building which has been reared on the shore of the Lake of the Four Cantons to provide houseroom and exhibition-space for the contents of M. de Bloch's Museum.

The interior of the Museum is in a state which is at once very finished and very unfinished. The building, being a temporary one, to be reconstructed in six years, is a series of vast sheds, some divided into compartments, each of which is devoted to a different country or a different age. The floors are not yet paved, and nothing in the way of permanent decoration has been attempted. On the other hand, the collection of exhibits—and that is the chief thing—is very complete, very interesting, and very varied. In the large entrance hall the first thing that strikes the eye is a bust of the late M. de Bloch, surrounded with palms and flowers, and looking out upon the vast collection of arms which he had collected from all parts of the world. The room, indeed, contains specimens of every weapon employed by man since he first took to slaying his brother with flint arrow-heads. There are two very remarkable-looking hooped brass cannon, cast in the fifteenth century, a bristling little forest of Swiss pikes with which the herdsmen and burghers of Switzerland destroyed the chivalry of Austria, suits of armour from the Middle Ages, rockets used in 1870, Maxim guns of the latest type, targets showing the effect of bullets and shells fired at various ranges—everything, indeed, directly or indirectly connected with armaments new and old is to be found here. This is the mechanical side of war. The pictorial side is even better shown in the gallery of dioramas, the entrance of which is behind

M. de Bloch's bust. The tableaux here are about eight in number; and they are admirably painted by scenic artists of repute, the foregrounds being skilfully built up of real objects. Here the tactical methods of the wars of the past and present are contrasted, the difference in formation being clearly shown. The Swiss defending their mountain passes, the Russians attacking Plevna in the snow, the British methods of attack in South Africa, are all admirably put together, and the tableau of a battlefield by night is worthy of Verestchagin.

But these two rooms take up only a small portion of the Museum. The mechanism, science, art, and statistics of war are shown in equal detail in a number of other rooms and galleries. The collection of models of battlefields is very large, and very scientifically arranged. Several compartments of the room in which these are contained are devoted to tactics and strategy, and the visitor can examine the methods of Alexander and Cæsar within a few paces of diagrams and models showing the methods employed in South Africa. In another room may be read on the walls the texts of important international treaties, a useful and instructive lesson of the futility of the policy of "Never again" in the days gone by. Running out of this room, and ending on the other side of the entrance hall, is a long gallery divided into compartments. In one may be seen depicted pictorially and by means of models "Fortress Warfare in Ancient and Modern Times"; in the next is a collection of human and animal relics of the battlefields, in the shape of skulls and skeletons. To show the various types of injuries to the bone



Madame de Bloch.

inflicted by bullets at different ranges is the chief object of this collection; the skeleton of a horse shown in the photograph on page 38 bears testimony to the extreme difference in the character of wounds which results from a change of range. There is a section devoted to naval warfare, with pictures of ancient and modern ships, the strength of navies of different Powers, and the Naval Budgets of Europe and America being shown by means of diagrams. Finally, there is a good-sized auditorium, where it is proposed to give lectures with the cinematograph on all subjects of interest to those engaged in the study of the problems of modern war. A library of war and peace will also be established.

But this does not exhaust the interest of the Museum. The grounds at the back and sides of the building are devoted to displaying some of the mechanism of war on a full scale. There are sections of trenches of various types, open, covered in, and protected from

assault by those terrible wire networks which the late M. de Bloch loved to insist upon as one of the strongest weapons of modern defence. And, finally, there are short sections of various types of military bridging material.

Altogether the Museum is very complete and very interesting. It is not too technical to puzzle the casual visitor, while it is scientific enough to satisfy the serious military student. Controversial matters are kept in the background, facts, as the late M. de Bloch used to insist, being the best of arguments. The best evidence of the combined popular and scientific character of the Museum is that while it was founded by the energy and initiative of a civilian, its Board of Management contains several military names of distinction. The union of two, too often inimical, classes in the cause of peace is a good

omen for the future of the Museum, and certainly nothing has been left undone to make the whole institution as attractive as it is instructive.



The late M. Jean de Bloch.



LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

ENGLAND AT THE MERCY OF AMERICA; OR WHY ENGLAND MUST JOIN THE UNION.

THE suggestion, supported by such eminent authorities as Cecil Rhodes, Andrew Carnegie, and Hiram Maxim, that the true line of England's destinies lies in her uniting herself to the United States of America and forming part of a great federal union of the English-speaking states of the world, is no mere fantasy of dreaming theorists. It is a plain duty which we have got to accomplish, and that right speedily unless we are to be undone. There is no doubt something pathetic in the thought that John Bull, in the very moment that his pride is greatest, should be compelled to confront the humiliating necessity of seeking admission as a junior partner in the United States of the English-speaking world. But facts are stubborn things, and if we resolutely refuse to surrender to sentiment, and look at the fundamental facts of our present situation, we shall see that there is no other alternative. There is no need for exaggeration to emphasise the significance of the truth set forth in the official figures of our trade.

HOW AMERICA WOULD MAKE WAR.

Mr. Carnegie told Mr. Gladstone, when the Venezuelan trouble was at its height, that if Lord Salisbury were so ill-advised as to challenge the United States to a war over the disputed South American frontier, the Americans would not need to fire a single shot in order to reduce England to submission. Mr. Gladstone regarded the statement as a paradox; but Mr. Carnegie pointed out to him that Great Britain was absolutely powerless to invade the United States. Mr. Gladstone objected that we could at least blockade her ports, to which Mr. Carnegie replied by pointing out that this menace had absolutely no terrors for the United States, because their first, last, and all-sufficient plan of campaign would be to blockade their own ports and starve England into submission by refusing to supply her people with the bread and meat upon which they subsist. To this Mr. Gladstone had no reply, nor is any reply possible.

THE AMERICAN GRIP ON THE ENGLISH THROAT.

Those who resent being told that England is at the mercy of the United States may be recommended to read the very conclusive article, "America's Control of England's Food Supply," which Mr. J. D. Whelpley contributes to the *North American Review* for June. Mr. Whelpley says:—

If the United States were suddenly to stop all present regular exportations of meat and breadstuffs to the United Kingdom, the first effect would be an enormous rise in prices throughout Europe, and it would be but a few weeks before the English people would be threatened by dire famine, with no possible relief in sight so long as commercial relations with the United

States were suspended. This is not a matter of conjecture. It is susceptible of mathematical demonstration.

This conclusion he proceeds to set out with lucid simplicity. He points out that America supplies more than half of the necessities of life consumed by Great Britain.

MEAL AND MEAT.

The following table shows within a fraction of one per cent. the strength of the United States in the English markets in the principal items of animal food:—

Articles.	Total Imports of the United Kingdom.	Percentage Furnished by the U.S.
Cattle, live...	495,645 head	71
Sheep, live...	382,833 head	38
Beef, fresh ...	462,350,560 lbs.	70
Beef, salt ...	21,608,608 lbs.	96
Beef, cured...	58,019,248 lbs.	56
Bacon	631,818,656 lbs.	89
Hams	201,899,040 lbs.	89
Lard	215,854,688 lbs.	93
Pork, fresh...	77,884,240 lbs.	35
Pork, salt ...	27,857,536 lbs.	52

The principal grains imported for food are wheat (of which the United States furnishes forty-seven per cent.), wheat flour (of which the United States furnishes eighty-three per cent.), and oatmeal (of which the United States sends us eighty-five per cent.). Mr. Whelpley further points out that while the agricultural classes in Great Britain are largely fed upon the products of their own soil, it is the great masses of people herded in the capital and manufacturing centres who depend almost entirely upon American imports for their daily bread. Hence if ever we should quarrel with the United States upon any question whatever, the Government of Washington could bring us to our knees by simply cutting off supplies.

IF THEY CUT OFF SUPPLIES!

Mr. Whelpley pauses for a moment to consider the consequences which would follow the starvation of the people of London by the closing of the American ports to exports to Great Britain. He says:—

If that metropolis of all the world should ever disgorge a bread-hungry mob, it will be as though the denizens of the jungle had been let in. The people of the United States might well hesitate, in some future crisis, before they made these things possible, even should England's rulers ever be so blind and desperate as to ignore them. The American people, by their control of the English food supply, hold in leash the furies of famine, riot, and disaster, which wait but the opportunity to spring at the throat of a country hopelessly weak at her base of supplies.

Bad as this is, from the English separatist point of view things are getting worse. The proportion of food supplied by America to that grown in the United Kingdom is increasing:—

In no direction at home or in the colonies is any effort being made by England to increase her food resources, or to secure to herself any preference in the distribution of the existing supply.

It would be quite impossible for England to replace the lacking foodstuffs by purchasing from the Continent. Russia alone is a food-exporting country, and the resources of the colonies and of the Argentine would be utterly inadequate to supply the void.

QUOD ERAT DEMONSTRANDUM.

What follows then surely is that England, having become economically dependent upon the United States, cannot afford to remain politically independent any longer. In other words, Uncle Sam holds our throat between his fingers, and nothing that we can do can compel him to release his hold if any acts, reasonable or otherwise, were to lead him to quarrel with us. We have got to make terms with him, and the sooner we do it the better. In the great American Civil War the persistence of the North in subduing the South was explained and justified on the ground that the United States cannot afford that great waterway the Mississippi to be controlled at its mouth by a hostile power. The Atlantic Ocean is the Mississippi Valley of the present situation. The Morganisation of the Atlantic Ferry points imperiously to the inevitable goal. It is not pleasant for an Englishman to recognise that in every controversy with the United States he has got to give in or be starved, but the facts being so, we had better adopt the only policy which would enable us to preserve our self-respect and continue to form part of a power which does not exist on sufferance. Mr. Whelpley's concluding observations are both pertinent and just :—

It is evident, however, that the strong grasp of this country upon the affairs of the world is due largely to these raw-material exports, and not so much to the manufactured goods. To enable production to keep pace with the growing appetite of the world, and to prevent the United States from losing its control of the great food supply necessary to satisfy this appetite, is even a more statesmanlike policy than to devote all time and energy to the building of great cities and the creation of industrial armies to be fed from abroad, to be perhaps dependent at intervals upon an enemy for daily bread. By virtue of her great agricultural possibilities, realised upon through the industry and enterprise of her people, the United States is the food purveyor for the world. In this simple fact lies greater strategic strength than in formidable armies and navies.

THE TRANSVAAL MINES.

BY ONE OF THE GREATEST LIVING AUTHORITIES.

The Engineering Magazine for July opens with an article by the famous American mining expert, Mr. John Hays Hammond. After giving a general summary of the commencement and development of the mines, he reviews the probable benefit of the change of government for mine owners. The amount of ore mined in 1887 was 23,000 ounces, in 1898 4,295,609 ounces valued at £15,141,376.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

One of the chief difficulties to be contended with is the poor supply of water, which at present is obtained by local storage of rain water—not a very satisfactory arrangement. Within twenty or twenty-five miles of

Johannesburg there are, however, other sources of water supply which will probably be utilised. Of the maps prepared Mr. Hammond says :—

Great attention is given to the preparation of maps of the underground workings, geological sections, and plans upon which assays are plotted. In these respects the Rand practice is far ahead of that of any other country with which I am familiar.

AMERICANS FOR RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS.

The labour question is always a difficult one. Mr. Hammond says :—

Reference has already been made to the labour question, in statistics of the relative numbers of whites and blacks employed. The white workmen are predominantly British, though many of the important members of technical staffs are Americans; the mine and mill foremen are usually either Americans, or British subjects who have had mining experience in America. This labour is generally below the American standard, but is rapidly improving. Manual workers on the surface and all miners except those running machine drills are blacks, and the quality of the black labour is very poor, especially on first arriving at the mines.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Hammond looks for a reduction in the excessive railway rates at present. He says :—

Generally speaking, the cost of the principal machinery, erected on the ground, will be two and one-half times its home cost. In respect of labour, cost of dynamite, and charges for railway transport, marked improvement is confidently to be expected from the change of governmental conditions.

LAWS AND MONOPOLIES.

Mr. Hammond speaks well of the Transvaal laws :—

The mining laws of the Transvaal are most excellent in character, and while the claims cover every square foot of land for an area of nearly 40 miles long by from 2 to 3 miles wide, there have been practically no conflicts over extra-lateral rights.

Notwithstanding the change in the political status of the Transvaal which will follow the recently concluded peace and final establishment of British rule, it may be confidently assumed that the main features of the mining law of the South African Republic will be retained, and certain oppressive features of monopolies, etc., bearing with special weight on the mining industry, will be abolished. The dynamite monopoly was one that bore most heavily on the mining industry; and, according to the reports of the State mining engineer, explosives, including fuse and detonators, amounted to nearly 10 per cent. of the total working costs of the mines.

A FEW FORECASTS.

It is estimated that for every mile in length along the course of the reefs, down to a vertical depth of 1,000 feet for the dip of the reefs, gold to the value of about £10,000,000 will be extracted. This is a conservative estimate—at least as applied to the central section of the Rand. If we assume these conditions to obtain to a depth of 6,000 feet vertically, we have the enormous sum of £60,000,000 for each mile in length. It is not unreasonable to suppose that these conditions will be maintained along most of the central section, say for a distance of ten miles, in which case we would have an auriferous area, within practicable mining depths, containing upwards of £600,000,000 value of gold.

"If," says Mr. Hammond, "I were called upon to express an opinion, I would estimate the future duration of profitable operations on a large scale in the district at less, rather than more, than twenty-five years."

IS IT PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA?

SOME QUERIES BY MR. FARRELLY.

"NEVER AGAIN!" was the watchword of the Jingo loyalists of South Africa, who insisted upon fighting the war to a finish; and now that the war has been fought to a finish Mr. Farrelly, formerly legal adviser to the Transvaal (British) Government, contributes an article to the *Monthly Review*, in which he warns us that the peace in South Africa is seriously threatened already in more ways than one.

WHAT ARE THE DANGERS?

In South Africa, he says, the George III. dangers of 100 years ago are still present and new ones are superadded. The George III. danger consists in the existence of a perfectly well-meaning, but altogether uninstructed body of opinion, chiefly in the United Kingdom, upholding the blackman-and-brother theory, and advocating an impossible social and political equality for non-Europeans. As the result of this negrophilist George III. there is Boer distrust and apprehension towards the Imperial Government which is rendered formidable by the resolute character, the military skill, the religious fanaticism, and the enormous birthrate of the Boer people.

THE YOUNG AFRIKANDERS.

Mr. Farrelly adds to this permanent danger some new ones, the chief of which is the growth of the separatist Young Afrikaner movement, whose warcry, "Drive the British into the Sea," he says, has not been stilled for ever by the many Boer defeats of the late war. The Young Afrikaner has no reason to despair of the ultimate swing of the British party pendulum throwing fortune and domination again within his grasp. These Young Afrikanders work through the Dutch Church organisation, calculate upon the increase in the Boer population, and count upon the certainty of German help in the years to come. The young Afrikaner leaders of the war party are all educated men, most of them trained at the Temple, at Oxford or Cambridge, or at the Universities of Holland. These young men are determined, persistent, and resolute. They will accept office under the British administration with the firm determination to use their official positions for the purpose of carrying out their Boer ideals.

THE DOMINION OF CAPITALISM.

But bad as the Young Afrikanders are, they are hardly so pernicious, in Mr. Farrelly's opinion, as the threatened excessive influence, if not predominance, in the affairs of the new Colonies of the cosmopolitan capitalism whose material interests are centred in the Transvaal. An enormous proportion of this influence is wielded by persons who are non-British by descent, and usually as well non-British by political nationality. On many cardinal points of public policy the economic necessities of the great capitalist houses of the Rand are

diametrically opposed to those of the Imperial Government, and to the mass of British residents. First of all, they object to increased taxation of the mines; secondly, it is the plain interest of the great houses to discourage the opening up of new gold or other mineral fields not in their own hands. This brings them into close alliance with the Young Afrikanders. The capitalists do not want rival gold-mines; the Boers do not want an increase of the mining population. In both they therefore combine against the British Government, whose interest it is to introduce the maximum number of British intruders, with their inconvenient ideas of equality and still more inconvenient rifles.

Again, the rank and file of the British population being miners, desire to uphold the present rate of wages, whereas the capitalists want lower rates of wages. There is no Truck Act in the Transvaal, and the capitalists will probably feel bound to institute this system of paying their labourers in kind. They would not establish the compound system. Mr. Rhodes told Mr. Farrelly that he regarded it as both unnecessary and inexpedient in the case of the gold mines. But the Truck Act would enable the capitalists to destroy the means of subsistence of the merchant trading class and of all their employees and servants.

As the whole press of South Africa may be said, generally speaking, to be either owned or controlled by the great mining corporations, their writers naturally, and most legitimately, thinks Mr. Farrelly, advocate their employers' interests. And then, with unconscious humour, Mr. Farrelly goes on to speak of the slander that this war was a capitalists' war, and to declare that some colour of plausibility may be given to it by the inordinate representation which their nominees receive in public boards or by legislation enacted in their interests.

The Dangers of Free Trade.

DR. BEATTIE CROZIER devotes twenty pages of the *Fortnightly Review* to the first part of a train of argument, by which he has satisfied himself that—

A Free Trade nation like England, which, according to the logic of the existing political economy, can never be overtaken if only she will put forth her full powers and obstinately refuse to close her ports, by hostile tariffs, against the foreigner, can in actuality be caught up with and overpassed at a few bounds.

England as a Free Trade nation, in Dr. Crozier's opinion, tempts Providence by lying helpless and exposed on an open sea like a floating mass of undefended blubber ready to be harpooned by every adventurer who passes along. Free Trade, he declares, is not a principle of absolute and undefended validity applicable to all nations at all times, but should be severely limited in its application, and always with the most vital industries protected and reserved.

A BRITISH ESTIMATE OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

BY MR. ARCHIBALD S. HURD.

MR. HURD contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* for July a very good article entitled "The Kaiser's Fleet." His study is necessarily largely comparative, for while he writes of the German Navy he has always the British Navy in his eye. The German Navy Bill of 1900, which authorised an expenditure of 73 millions on new men-of-war and 13 millions sterling on dockyards, in which they can be prepared, contrasts very favourably with the British Naval Defence Act, inasmuch as the German measure takes account of all the needs of the fleet which it is to create. It makes provision for every detail of the ships down to the last rivet, while the extension of the organisation of the great naval ports will proceed *pari passu* with the construction of the men-of-war. In 1920 the German Navy will consist of 38 thoroughly modern battleships and 17 older reserve battleships, making 55 in all. Behind these battleships there will be 52 cruisers. In that year the British Navy will only be three battleships stronger than that of Germany. Germany will therefore be the second greatest naval power in the world, and her battle squadrons will exceed in value such ships as we shall be able to allocate to the defence of the near seas. The preamble of the Navy Bill shows that the purpose of the German Fleet is to be strong enough to cope with that of Great Britain.

THE GERMAN FLEET UNDER INSPECTION.

Mr. Hurd speaks very highly concerning the efficiency of the fleet and the inspiration which it receives from the Kaiser. During the visit of Prince Henry to Ireland Mr. Hurd had an opportunity of seeing the German ships at sea. He says that their colour is the nearest approach to invisibility which can be obtained under the usual conditions. The painting of the ships is provided for out of the national funds, whereas in the British Navy much of the expense falls upon the officers. One feature of the German ships is that there is no wood to be holystoned, and no brasswork to be polished by the crews. From end to end of the ships there is no gleam from a square inch of metalwork, brass or steel. The weather decks are laid with a light reddish coloured cement, which can be cleansed easily by the turning on of a hose. The cement will not splinter or ignite under gunfire, and nothing can look smarter than this hard and even material. There are very few wooden fittings, and though the insides of the cabins are made of wood, these could be cleared away in a few hours before going into action. The comfort of the crews is considered more than in British ships. The vessels are ventilated mechanically in hot weather, and heated in cold weather by pipes that run everywhere. There are baths for the officers, and for the men numerous handbasins with water laid on in comfortable airy spaces. The food is good, is supplied in excellent quality and in ample quantity. The men have a

different diet every day and they enjoy their meals; nor do they need to supplement their rations at the canteen out of their own pockets:—

In summary the German Navy reveals some admirable points. It is a force which is hampered by few traditions. It exists with one object only—to fight and to win. It may be that it has glaring faults; we may be sure that it is not perfect. Its seamanship certainly is not yet as high as that of the British Fleet, and probably other holes could be picked in its training; but the fact remains that it is trained with serious purpose, that all smartness for mere smartness' sake is swept away, and among the sea forces of the world it marks in several important particulars the highest state of efficiency yet attained.

Picture Buying—Its Romance.

MR. HARRY QUILTER's article in *Chambers's Journal* for July, on "The Buying of Pictures," is very interesting. The shrinkage of the world, he says, has increased both the chances and the excitements of the picture-buyer. Picture-dealers, apparently, are not the incarnations of honesty. To such an extent did their illicit trade in Italian pictures rob Italy of her Old Masters, that the surveillance has become far stricter. With the question of how far the buyer may take advantage of a seller ignorant enough to ask for too little, Mr. Quilter fences very daintily. He gives most curious instances from personal experience, of the romantic histories of pictures.

Picture-buying seems one of the most ticklish occupations:—

No connoisseur can tell, when his picture is sold at Christie's, whether the pictures will fetch double or half their value; but generally the result of the sale is a surprise. Those who are behind the scenes in the picture-world know that there are many points in connection with the purchase of pictures, irrespective of their artistic value, which have to be considered. For instance, a very slight observation of the market will show that there is scarcely any period at which the works of a certain school are not unfairly depreciated or unduly exalted. A golden rule for those who wish to acquire pictures is never to buy those which are in fashion at the moment. For if the work is really good it never goes permanently out of fashion, and if it be indifferent, never remains permanently in it.

Mr. Quilter's practical advice to private buyers is rarely to bid for themselves and still more rarely to employ a broker without fixing a limit. Even were a dealer's opinion not usually interested, it is seldom of any real artistic value. "There is nothing really occult in the matter;" but clearly any amateur in buying pictures will find something else thrown in besides.

A DELIGHTFUL canoing sketch is furnished by Mr. Arthur Heming in the July *Scribner*. It is entitled "The Abitibi Fur Brigade," and tells how the Indians and half-breeds bring down by paddle and postage their annual store of furs *en route* for the sea and London. The writer declares that of all the wild rivers he has ever seen—and he has covered nearly 4,000 miles by canoe—the river he descended is the most beautiful. "Its area is the greatest of fur districts and one of the finest game regions in America. For hundreds of miles around the grandest of primeval forests covers the land." So much beauty the average reader hardly expects to find in the fur preserves off Hudson's Bay.

THE GREAT MR. SEDDON.

FROM A NEW ZEALAND POINT OF VIEW.

MR. A. K. ATKINSON, a member of the New Zealand House of Representatives, contributes to the *Monthly Review* for July a very well-written and somewhat sarcastic article entitled "New Zealand and the Empire," in which he deals somewhat faithfully with Mr. Seddon. The article is not hostile, but Mr. Atkinson certainly observes the exhortation never to leave the vinegar out of your salad. Before giving us a character sketch of Mr. Seddon Mr. Atkinson prefaces his remarks by some words of warning as to the duty of Colonials to follow the Home Government into every war in which it plunges. The last great war, says Mr. Atkinson, in which England was engaged was the Crimean War, which is now generally conceded to have been a huge blunder. If such a case again arose would the sole duty of the Colonies be to strengthen the hands of the war party in the demand for a fight to a finish? His remedy for such a strange anomaly is that the Colonies should be consulted before war is declared, but it would be difficult to devise a remedy which would not cause worse evils than it mends. At present, however, the Colonies bear none of the financial burdens of war, and as Mr. Atkinson remarks, it is obvious that the most mercurial Jingo will go light-heartedly to war if the money to be spent is that of other people's.

MR. SEDDON AND COLONIAL LOYALTY.

Turning to Mr. Seddon, Mr. Atkinson says that he did not create Colonial loyalty, but none can justly deny him credit for stimulating it. He saw and seized the opportunity with all the sagacity, promptitude and boldness which have contributed so much to his great success as a leader of men. The late Chief Justice of the Colony, in a eulogistic speech, declared that Mr. Seddon eminently possessed the capacity of catching public opinion and of knowing beforehand what is likely to be acceptable to the people. Before Mr. Seddon left for London he was greeted in one place as the first citizen of the Empire, at another he was hailed by a salute of 21 guns, while the band struck up "God Save the King" on his arrival.

In reply to all these compliments the Premier discourses day and night upon the glories of the Empire, the valour of our Colonial troops, the shortcomings of the War Office, the necessity of exacting unconditional surrender from the Boers, and of getting better prices for our mutton, and the iniquity of playing "Soldiers of the Queen" on German pianos. A good deal of this and of the kind things said about him is duly cabled by Mr. Seddon himself at the cost of the Colony through Reuter's agency to the London papers. The extravagance of much that he has said and done could hardly be burlesqued; it is burlesque already. Yet as a matter of political business, overdone though it has undoubtedly been, it pays.

A NEW ZEALAND CLEON.

His success in combining class warfare with Imperialism recalls the triumphs of Cleon. Commercialism has been the worst taint of New Zealand patriotism. The most enthusiastic patriots in the Colony are those who profit by freights and commissions. The public subscription to reward Mr.

Seddon for his patriotism was mostly contributed by brewers and other commercial patriots, but the public presentation was abandoned at the last moment, from which it would seem that Mr. Atkinson is not aware of the fact that Mr. Seddon has stated he declined to receive the subscription altogether. Mr. Seddon is, it seems, teaching the new Colony the lessons of Tammany Hall. "In the name of the prophet, figs; in the name of patriotism, mutton"; is not really New Zealand's message to the Empire, although Mr. Seddon may have led us to believe it. That great man's best friends will not ascribe to him either tact, forbearance, humility, or good taste. He is not so much a leader as a driver of men. No New Zealand Minister has ever talked with such blustering disrespect of Imperial authorities.

MR. SEDDON AND THE MAORIES.

Mr. Atkinson evidently thinks that Mr. Seddon did make the ferocious speech at the Maori meeting, but he sardonically remarks: "In Sydney the speech appears to have made a deep impression. Mr. Seddon took the best course open. He denied having uttered the words attributed to him." Mr. Seddon sees rather red, and talks rather red at times; but, nevertheless, says Mr. Atkinson of New Zealand:—

Her patriotism is a very real thing, though it has sometimes been as hard to see the essence through the bombast and the hectoring and the mutton as it was to discern the sea-god Glaucus on the shore through the incrustations that encumbered him.

HAS WOMAN'S EMANCIPATION IMPROVED HER LOT?

THE dubiousness of so sensible a writer as the Countess de la Warr in the *Ladies' Realm* on this point is rather ominous:—

If women care for attention and devotion on the part of men, I do not think this great independence gains it for them. Men have no longer the same opportunities of being attentive and helpful.

It is doubtful whether men look to women so much as they did, or are, except in some rare cases, so ready to be guided by them in difficulties. The freemasonry that exists between women and men tends to greater tenacity of opinion on both sides; neither will be advised or guided by the other.

Socially, I do not think that women have gained by their independence, as all romance and chivalry seem to have gone out of modern life, and each day it becomes more prosaic and matter-of-fact.

The following remarks will be heartily endorsed by most practical women workers:—

It is beyond all doubt that the world was made for women to make their mark in as well as men. The curious thing is that discussions should ever have arisen on it. Where they make the mistake is in not being content to assert their intellectual rights, and in showing men that in all art and learning they can be on an equality with them. The real impetus to woman's advancement will be given not by those women who are ever talking about the Woman Question, but by those quiet, unassuming women who only think of their work and of how they can make it of use to others.

The Countess de la Warr thinks women err in hankering after a political career or any position where they cannot be treated with the gentleness due to them.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

TWO CHARACTERISATIONS.

LORD SALISBURY, we were told confidently, would resign as soon as the Coronation was over. Will he resign now that the Coronation has been postponed? Mr. Julian Ralph, in his article on "The Marquis of Salisbury" in the *Century Magazine*, does not discuss this question, but his article is worth summarising. Lord Salisbury (says Mr. Ralph) will probably be quoted and discussed by generations yet unborn, if only because he was three times Prime Minister when England was breaking her narrower bonds and assuming an Imperial character. He will be regarded as a brake upon the speed of this transition—as an anachronistic figure representative of all the Conservatism of his fellow-countrymen, holding back with bulldog grip the excess of the spirit of our electric age.

There is little trace of the aristocrat, says Mr. Ralph, about Lord Salisbury's appearance. His figure is huge, bent, clumsy. But his face is that of an intensely reflective man, sober, even grave, and very haughty. In his old days he cut an awkward figure when addressing his fellow-members of the House of Commons. He gesticulated clumsily, and his voice was hard and inflexible. As a politician he was not depended upon by his own party; and so biting and severe were his retorts in debate, so seemingly needless and uncalled for were his sarcastic utterances that many members heartily disliked and many others feared him. By the time he had passed to the House of Lords he had mellowed a great deal and learnt to control himself. As a speaker he keeps apart from his hearers, for he has no magnetic or sympathetic quality in his voice or personality. He lacks geniality. He is sincere, but his sincerity is manifested without enthusiasm; and his eloquence is better calculated to please the educated than the plain people.

HIS PERSONAL HABITS.

Mr. F. D. How brings to a close in this month's *Good Words* his valuable series of sketches of our veteran Premier. He touches on several personal characteristics. He first mentions Lord Salisbury's calm, and next his good health:—

Always an advocate of regular exercise, he still tricycles every morning when the weather permits, and at eight o'clock is to be often seen thus wheeling along the London streets before the traffic of the day has assumed formidable proportions. Some years ago he was a tennis player of some repute.

His "mental aloofness" comes in for frequent comment:—

Trifles are not allowed to disturb his reveries. An eye-witness described how she watched him walking up and down the platform at King's Cross, while the rug which he carried trailed along the dusty pavement. At last a man approached and said, "I beg your pardon, sir, but your rug is trailing on the ground." "Ah!" said Lord Salisbury, with a smile, "it generally does." This little story forcibly reminds one of the occasion when Dean Stanley, who was staying away from home, came down to dinner with his collar hanging down attached by one button only. His hostess went up to him and gently pointed out the

fact. "Do you object?" said Dean Stanley. "Oh, no!" was the only possible reply. "Well," said the Dean, "no more do I!"

In addition to this "mental aloofness," as it has been called, Lord Salisbury is extremely short-sighted, and is also one of the shyest of men. When travelling in a train he buries himself instantly in a book—probably a novel, for he is a great reader of this class of literature—and spends much of his spare time when indoors in this manner. Music and art have few attractions for him. He has, indeed, been known to express his inability properly to appreciate the compositions of Wagner!

When he is at work he is, however, a different man. He is phenomenally rapid, not only in his grasp of a subject, but also in his method of getting through his business. He writes far more letters himself than is usual for a man in his position, although he still (since, that is, he has resigned the Foreign Secretaryship) retains the services of two private secretaries.

His relation to boys mentioned in the following paragraph will come as a pleasant surprise to many:—

Of Lord Salisbury's attachment to his family it is scarcely fitting to speak during his lifetime, but it is well known that it is intense. His fondness of children is perhaps less notorious, but is none the less true. He is especially "jolly" with boys. There is one tiny bit of evidence in Hatfield House that the young ones are not forgotten, for a miniature children's billiard-table occupies a prominent position in the cloisters.

These sketches will be read with intense interest by men and women of all political parties, and will help to deepen the personal regard entertained for our Premier.

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IN the dawning light of a Sunday morning this summer a woman crept up the steep steps of one of the great blocks of "model" dwellings in South London. Reaching the top she broke the window with her boot, and with one mad leap crashed lifeless on the pavement sixty feet below. What drove her to suicide? The Coroner's verdict, "Insanity through starvation," told only a part of the bitter story. She was a victim of our cruel social system which separates rich from poor—those who can give help from those who so sorely need it. Had this poor despairing woman but had a friend to hold out a strong hand this tragedy might have been averted and sorrows might have been changed into the light of gladness and good. The Browning Settlement in Walworth exists to find out and help in love and brotherhood all who need a helping hand. Such a tragedy as is above described ought never to be possible in England, and as such agencies of brotherly helpfulness as the Browning Settlement are multiplied it will become ever less possible. We thrill with horror at this tragic ending of one life, but how many, how few ever give a thought to the hundreds of little lives being slowly destroyed in the courts and alleys of the great metropolis, of the men and women who fight life's hard fight with failing strength and fainting heart, and at last the unequal fight ends. *Vae victis*. Not once nor twice, but many times it has been found that timely help, a rest from work in country air, a holiday by the sea has given new life and hope and health. But this need can all too seldom be met out of the scanty earnings of the unskilled worker, so such agencies as the Browning Settlement step in and secure the much-needed holiday. Last year nearly 500 persons, adults and children, were helped by the Settlement to a fortnight's holiday, and more than 1,700 to a day's outing in the country or by the sea. 10s. pays for a fortnight's holiday for a child, 20s. for an adult. Help will be gladly received by the warden, F. HERBERT STEAD, Robert Browning Settlement, York Street, Walworth, S.E.



**"IN THE GRIP OF THE BRIGANDS."**

In the *Sunday Magazine* for July Miss Ellen M. Stone continues the romantic story of her captivity. This month the narrative is more interesting than ever.

**THE BABY'S LAYETTE.**

In November, two months after being captured, Miss Stone told the brigands of Mrs. Tsilka's condition. No prospect of ransom appeared; and it seemed more than likely that the child would be born in captivity. Miss Stone says:—

Mrs. Tsilka began to be troubled because she could make no preparations for the little one whose coming was drawing near. I took it upon myself to inform the brigands of the state of things, and in very plain language told one of them of the exigencies of the situation. I told him that Mrs. Tsilka had everything prepared in her home for the little one, but as they were holding us captives, and it was impossible to avail herself of that preparation, something else must be done. . . . His face looked anxious, even troubled. . . . I fancy it is not an easy thing for brigands to know where to turn for materials for a baby's wardrobe.

The flannel asked for was not procurable; but after some time a bundle was received containing white woollen cloth, "the coarsest I ever saw," and some thin white cheese-cloth. But oh, the blessedness of work to these two poor women!

**TRIALS OF TEMPER.**

The monotony of their days was "wearisome in the extreme"; and, to make matters worse, the weather had become cold and rainy. Miss Stone vividly describes those minor discomforts which must often have most tried their tempers:—

We had but one change of undergarments, our one pair of stockings pieced out by two pairs of men's black cotton socks, which the brigands had provided for us. When our condition became too filthy to be longer borne we put in our plea for water and soap. If they granted it for laundry purposes we could avail ourselves of the opportunity to stretch our one blanket, with an extension made by my mackintosh, if necessary, to screen off a corner in which we might have the rare luxury of a bath. It was by no means an infrequent occurrence for us to remark one to the other, in commenting upon the stench arising from the men's clothes, that our own also were disagreeably odorous. It was not every day that we could have the luxury of washing even our faces, because of scarcity of water. We must have water to drink. We could more easily go with unwashed faces and hands.

**THE BLESSINGS BROUGHT BY THE EXPECTED BABY.**

But work was not the only blessing which the expected baby brought. The confinement and monotony were almost too much even for Mrs. Tsilka's marvellous fortitude. How she endured her sufferings, how intense they were, is almost unimaginable. The brigands

were greatly disconcerted when she was more than usually sad, and evidently distressed if she gave way to tears. Their superstitious fears were strong upon them lest some harm should come to her or to her little child. To avert the threatened curse they took many precautions which greatly alleviated our condition as captives.

**THE LAST DAYS.**

No efforts of Miss Stone's, however, could induce them to release Mrs. Tsilka before the baby's birth.

They were daily expecting to hear the result of the negotiations, and "procrastinated and procrastinated." Meanwhile, though the expected time for the birth was long past—

They compelled us to take long journeys night after night, and Mrs. Tsilka, as well as I, was ten hours in the saddle the night preceding her baby's birth. These nightly journeys occasioned her untold sufferings. On the last night, when the path became too steep to permit us to ride up, we were compelled to dismount and climb. A man on either side assisted each of us, and one behind Mrs. Tsilka tried to give her additional help. Overcome by her weakness and pain, she moaned out to them, "Leave me here to die. I cannot go any farther." Moved to pity by her extreme agony, the brigands encouraged her by saying, "Only a few steps more," and supported her far more tenderly than they had ever dreamed they could support a captive.

**THE BABY IS BORN.**

A little before eight next evening, by the light of a kerosene lamp, and in presence of Miss Stone, an old woman found by the brigands, and their guard, a baby girl was born. Mrs. Tsilka was fortunately a trained hospital nurse, and seems to have been the only one of the party not wholly inexperienced. Her courage seems to have been indeed heroic.

**THE BABY HOLDS A RECEPTION.**

The brigands were immensely relieved at the birth of the baby, and at once drew wine to drink to the health of the child and her mother. They had provided such delicacies as barley, prunes, sugar and tea, though the poor baby's first meal had to be barley-water, given by means of thin cloth soaked in it and put into its mouth. Mrs. Tsilka's fears that the brigands would be cruel to her baby proved quite groundless. During the first night the brigand chief nursed it. The day after its birth, a Sunday:—

Toward evening a request was brought from the rest of the band that they might come to congratulate the mother and see the baby. Indeed, one had come the previous evening, when on guard-duty outside our hut, to assure himself that the report was actually true which had been taken to them.

**Mrs. Tsilka gladly consented:—**

After it was quite dark the men came filing in. They were in their full dress—their weapons all in place, their hands and faces remarkably clean. I held the baby in my arms. Each man passed straight by the fire, which burned brightly, and standing by the mother lying there in its light, proffered to her his congratulations.

One terrible black-bearded brigand even gave Miss Stone a lecture, with practical demonstrations, on the proper care and handling of baby Elena—Eleanor in English and Elenchie for short.

**A THREATENED SEPARATION.**

The very next day they inquired, "Can Mrs. Tsilka ride her horse?" Convinced that this was quite impossible, they proposed to carry her in a box "sadly suggestive in its shape." This box being too heavy for any of the horses, Mrs. Tsilka and Miss Stone were very nearly separated; but whether owing to Miss Stone's determination, or what, this dread plan was never executed.

## JOHN HAY AND HIS CHINESE POLICY.

A MOST interesting appreciation of the present Secretary of State to the United States is contributed to *McClure's* for June by Mr. Brooks Adams. The writer very prettily introduces his subject by saying that "while endowed with shrewdness, caution, and inflexibility, enthusiasm has given him a capacity for disinterested unselfishness which has made him throughout life the confidential friend of a succession of party leaders." He goes on to sketch the chief events in his changing life.

## HIS ORIGIN AND EARLY LIFE.

Sprung from a Scottish family which settled in Virginia in 1750, John Hay was born in 1838 at Salem, Indiana, where his father was a physician. Trained in that city and graduated at Brown University, he entered the office of his uncle, a lawyer at Springfield. Next door was the office of a lawyer named Abraham Lincoln, who had few clients and a large interest in politics. Abraham spent much of his spare time talking over matters with young John Hay. In the presidential election which sent Lincoln to the White House, John worked his hardest, and in 1861 Lincoln took Hay with him to Washington as his assistant secretary. "Lincoln treated Hay with the affection of a father, only with more than a father's freedom," and reposed in him unlimited confidence. At the end of the war Hay went to the American Legation at Paris, where he stayed for two years. Returning home he was sent first to Vienna and then to Madrid. Returning in 1870 he was introduced by Mr. Whitelaw Reid to the *New York Tribune*, on the staff of which he remained for five years. In 1874 he married Miss Stone, of Cleveland, and removed to Ohio. He declined to become President Garfield's private secretary, and joined with Mr. J. C. Nicolay in producing "The Life of Lincoln." When Mr. McKinley became President, Mr. Hay was sent to London and achieved one of his greatest successes in diplomacy by his work in England during the Spanish war. In 1898 he went back to America to become Secretary of State.

## AN ECONOMIC VIEW OF THE CHINESE CRISIS.

By far the most valuable part of the paper is Mr. Adams' sketch of the Chinese crisis from the economic standpoint. The main points may be indicated here:—

The American supremacy in steel dates from March, 1897, the month in which McKinley was first inaugurated; and forthwith the whole world became conscious of an impending industrial revolution. Germany and Russia were the communities most immediately concerned, and there is reason to believe that the governments of both Germany and Russia almost immediately addressed themselves to devising methods of protection. The industrial weakness of continental Europe lies in poverty of minerals, and the readiest method of supplying this deficiency is by territorial expansion, supposing such expansion to be possible. The richest deposits of coal and iron now available lie in northern China, convenient to the coast.

## A QUESTION OF COAL AND IRON.

The provinces of Shansi and Honan are not more extensive than Manchuria. They are not unwholesome, nor, probably,

costly to open up with railways. Labour is cheap and of good quality, provided it can be controlled and disciplined. If Europe can effect a partition of China, securing these provinces for development; if she can succeed in organising them on an American basis, and in thoroughly policing them, nothing promises to hinder her from perfecting a plant which will undersell all rivals. Accordingly Russia and Germany, acting in apparent concert, some years ago began aggressions against China which ended in provoking armed resistance.

The measures used toward the Chinese were harsh, and precipitated a premature catastrophe. On June 20, 1900, Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, was murdered in the streets of Peking, and the same day the legations were attacked. War seemed inevitable, the dismemberment of China almost certain, and in that event an effort at European industrial development in the Far East loomed up as an experiment to be tried in the immediate future. . . . The proof is that the only minister of foreign affairs in the whole world who grasped the situation was John Hay.

## TO KEEP OUT RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

If war were declared against China, nothing could prevent the Americans from sooner or later losing control of the situation, and the Europeans acquiring it. Consequently, at any cost, nominal peace had to be maintained and Peking occupied before Field Marshal von Waldersee could arrive. Mr. Hay reached his conclusions almost instantaneously; without hesitation he laid his plans before the President. With equal promptitude Mr. McKinley accepted the advice of his minister, and from that day to the triumphant conclusion of the Chinese imbroglio, Mr. McKinley gave Mr. Hay his entire confidence and support.

Mr. Hay's plan was so simple as to bewilder his European colleagues, who could never persuade themselves that he was acting in good faith. They were convinced that the United States had some ulterior motive; whereas the only object of the United States was to get her rivals out of China and keep them out. . . . America succeeded in maintaining the integrity of China. The effect of this success has been to split Europe into two hostile camps, leaving the United States the arbiter of the destiny of the East. No nation in recent times has held a more commanding position. The diplomacy of the world now centres in Washington.

Mr. Adams clinches his retrospect with the remark, "Mr. Hay has risen because he has loved himself last."

## The Artful Chinaman.

HUMOURS of a Malay police-court furnish Mr. J. T. Hardy, in the *Leisure Hour*, with most interesting material. Two incidents may be cited:—

The Court House at Singapore boasted a very valuable clock suspended from the wall directly opposite the Bench. One day, during the session of Supreme Court, a particularly meek-looking Chinaman entered carrying a ladder. Removing his hat, and bowing to the Bench with utmost gravity, he proceeded to remove the clock with business-like expedition. Tucking clock under one arm, and ladder under the other, he passed out unchallenged, every one present regarding him as a coolie sent to remove the clock for the purpose of cleaning it. Several days passed, and, the clock not being returned, the magistrate reported the delay to the Public Works Department. The P.W.D. knew nothing whatever about it, and neither clock nor coolie was ever heard of again.

Four Chinamen repaired to the Raffles Museum ostensibly to renew the lead on the dome. Their industry and dispatch excited wonder. The curator resolved to make favourable mention of them in his report of the transaction. During four days they laboured incessantly. On the fifth the Superintendent of Works and Surveys sent round to know why private labour was being employed on a Government building. The inquiry came too late. It was discovered that the whole of the lead had been conveyed away, and a roofing substituted of kerosene-oil tins, while the men whose industry had so won upon the curator had betaken them to fresh spheres of activity.

## WHAT THE WAR HAS TAUGHT US.

## STOP EXPANSION AND PURSUE EFFICIENCY.

AN unsigned article in the *Fortnightly Review* for July opens in a promising way by declaring that with the Peace of Pretoria it is probable that England has waged her last war of conquest and touched the limit of her expansion. The author also wins our sympathy by declaring that the Imperialism which speaks through penny trumpets and swaggers in the music-halls is, of all sentiments masquerading in the name of patriotism anywhere in the world, the most vulgar, blatant and inept. The writer is much impressed with the sense of the immensity of our Imperial burdens. He says that language is helpless to bring home to the British mind a proper perception of the stupendous disproportion between its moral and mental energies and the political task which it has undertaken. If the Anglo-American world were united to support the burden the strength available would be no more than sufficient. One great cause of our comparative ineffectiveness is that we have so much of our best ability employed in India and Egypt that we have no longer the force necessary to maintain our eminence at home in government, science or business.

## WHAT THE WAR HAS TAUGHT.

After this introduction the writer proceeds to discuss what the war has done in the way of revealing the strength and weakness of England. He thinks that England is the better for her bitter experience. She is on the whole more sober, more earnest, less tolerant of shams, more anxious for improvement. The war has shown some of our characteristics to be even better than we expected, and others to be rather worse than we had feared. For the passive qualities displayed by the nation in the dismal period which began with the surrender at Nicholson's Nek and culminated with the defeat at Colenso hardly any praise could be excessive. In the crisis of the struggle no nation could have kept its head better. Obstinacy, judgment, order, and union have been displayed in a marked degree, and shown that Englishmen under the actual stress of a crisis are the calmest and most discerning of races. We have not degenerated, but we have not progressed. In the case both of the German Empire and of the United States there has been an immense progress in their position relatively to ours. We have not developed, and—what is more serious—we show more alarming symptoms of losing the power to develop than have appeared at any previous period of our history.

## DEMOCRACY IN A CRISIS.

Infinitely the most serious psychological problem of the Empire is the evident fact that democracy, instead of proving violent and unreasonable, seems to be more indecisive, procrastinating, and less able to force the execution of its real wishes than the aristocracy or middle classes ever were in the period when they controlled the State. We show signs of returning to a state of dangerous complacency even

with regard to the army. Yet we have only succeeded in retrieving our reverses by the aid of unlimited time and unlimited numbers. The army has simply not failed where failure would have been intolerably disgraceful. We have done in three years what with sufficient intelligence and determination we should have done in three months. The report of the committee on military education in any other European country would be properly regarded as an exposure of mental sloth and social triviality more deeply discreditable than any of the South African humiliations which it explains. Sir Ian Hamilton laid his finger upon the national malady with admirable earnestness and simplicity when he declared that it is not form to show keenness. The fundamental cause of all our educational backwardness is its total lack of keenness for educational progress. The passion for knowledge is wanting. American energy, German vehemence, French fervour upon the one side; and on the other side a nation which thinks it bad form to show keenness, and makes a foible of inertia.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN AS SAVIOUR.

Proceeding to discuss what is wanted, this anonymous writer maintains that the one thing needful is that Mr. Chamberlain should become Prime Minister. Short of that stimulating change the country will decline to be exhilarated by the coming shuffling of portfolios. The country has a great discontent with things as they are, and is impatient and irritated when it is told that Free Trade is not to be discussed, and Mr. Chamberlain appears as the least tied to tradition of all our leading statesmen. Lord Rosebery is a *dilettante*, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is intensely unpopular, and the Irish members are impossible. Gladstonian Home Rule may be proposed, but can never be carried. If Lord Rosebery and the Liberal Imperialists were to be placed in power they would supply an abler Cabinet than the present Ministry, and the Unionists would at once become an extremely powerful and vigorous Opposition. But whether the crisis is faced by the installation of Mr. Chamberlain or by the rejection of the Unionists and the appointment of a Rosebery Cabinet, the writer concludes by declaring in favour of a dissolution in the autumn, in order that we may have a Parliament with a mandate to deal with the far-reaching issues which colonial relations involve in our national policy.

## The Summer Holidays.

Now that the weather is at last becoming more suitable for holiday tours everyone is naturally looking round and asking, "Where shall we go this year?" There are so many places worth visiting that it becomes a very difficult task to decide which one to go to. Few places are more attractive than the Tyrol, and few better repay a visit. All particulars of the various places therein will be found at the beginning of this magazine, and our Travel Editor will be very glad to answer any inquiries of intending visitors.

## THE ROTTEN STATE OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

BY A GERMAN CRITIC.

It will be a long time before the British public begins to realise the extent to which our prestige as a fighting force has been smashed by the war which was undertaken in South Africa in order to bring about exactly the opposite result. An article in the *Contemporary Review* for July, a translation of Herr Ernst Teja Meyer's "Los Von England," will, however, assist in opening the eyes of the average man to the extent to which we have been discredited, not from a moral point of view—that goes without saying—but from the point of view of efficiency and power.

## AS WAS THE ARMY—

Herr Meyer expresses the view which is almost universal on the Continent when he says:—

In these days English incendiarism in South Africa has tarnished the last remains of England's military glory, and branded her name as infamous for all time. In this war the tenfold superior forces and immense resources of England have been found completely wanting as against a civilised enemy, a handful of heroes forsaken by everyone.

## —SO IS THE FLEET.

This, of course, is what you hear in every capital in Europe. But Herr Meyer goes on to draw, from the utter collapse of England as a military power, the argument that her Fleet will be found wanting in the same way. He says:—

British trust in their Fleet is nothing more than indiscriminate and overwhelming self-conceit. Apart from the number of ships, England's Navy will find a superior enemy in the marine of every great Power which is abundantly provided with all that gives force at sea.

## THE BRITISH FLEET "MADE IN GERMANY."

He passes in review the whole of our Fleet, and its bases, in the coaling stations and elsewhere. He maintains that in every respect when we are weighed in the balance we are found wanting. In numbers alone we are superior to other nations, in all other respects we are inferior, and, he would have us believe, immeasurably inferior to the Germans. We cannot build our ships without buying materials from Germany. We have to buy our guns and shells from Krupp and Erhardt. We buy our steel for our English bayonets from Solingen, our brown powder is supplied from Westphalia, the saddles for our Yeomanry were bought in Berlin, and the new boilers for our Navy are also to come from German workshops. It is also recommended that we should buy our armour-plates from Krupp. Therefore the whole British Navy, so far as there is any good in it, according to Herr Meyer, will soon have to be labelled "made in Germany," while Germany, for her part, builds her ships from her own resources in her own shipyards, with her own workmen, and is independent of England or any other power.

## A MERE PLAYTHING.

Not only are the ships inferior in the weight of broadside and in tactic value to the German ships,

but so many accidents and mutinies take place on our vessels as to reveal a state of things which recalls the sorry and deplorable condition of the Spanish navy at the outbreak of the Cuban War.

The Fleet is little more than a national plaything. Instead of naval manœuvres and squadron practice, there are holiday cruises from port to port, in which everything is subordinated to regattas and banquets. Herr Meyer maintains that the British naval officer would come out of action just as hopelessly discredited as his military brother:—

To most officers in the British Navy the Service is but a business. They all suffer from their hereditary complaint—national pride, together with an inordinate self-conceit, an incredibly boorish ignorance, and a scorn of all foreigners.

## OUR SAILORS MUTINOUS.

The blue-jackets are, Herr Meyer admits, better than the "mercenary blackguards in red or in khaki" who are recruited for the Army. But it would be almost an insult to compare them with German sailors, for "they lack above all that deep moral seriousness with which our blue-jackets win hearts the world over, that unselfish devotion, that firm, I might say pious, sense of duty." The men are discontented, and rightly so. On the one hand, they are treated arrogantly and offensively; on the other hand, they are neglected. The English Fleet is the only one in the world in which serious mutinies occur.

But Herr Meyer says that on the *Majestic* the entire crew rose because shore-leave was refused it; and in the flag-ship *Barfleur* the crews mutinied because they got nothing out of Peking plunder. Whether the men are bad or good, we have not half enough of them. The question of *personnel* is entirely unsolved. Therefore, Herr Meyer concludes that the Navy of England is just as little prepared for hostilities as the Army, and that it will fail just as much, though it is certainly incomparably better than "those hordes which despise everything most needed for the welfare of a world-power and a civilised State. The midshipmen should prove themselves strategic geniuses."

So says Herr Meyer, and he concludes by declaring that the English will not listen. They deride and despise plain lessons and experiences of history; the coming collapse in a war with a great European Power will at last and for ever demolish the old boast "Britannia rules the waves."

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THE *Strand Magazine* for July contains another article on the world's cartoonists—this time on Dutch artists, by Mr. Arthur Lord. Mr. Lord says humorous artists in Holland have a hard fight; there is not much demand for their work, and it is ill-paid. Without question the foremost draughtsman in Holland is Johan Braakensiek, who draws the large special cartoon every week for *Amsterdammer*. Another article is on "Calvé; Artist and Woman"; and very many will be interested in what C. B. Fry the cricketer has been reluctantly induced to write concerning himself. C. B. Fry has admittedly taken Ranjitsinhji as his model. "From Behind the Speaker's Chair," it is noteworthy, is now illustrated by Mr. F. C. Gould.

HOW THE GERMAN TROOPS BEHAVED IN FRANCE.

BY THE HON. AUBERON HERBERT.

MR. AUBERON HERBERT contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an article entitled "How the Pot called the Kettle Black." Like a good many things that Mr. Herbert does it is a day behind the fair. This article ought to have appeared months ago, when every German town was holding indignation meetings to protest against Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion that the German troops in France behaved with much greater severity than anything that had been done by our troops in South Africa. Mr. Herbert, I am glad to say, opens his exposition of the deeds of the Germans in 1870-1871 by expressing his gratitude for the severity of German criticisms on English barbarity in South Africa:—

For certain things we have deserved the censure of Europe; and we have got in most liberal measure what we deserved. For our policy of farm-burning—excepting certain special instances; for our slow appreciation of the condition of the refuge camps; for the banishment proclamation; and for some of the harsher sentences passed on the so-called rebels, I for one would not wish German or French writers to spare us. Nations that indulge in the bad habit of going to war for insufficient reasons make themselves rightly enough subject-matter for the world's criticism; and it is an excellent penalty that the lash should fall across their shoulders as regards all harsh and heavy-handed methods that they choose to employ. It is distinctly a good thing that Europe should look on the conduct of any war as the moral concern of everybody, and that she should speak her mind freely in the matter.

But having made this admission, he proceeds to complain that the Germans, who have been foremost in denouncing the methods of barbarism against the Boers, practised similar barbarities in France. At the beginning of the war they did not. But as the war went on they grew worse and worse, and by the aid of a carefully compiled series of extracts from correspondents of the *Times*, and from Reuter's telegrams, he succeeds in making out a very damning indictment against the German troops in the great campaign. After giving his extracts he summarises two letters in which General Hamley described at the time the methods of barbarism employed by the Germans in the subjugation of France. Among other methods of barbarism subsequently condemned by The Hague Conference they decreed:—

For injury to roads, bridges, railways—penalty, devastation of district and execution of those who took part in the act. For wearing a not recognised uniform—penalty, death. In the second letter he pointed out that the Germans had an admirable transport which allowed them to draw from the markets of Europe all that was wanted; that the hostility of the peasants was often created by the desert which was created round them—large payments being exacted sometimes with a pretext, sometimes without; that the acts of requisition were carried to such a point that in the case of the already stripped Lorrainers the underclothing provided for them by a charitable society was requisitioned; that terrorism was employed not only to prevent acts of hostility, but to force from the inhabitants information of what the French troops were doing; that in some cases villages were burnt "which had been the scene of the discomfiture of German troops," or where French troops, "undertaking offensive operations, had been harboured," though without any participation of the villagers. They "revenged on harmless villagers the

disasters suffered at the hands of their countrymen"; and they compelled the inhabitants "to treat their friends as enemies, and their enemies as friends." They made the cardinal mistake that they relied on creating terror, and had created desperation. They "have slain mercilessly; yet the more they have slain the more the country has swarmed with armed and exasperated inhabitants." In all war, Colonel Hamley pointed out, there are "three parties concerned"—the two opposed armies and the inhabitants. "The theory asserted by the Germans is that the inhabitants become, by the act of invasion, outlaws, that their business is to submit their goods and persons to the pleasure of the invaders, to help them actively by their labours, and to refuse all aid and shelter to their own defenders."

This is very interesting and very important, because it brings out clearly, more clearly than ever, that when the German Government took part in drawing up the rules of war embodied in The Hague Convention its action was equivalent to a confession that the methods adopted by the German forces in France ought never again to be employed by civilised armies. Mr. Herbert could have appreciably strengthened his case if he had printed the rules of war drawn up by the German and other Powers at The Hague in parallel columns with the actions of the Germans in France, the levying of collective penalties, the practice of pillage, the destruction of private property without paying compensation to its owners. It would be interesting to see what reply German journalists have to make to this exposition of German methods of barbarism in 1870-71.

The Distribution of Wealth in the United States.

IN *Ainslie's Magazine* Mr. J. T. Speed begins the serial publication of a volume entitled the "Luxuries of the Millionaire." The preliminary chapter is devoted to the growth of luxury in America. He gives the following figures as to the distribution of the amount of wealth in the United States:—

—	No. in Class.	Amount of Wealth.	Average.
WEALTHY CLASSES . Property of \$50,000 and over.	15,500	\$52,000,000,000	\$335,500
WELL-TO-DO CLASSES Property of \$50,000 to \$5,000.	1,937,700	33,000,000,000	17,000
MIDDLE CLASSES . Property of \$5,000 to \$500.	6,773,400	12,500,000,000	1,850
POORER CLASSES . Property under \$500.	6,773,400	2,500,000,000	370
TOTALS .	15,500,000	\$100,000,000,000	\$6,450

So we see that their wealth is very much divided, though very unequally. Even the one per cent. who own fifty-two per cent. of the wealth are not all millionaires, one one-third millionaires.

A VERY lively account of "Korea, the Pigmy Empire," is given by W. E. Griffis in the *New England Magazine* for June. He laments the lack of common patriotism, but remarks that under the influence of Christian missionaries a new Korea is forming.

THE EDUCATION OF A NATION.

SOME HINTS FROM AMERICA.

IN the *World's Work* for June there is a series of educational articles much more interesting than the dreary debates on the Education Bill in the House of Commons. One of the most charming of these articles is written by Miss Bertha D. Knobe.

THE SCHOOL BEAUTIFUL.

It describes what is done in the United States in the way of beautifying the public schools. Miss Knobe declares that the movement for the decoration of schools is becoming so widespread as to command attention as an important educational factor. The placing of pictures and casts in schools began in the Eastern States about ten years ago. The idea emanated from Mr. Ruskin. The work has been extended through women's clubs to every corner of the United States. The beautifying of schools by landscape gardening is more recent, but it is spreading rapidly. The school-beautiful enthusiasts believe that by cultivating in children a love of painting and sculpture and flowers they are adding to the higher education an influence not imparted by any text-book. Supplementary courses of study of architecture, sculpture, and painting have been introduced into some schools, and generally gratifying progress is noticeable in all directions. In beautifying the interiors the money is usually provided by an outside society, although sometimes school boards co-operate in colouring the walls and providing appropriate window shades and wood-work.

In Boston the Public School Art League has taken the lead. In Chicago the Public School Art Society lends its collection of twenty-nine pictures to the poorer districts for six months at a time. The most attractively embellished school gardens are to be found in Massachusetts. A society in Cleveland last year sold 121,000 packages of flower-seeds to school children at a halfpenny a package. In other places prizes are given for the best example of the artistic use of vines and flower gardens.

THE EDUCATION OF ADULTS.

Mr. Franklin Matthews, in a paper entitled "How New York Educates its Citizens," says that the State of New York spent last year no less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling upon the public school system. By this means $1\frac{1}{4}$ million children are educated, so that every child costs more than £5 a year for its education. In addition to this education of children New York has worked out a system of adult education, which no other commonwealth has ever approached. In its various forms nearly 2,000,000 persons get some direct personal benefit from it. The free lecture system of New York City gives lectures every season chiefly with the aid of the magic lantern. They are attended by half a million persons. Dr. Henry Leipziger has been carrying on this work for fourteen years. He is ably seconded by an admirable system of instruction carried on under the direction of Dr.

Bickmore, of the American Museum of Natural History. They began their work in 1882, with an audience of twenty-eight persons. The system now costs the State about £8,000 a year, and reaches 25,000 teachers and scores of communities in the State; and it is extended to other States.

Professor Bickmore produces every year 24,000 lantern slides, almost all coloured and very admirably coloured, as everyone can testify who saw them when they were exhibited at the Paris Exhibition. His flower pictures are marvels of art, and I am delighted to know that Professor Bickmore is to give an exhibition of his work at the great Nature Study Conference that is to be held in London this month.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE FARMERS.

In addition to these two systems of illustrated lectures, Cornell University carries on an extension work solely for agricultural purposes throughout the whole State, spending £7,000 a year for this purpose. Thirty thousand men are enrolled in its farmers' reading course, and 8,000 women in a similar course for farmers' wives. Lectures by the thousand are given upon practical direct subjects before farmers' clubs and agricultural meetings. For eleven weeks in the winter free instruction is given at the University to farmers upon practical subjects. A Junior Naturalists' Club has been formed in hundreds of schools in New York. Every member is under the obligation to write one letter a month to Uncle John, who conducts this branch of the service. In addition to this, personal correspondence with farmers is kept up throughout the State at Cornell. From 5,000 to 10,000 letters a year are written by the staff in answer to questions. Travelling libraries are now sent out by the State library of New York on application of twenty-five taxpayers on payment of a sovereign for transportation. Even the most remote hamlet may have, without further charge, the use of a library of well-selected, recent, and popular books. This year £10,000 is set apart for subsidising small local libraries. These, however, are but a few of the many agencies at work in educating the people of New York. I wonder how long it will be before Oxford or Cambridge is brought into the same close, living, personal connection with our agricultural classes, in the way that Cornell is made useful to the farmers of New York.

The other education articles are entitled "The Confessions of a City School Superintendent," a description of the Horace Mann model school, and a description of the day's work of a public school teacher.

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THE *Lady's Realm* for July, though it dearly loves a lord, and especially a lord's wife, is going up rather than down. The paper on "The Hobbies of the Queens of Europe" is noticed elsewhere. "Angels in Poetry, Music and Art" is the subject of an article, with interesting illustrations from the Old Masters. Mr. G. A. Wade, writing on "Honeymoon Haunts," puts Ilfracombe (in England only) far and away first; after Ilfracombe, North Wales, and then the Lake District.



**MORE AMERICAN CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY.**

IN the June *Cosmopolitan* appears the second series of American Captains of Industry, not, on the whole, so interesting as the first. Those dealt with are Senator Hanna, Claus Spreckels (of sugar fame), J. D. Rockefeller, James Ben Ali Haggin (horse-breeder and hop king), George Westinghouse, J. J. Hill (the railway magnate), and Marshall Field (the merchant). But they are singularly tame and uninteresting, these successful business men; and even Mr. Julian Ralph and Mr. S. E. Moffett cannot prevent a feeling of boredom on reading this series of singularly unromantic biographies.

**SENATOR HANNA.**

Of Senator Hanna, Mr. Ralph says that his most striking characteristic is his loyalty to his friends. This loyalty is at present absorbing all his energies; he is moving heaven and earth to secure the pardon of a friend in trouble in Cuba. Of Senator Hanna's fight for McKinley's election Mr. Ralph speaks with admiration. He is a good judge of men; and when entering his electioneering campaign he soon picked out a set of organisers capable enough to work for themselves, he doing only the general directing:—

He does not believe in doing things he can get others to do. He managed the campaign as no campaign was ever managed before. He not only knew individuals, but he knew public sentiment, and he spent vast sums to change it. His correspondence was so enormous that for a time it was said that he spent as much as sixty thousand dollars a week for postage, and I have seen it stated that thirty millions of documents were sent out in one week by mail. The amount of money at his command is said to have been more than a million of dollars. He skimmed nothing. A letter was never sent where a telegram would bring the news more quickly, and much of the business was done by special wires and long-distance telephones.

**CLAUS SPRECKELS.**

Claus Spreckels, when at nineteen years old he left Germany to avoid being conscripted, was, says Mr. S. E. Moffett, "an illustration of that process of natural selection by which the most energetic, the most enterprising, and the most resourceful elements of the population of Europe are sifted out for the benefit of the United States."

After he had made what most men would consider a sufficient fortune by sugar refining, he knew he was not using the best methods, sold out, and left for Europe. "There he put on the rough clothes of a common labourer and secured employment in a refinery at Magdeburg. He worked for wages there for six weeks, and in that time he had become familiar with every detail of the refinery process."

Now he owns the most gigantic beet sugar plant in the world. Spreckels is still markedly a German. "He speaks to this day with a marked German accent. He has the German characteristics, too: streaks of idealism, unselfishness and sentimentality, alternating with others of combativeness, obstinacy, and something very like malice."

**J. D. ROCKEFELLER.**

The Oil King, says Mr. Ralph, is the greatest of the American Captains of Industry. Certainly he

seems one of the most amiable. What his wealth is he does not know himself to within £2,000,000. The following quotations are interesting:—

Mr. Rockefeller is reputed to own every oil-car in the land, to possess twenty thousand miles of oil tubing, two hundred steamers, and seventy thousand delivery wagons. He employs twenty-five thousand men, and as a financier, an employer, a power in the world, he knows no rival.

Of his first experience in business for himself he says: "In those days I was very economical, just as I am economical now. Economy is a virtue." Of his first ledger he remarked: "A glance through it shows me how carefully I kept account of my receipts and disbursements. I only wish more young men could be induced to keep accounts like this nowadays. It would go far toward teaching them the value of money."

"I think it is a man's duty to make all the money he can, keep all he can, and give away all he can. I have followed this principle religiously all my life." He instances a period of three months when he got but fifty dollars, yet he gave to the church regularly every Sunday. He made it his custom to give regularly, and he says: "It is a good habit for a young man to get into." One of the swiftest toboggan slides I know of is for a young fellow, just starting out into the world, to go in debt."

**J. J. HILL, THE RAILWAY KING.**

Of Mr. J. J. Hill, Mr. C. S. Gleed says:—

He is likely at any moment to do as Cecil Rhodes did in giving the world a solution of its greatest problems. Whether he will try to furnish the funds out of his hundred millions of dollars to put his solution into effect remains to be seen. This is perhaps the only thing he has never been heard to discuss.

In the July number of the *Cosmopolitan* more "American Captains of Industry" are dealt with.

**MR. C. M. SCHWAB.**

Mr. S. E. Moffett says that in America Mr. Schwab is chiefly known because he receives the largest salary in the world—about £1,400,000 a year. He differs from other "Captains of Industry" honoured in the pages of the *Cosmopolitan* in being content to remain "a glorified wage-earner, cheerfully putting ten millions into the pockets of his employers for every million retained by himself." Mr. Moffett draws a pleasing picture of "this amiable, smooth-faced young man" of forty. Mr. Schwab does not believe in trade unions on the ground that they discourage ability; and sees in the Trust the solution of the whole capital and labour problem. He has taken his former employer, Mr. Carnegie, as a model, and spends his money with a like generosity. "He is bubbling over with sympathy and good-humour."

**OTHER "CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY."**

The other money-kings dealt with are Charles Frohmann, now manager of eleven New York theatres, who, judging from Mr. Moffett, will soon kill any art on the American stage; Davies Ogden Mills, of the Bank of California; Mr. J. A. McCall, of insurance fame. Of Mr. D. O. Mills Mr. Moffett gives an interesting account. But the careers of this type of man are too uniform ever to be very exciting. In New York Mr. Mills founded the Mills' Hotels—a kind of Rowton House—for self-supporting, self-respecting men, clerks, and others used to something better than tenements. The first hotel has rooms for 15,050 men, and the second for half that number.

### MARK TWAIN AND HIS CAREER.

MR. W. B. NORTHROP writes a graphic sketch of "A Day with Mark Twain" in *Cassell's* for July. He tells the earlier story of the famous humorist. Samuel L. Clemens, to give him his legal name, was born in Missouri in 1835. When he was three years old his father, on moving to a new home at Hannibal, actually forgot the little fellow and left him behind making mud pies in the garden. Another relative discovered the small boy two hours later and rode on with him to the family caravan on trek. The boy was delicate and not forced to school or work. He was also a somnambulist. He was almost drowned nine times before he was fifteen.

#### JOURNALIST AND JOKER, ETC.

When he was twelve his father died and Sam had to go to work in his brother's office, who was then running a country newspaper. He developed a turn for practical joking. Once he sent the office-boy to every shop in Hannibal, asking for "a round square." From printer's boy he rose to be editor for one short famous week. When fifteen he ran "off to Philadelphia" and worked as printer on the *Ledger*. Then for seven years he served as pilot on the Mississippi river, and learned every point on a stretch of 1,375 miles.

#### WHY "MARK TWAIN."

In the War he served for five weeks in the Southern Army, then went as secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nevada :—

Mark Twain made the journey across the American continent in a waggon. It was this trip which subsequently supplied him with the material for "Roughing It." While in Nevada young Clemens began writing for the Territorial *Enterprise*, a paper published at Virginia City. He wrote in those days under the *nom-de-plume* of "Josh," afterwards changing this name to "Mark Twain." This *nom-de-plume* was derived from an expression used on the Mississippi river by pilots when taking soundings. They say, "By the mark, four; by the mark, twain—she shoals," etc., etc., meaning that "by the mark" on the lead line the water is either four, or two, fathoms deep, and that the vessel may shoal. "Mark twain" being an odd expression, and an euphonious one, the author adopted it for his own in literary work, and has made it famous.

After a mining venture he was for two years local editor of the *Enterprise*. When twenty-nine he went as reporter to the *Call* in San Francisco. Then he went for the *Union* to the Sandwich Islands, and began lecturing by a description of his tour. In 1867 he was sent by another Californian journal to "conduct" a tour over Europe.

#### THE INNOCENT ABROAD.

This was the origin of his "Innocents Abroad," which was written in his thirty-fourth year, and produced in sixty days! Its circulation has scarcely fallen short of 1,000,000 copies.

#### A WIFE AND A FORTUNE.

He married in 1870, and his father-in-law gave him a fine residence and a third interest in a lucrative journal, the *Buffalo Express*. In 1884 he founded the publishing firm of Webster and Co., supplying

two-thirds of the capital. He became thereby a millionaire, and lived accordingly.

#### AN HONEST BANKRUPT.

But in 1894 the firm failed, and the humorist undertook to pay its debts :—

Most men would have had the firm liquidated and been satisfied with the legal allotment to the creditors. Few writers at Mr. Clemens' age would have assumed such vast responsibilities. He literally mortgaged his brain to pay debts which he might have avoided. He paid all claims in two years, but it left him under the necessity of practically starting again in life.

#### HIS "LAIR."

Mr. Northrop found him in his "Lair" among the Adirondack Mountains in the northern part of New York State :—

The great humorist lives in a little rustic cottage within a few feet of the southern edge of Lake Saranac, one of the prettiest pieces of water in America. . . . With the exception of an occasional canoeing trip on the lake with his family, Mr. Clemens seldom stirs from the precincts of his home. He is in the mountains mainly for work and pays no visits to his neighbours. He selected "The Lair" because it was far removed from other habitations, and more or less inaccessible to the inquiring stranger.

To the north of his house, somewhat nearer the lake, Mr. Clemens has erected for himself a small tent in one of the shadiest spots imaginable. The furnishings of this tent consist of a single chair and a board flooring.

#### HIS SANCTUM AND ITS OUTPUT.

It is in this little tent, shut off from even the chance interruption which he might have to endure at home with his family, that Mark Twain produces all his work. He writes on an average eighteen hundred words a day. At times, however, he will turn out twenty-five hundred or three thousand words, but this is exceptional.

All his writing is done with a pen—he cannot tolerate a typewriter.

Promptly at ten o'clock each morning he makes his way to his tent and begins his day's work. He practically keeps office hours. Day in, day out, rain or shine, he produces for the publishers just so many words. Neither rest nor amusement is permitted to lure him from his allotted task. . . . After working from four to seven hours, he spends the remainder of the day quietly "loafing" about his place.

#### HIS FAVOURITE PURSUITS.

When at his winter home in Hartford he sets aside one day in the week for receiving his friends, who are legion. He enjoys playing billiards, and is considered an expert "cue." A few years ago he was quite fond of bicycling, though he has foregone this exercise recently.

He is an inveterate smoker, his average being not less than twenty cigars a day.

Mark Twain's favourite poet is Browning; his favourite historical character, Napoleon.

Mr. Northrup remarks on the sadness of the great humorist's face when in repose.

"A TRAMP House Extraordinary" is the name which Dr. Josiah Oldfield gives in *Leisure Hour* to a benevolent institution built and endowed in the capital of Bhavnagar by a pious Hindu. It accommodates about two hundred guests, with rooms according to their caste. They enter just as they please, bath, and cook and consume the food they have begged. The contrast between the "Christian" casual ward and the "heathen" tramp house will give zealots of either faith "furiously to think." The story recalls the Bishop's house in "Les Misérables."

## THE NEXT FORWARD STEP IN EVOLUTION.

MR. F. W. MYERS ON SPIRIT CONTROL.

THE June number of the *Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research* is devoted almost entirely to a report of sittings with Mrs. Thompson. There are seven papers, in which Dr. Oliver Lodge, the late W. H. Myers, Dr. F. van Eeden, Dr. Richard Hodgson, and others report their sittings with Mrs. Thompson, who is a non-professional medium, whose probity appears to be beyond dispute. The most interesting thing about the paper is the remarkable avowal by Mr. Myers as to the part which the phenomenon, usually known as spirit-control, plays or is likely to play in the evolution of mankind. Mr. Myers says:—

I claim that this *substitution of personality, or possession, or pneumaticity*, is a normal forward step in the evolution of our race. I claim that a spirit exists in man, and that it is healthy and desirable that this spirit should be thus capable of partial and temporary dissociation from the organism; itself then enjoying an increased freedom and vision, and also thereby allowing some departed spirit to make use of the partially vacated organism for the sake of communication with other spirits still incarnate on earth. I claim that much knowledge has already been thus acquired, while much more is likely to follow.

Concerning the origin of the messages received from Mrs. Thompson Mr. Myers has a good deal to say. He is quite clear as to the genuineness of the phenomena. He says:—

The hypothesis of fraudulent preparation and of chance-coincidence appears to be quite excluded. There seems to be some telesthesia and some telepathy; but most of the matter given suggests the character and the memory of certain deceased persons, from whom the messages do in fact profess to come.

But although most of the matter suggests that it comes from dead people, many of the messages come from other sources. Mr. Myers says:—

I believe that most of these messages are uttered through Mrs. Thompson's organism by spirits who for the time inform or "possess" that organism; and that some are received by her spirit in the unseen world, directly from other spirits, and are then partially remembered, so that the sensitive can record them on emerging from the ecstatic state. But although I cannot ignore the evidence for these extreme hypotheses, I by no means wish to assert that all the phenomena in this or in any similar case proceed from departed spirits. Rather, I am inclined to hold that whenever an incarnate spirit is sufficiently released from bodily trammels to hold any conscious intercourse with the unseen world, that intercourse will inevitably include various types of communication. I think that there is likely to be knowledge derived telepathically from incarnate as well as from discarnate spirits; and also telesthetic or clairvoyant knowledge of actual scenes, past, present, or future, which lie beyond sensory reach. If I speak with a friend on this earth I am at the same time conscious in many ways of the earthly environment; and, similarly, I imagine that even a slight and momentary introduction into that unseen world introduces the spirit to influences of that still more complex environment, mingled in ways which we cannot as yet disentangle. The sensitive may thus exercise concurrently several forms of sensitivity, receiving messages of all degrees of directness, and perceptions of all degrees of clarity.

Dr. Van Eeden, a Dutchman, who has great faculty for dreaming at will, was able to converse in Dutch

with Mrs. Thompson's control. Of this experience he says:—

But being now well on my guard, I could, exactly in this most interesting few minutes, detect, as it were, where the failures crept in. I could follow the process and perceive when the genuine phenomena stopped and the unconscious play-acting began. In hardly perceptible gradations the medium takes upon herself the rôle of the spirit, completes the information, gives the required finish, and fills in the gaps by emendation and arrangement.

I doubt not only the veracity, but the actual existence of the so-called control-spirits; to me it seems not improbable that they are artificial creations of the medium's mind, or, according to the spiritist view, lying and pretending demons.

I will conclude this brief account by saying that I see before us a limitless domain of strange knowledge, and the possibility of most important investigation; but that we need in this, more than in any other branch of science, patience and prudence.

Dr. Oliver Lodge, speaking of his experiences, says:—

I myself have been accorded opportunities of sitting with Mrs. Thompson, sometimes with Mr. Myers, sometimes alone, and I have become impressed with her absolute sincerity and real desire, not always successful, to avoid every moral assistance or other aid.

Dr. Richard Hodgson was much less favourably impressed. He seems to have been very unfortunate in his sittings. The whole report, however, which occupies nearly 250 pages, is very suggestive, and should be read by all those who are interested in this subject.

## "It's not Quite an Ideal —."

It is interesting to note how the perfervid patriotism of the Scot avails itself of the technical vocabulary of modern science to express its admiration of his craggy metropolis. In the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for June Professor Patrick Geddes discourses on Edinburgh and its origin, geographic and historical, and thus describes the "Sociological Outlook" of the city:—

Here at any rate is a rare advantage: that of having under our eyes in one not too extensive scene the main aspects of temperate nature, the main activities of man, and this throughout the main phases of history, primitive and ancient, mediæval and modern. Here then we can both specialise and generalise by turns, the first with greater ease, the latter with greater safety and completeness, controlling our general abstract views by continual return to the observation of our literal and concrete ones. Our region, then, if not indeed exhaustive, is not quite an ideal microcosm of geography, is yet an exceptionally complete approximation to this, in all its aspects—physical, political, commercial, and the rest.

Scotland . . . is at length truly and fully seen upon the general map as the region which in geography, race, and history on the whole most fully represents and epitomises north-western Europe; and which is hence one of the richest and most fascinating fields for the student of social geography, of general and comparative history, whatever his country or race may be. Hence it is that Scott and Smith have appealed to all the world.

This is a "geographical" explanation truly of the charm of the Waverley novels and of the "Wealth of Nations." The practical point of the paper is to "justify the establishment of a Sociological Station for Edinburgh and its immediate environment."

## THE MYSTERY OF THE VOLCANO.

A VERY interesting article on "The Nature of Volcanoes" is contributed by Mr. N. S. Shaler, Professor of Geology in Harvard University, to the *North American Review* for June. The real nature of volcanoes, says Mr. Shaler, was only discovered when astronomers first saw that all the heavenly bodies in an early stage of development are fluid from heat, and that when they part with their surface heat they may still remain intensely hot within. But the exact cause of volcanic explosions was not determined until observers took note of the vast quantities of steam which escape during such outbreaks. It was found that all lava when it comes forth from the depths of the earth is charged with steam.

## THE CAUSE OF ERUPTIONS.

The immediate cause of volcanic eruptions is, therefore, mainly due to the expansive power of steam at a temperature of perhaps 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Mr. Shaler had an opportunity of personally testing this theory during a slight eruption of Vesuvius in 1882. By keeping to windward he was able to get near enough to look into the crater and observe the intermittent explosions which took place. The upper part of the funnel was not hot enough to glow, lower down it was a dull red heat, but at the bottom it glowed like the eye of a furnace. The explosions took place in succession with great rapidity, not more than three seconds passing from the time when the lava came in sight to the actual discharge. When this took place, the lava not blown out fell back out of sight into the depths of the shaft.

Everything that Mr. Shaler witnessed showed the steam was the motive power. As the fragments of lava whirled up at each explosion swept through the air their surfaces cooled, so that on falling they had a darkened crust. As the impact burst them open they visibly ejected steam. Towards the end the explosions came so rapidly that the discharge seemed as continuous as the jets of steam from a locomotive at high speed. In short, the eruptions of a volcano are essentially like boiler explosions, where steam at high temperature rends the walls which restrain it. Mr. Shaler mentions that the dust from the Krakatoa eruption in 1883 floated around the earth for three years; such dust has brought midnight darkness at midday more than a thousand miles from the volcano that poured it forth.

## VOLCANOES AND THE SEA.

How does the water which comes forth thus in steam obtain access to the rocks? The explanation of that lies in the fact that all active volcanoes are near the sea, not one of them being as much as three hundred miles inland. Evidence shows that the cessation of activity of volcanoes which now lie in the heart of continents was coincident with the disappearance of broad waters from their neighbourhood. The strata which are constantly accumulating beneath the sea-floor are saturated with water. As they are

covered in by other strata they retain the heat which the earth tries to radiate into space. Given this water, and the heat which must come to it from deep burial, we have the fundamentals of a volcanic explosion, for the deep buried water is ever becoming hotter and hotter. The volcanic vents are opened owing to faults in the earth's crust. Mr. Shaler says that Ætna has probably thrown out a thousand cubic miles of volcanic matter.

## THE MARTINIQUE ERUPTION.

Dealing with the recent West Indian eruptions, Mr. Shaler says that in spite of the great loss of life, which was due to accidental circumstances, the eruptions were of slight physical importance. In Krakatoa the explosions were heard two thousand miles away; the Martinique eruptions were not heard farther than two hundred miles. As the energy of the shock to earth and air is roughly proportional to the areas affected, it appears that the Krakatoa disturbance was at least a hundred times more violent than the West Indian eruptions. The measure of energy of Mount Pelée was not anything like as great as in the case of many Vesuvian eruptions, and could not be compared with the cataclysms of the Javanese archipelago, those of Iceland, or even those of Ætna. The great destruction of life in Martinique was entirely due to the proximity of the city, having regard to the prevailing winds. The falling ashes apparently served to force the heated air and steam down upon the surface, so that it flowed over the town, while the volcanic bombs, molten lava within though hard-crusted without, were as effective as hot shot in carrying heat and setting fire. It is probable that much carbonic gas was mingled with the steam and sulphurous fumes which mercifully suffocated the stricken townspeople.

The lesson of the eruption, concludes Mr. Shaler, is that the neighbourhood of a volcano which has been recently in eruption is not a fit place for a city; and that more systematic observations ought to be taken, so that such catastrophes might be foretold.

MRS. PERCY FRANKLAND, writing in *Longman's Magazine* for July on "Bacteria and Ice," says that although typhoid bacilli quickly succumbed, especially to intermittent freezing and thawing, whereas they had resisted all other methods of attack, anthrax bacilli stoutly resisted a temperature of 20° C., even after three months' trial and twenty-nine thawings. Tuberculous bacilli, on the contrary, seem to succumb far more readily.

"THE Exposition of Bridge," by J. S. McTear, in *Gentleman's* for July is a solemn indictment, containing many counts against the new game as a poor game of skill and as a gambling game. "The idea," says the writer, "was taken from the more than a hundred-year-old game of Boston, which again is founded on the older games of Quadrille and Hombre, as well as on Whist. The novelty in Bridge simply consists of applying those features to the *dummy* instead of to the *ordinary* Whist." The writer considers it a sad declension in morals, patriotism, and skill from the old-fashioned Whist. He predicts for it a demise as sudden as its rise.

## THE FUTURE OF THE FLYING MACHINE.

BY M. SANTOS-DUMONT.

THE *North American Review* contains the first article upon his air-ships ever written by M. Santos-Dumont. It is a very interesting paper, and throws a new light on the reasons which induced the famous Brazilian to adopt a balloon filled with hydrogen, instead of the heavy flying machine in which most scientific men see the model of the future.

## AEROSTATION VERSUS AVIATION.

The question has hitherto been between aerostation, or flying with a machine lighter than air, and aviation, or flying like a bird. M. Santos-Dumont regards the latter as the ultimate goal of aeronautics. But at present he experiments with machines which combine both principles. It is a mistake, he says, to think that because his air-ship is filled with gas it is therefore lighter than air. On the contrary it is heavier by some pounds; it cannot raise itself by the unaided effort of the hydrogen; the complement of necessary force is supplied by the propeller, and when the propeller stops the whole machine sinks slowly to the ground.

## THE SYSTEM OF SANTOS-DUMONT.

In this respect M. Santos-Dumont argues that he is really pursuing aviation, that is the flying of birds. Nature, by making the quills of birds hollow and generally making them as light as possible, works on the same plan as that which he follows. His machine is as light as possible consistent with rigidity and power, but it is still somewhat heavier than the air. The screw not only propels the air-ship, but causes it to mount, following the inclined plane which contains its axis in space. Thus M. Santos-Dumont's machine, like a bird, can move in a vertical direction, without getting rid of ballast or hydrogen, by simply varying the inclination of his tubular aeroplane of hydrogen. In this his ship differs essentially from the ordinary balloon.

## THE FUTURE OF THE FLYING MACHINE.

M. Santos-Dumont says that he will supply his future air-ships with inclined planes whose surface, added to that of the envelope of the balloon, will act in union with it under the propulsive action of the screw in supporting the weight of the mechanism. The air-ship which he expects to use in London will have such inclined planes. He hopes, therefore, gradually to approximate to the flying machine proper by reducing the volume of hydrogen until it is done away with altogether. The air-ship will then become an aeroplane in the absolute sense of the word. M. Santos-Dumont expected to have three new ships ready by the beginning of June. He says that an air-ship of the length of the steamer *Deutschland*, constructed with the proportions of his No. 6, would transport a thousand voyagers, with a sufficiently powerful motor and the necessary amount of petroleum, from New York to Havre in two days. He thinks that within a few years such voyages will have become an accomplished fact.

## "ANIMAL MESSMATES AND CONFEDERATES."

SUCH is the title of a very curious and interesting paper in the *Pall Mall* for July, in which Mr. A. Pocock discusses those strange comradeships which exist so frequently in the animal world. At the outset he knocks on the head the belief that these partnerships are based on altruism, or anything nobler than pure self-interest. Sometimes, indeed, the mental advantage is clear; but too frequently these partnerships seem most lopsided affairs.

It is impossible to mention more than a few of the many instances selected. The crocodile, for instance, has entered into a satisfactory agreement with a little bird, that stands in its wide open mouth, catches flies, and pecks away the pieces of food from the animal's teeth, obviously a mutually advantageous arrangement. So also is it with the birds that associate with cattle to dig out the ticks and grubs embedded in the skin, and with the little bird that follows the rhinoceros. With the jackals that follow the lions and eat up their leavings the advantage is clear only so far as the former are concerned. Equally one-sided is the pact between shark and pilot fish. Cupboard love is the prosaic basis; and this, with self-protection, and not altruism—though occasionally family interests also come in—are the causes of all the long list of animal partnerships.

Ants' nests are veritable cities of refuge. Plant lice and beetles are welcome for the sweetness they give forth; ants of other kinds are used as slaves, and woodlice and spiders are admitted, no one knows why.

One of the most curious and mutually advantageous partnerships exists between the hermit crab and the sea anemone. The crab frequently finds it greatly to his advantage to carry a sea anemone on his back. Apparently vulnerable, these creatures are quite the reverse; and most of them are distasteful to eat, which the crab is not. The sea anemone profits greatly, for its part, by floating particles of the crab's food. Sometimes a third partner intrudes himself—a long sea-worm, which lives in the whelk or other shell adopted by the crab. It does no work, and gets a good deal of food. Formerly it was supposed that the worm paid for board and lodging by at least keeping refuse matter out of the shell. But he does not even do that.

But Mr. Pocock's article should be read. A better one of its kind seldom appears in a magazine.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July Dr. A. H. Japp has an interesting natural history article on the ever new subject of "Bird-courtship." According to him a number of the commoner English birds pair for life, although every spring the season of courtship is renewed. Among these birds the blackbird is a very faithful wooer; the bullfinch not only pairs for life, but never leaves his mate at any time of the year. Other of these faithful birds are hawks, owls, ravens, rooks, jackdaws, magpies, and jays.

### THE GOOD WORKS OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

IN *Le Correspondant* for June 10th, M. Paul Delay writes a highly appreciative account of the charitable and philanthropic work of the Russian Empress. Thanks to her efforts—

Russia is on the high road to attain an organisation of her charities and philanthropy such as, we have no hesitation in saying, has never existed in any country in the civilised world. . . . If Her Majesty succeeds in carrying out the programme which she has marked out for herself, and the realisation she pursues unceasingly, pauperism—that hideous ulcer of society—will almost entirely disappear from the land of our great northern friend.

In 1896 the Empress determined to take under her special protection all the charitable institutions in the Empire known as “workhouses,” to the number, then, of forty-three. A central Board of ten was appointed, of which the Empress is president for life. Among the other members are the Princess Galitsin, M. Witte, Count Lamsdorff, and General Kleigels. The ornamental list, headed by the Tsar, includes all the chief personages of the Court. Since 1898 this Board has had an official organ, the *Review of Assistance by Work*:—

The Empress is anxious to profit by the experiments made all over the world, the better to establish her charitable undertakings. Thus her Chancellor has direct dealings with the largest European and American publishers, who have to furnish him with all books treating of philanthropic questions as soon as they are out. At St. Petersburg translations are made of them, and reports scrupulously drawn up.

A number of inspectors are employed by the Central Board, their duty being to visit all charitable institutions in the provinces, render account of them, advise them, or give them funds where needed. Four prizes are annually awarded to the authors of the best books on philanthropic subjects. The Empress is alive to the danger of following too closely even the best foreign models.

Shortly after the birth of the Grand Duchess Olga, the idea occurred to the Empress of founding the first refuge for children. At this *Olginski*, as it is called, 120 boys and 60 girls are taught agriculture, the Empress herself paying the cost of the up-keep, £6,000 a year.

The “workhouses” (*maisons du travail*) have greatly increased in number since being taken under the Empress's protection. There are still many faults in their management, and it is not surprising that since charitable work has become in Russia a mode of paying court and securing preferment, many persons should have brought to it more goodwill than enlightenment. These institutions are more comprehensive. They are night shelters and employment bureaux; they provide food and clothing for the destitute; they supplement defective training, and teach half-taught children; they act as rescue and orphan asylums, and even as old people's homes.

And at the head of all this organisation is the Empress herself. Recently another Committee—all

of whose members are salaried—has been appointed to examine all charitable projects submitted to it. Payment is insisted on, that they may be free to undertake a journey, if necessary, for the purpose of personal inspection.

### LOCOMOTION IN LONDON IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

MR. WEBBER, C.E., in the *Pall Mall* for July discusses “how Londoners will get about in the twentieth century.” He remarks that the City—the centre of all things—shows no sign of changing its position. “There is no substitute in sight for Bond Street or Lombard Street.” Only whereas formerly one million people had to be accommodated, we must now find room for five millions, and presently for ten, and so forth.

#### HOW LONDONERS WILL NOT GET ABOUT.

Steam railways, he says, can do no more for London; they will still stay on, but electric lines will fast displace them. There is no more room for railways of the standard type, the crowd is too great already. Horse-trams can likewise do no more; therefore the twentieth-century Londoner is not likely to get about in either of these two ways.

The increasingly difficult problem can partly be solved by the various metropolitan authorities combining together to proscribe certain kinds of wheeled traffic in the more congested streets, far more than is already done. Also the housing question must be courageously attacked, and the growth of London systematised and intelligently directed.

#### ELECTRIC UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS.

The twentieth century Londoner will probably do almost all his travelling in electric underground cars. But, as advocated by Mr. Sprague, the American rapid transport expert, the long train of “coaches” must give way to one or two cars containing their own motors—frequent short and rapid suburban trains. No more waiting an hour for a train to a remote suburb! The tubes, indeed, are the most hopeful solution of the traffic problem. Fifty-two miles of them are already authorised for London; but, says Mr. Webber, the average cost is £500,000 a mile, and there are not many routes where such an outlay can be recouped. Not only the Royal Exchange, but Piccadilly, Charing Cross, Clapham Junction and Victoria will be the centres to which numbers of tubes radiate. London underneath will be literally honeycombed with them.

We shall not use the river much. But we may have to build the Londoner of to-morrow a 100-ft. wide first-class thoroughfare from east to west. This would be cheap at £1,000,000 a mile. Besides this, at least £2,000,000 a year ought to be spent in adapting old London to its growing traffic requirements.



## DEATH IN FOLK-LORE.

ONE of the most interesting articles in the *Revue de Paris* is that by M. Le Braz, dealing with what may be called the folk-lore view of death. From time immemorial, he points out, the Celtic race have believed in a future life, and have made themselves familiar with the thought of death. In Southern Europe the inevitable approach of the great Destroyer has ever been regarded with intense horror and fear. The Romans, who were, of course, Southern, were amazed at the calmness with which the Northern races conquered by them regarded death. The Gauls had among their divinities one who was styled the God of Death, and many of them believed that from him all mankind was descended. The Celtic ancients believed that the country of the dead lay beyond the seas, and was in fact a real country or tract of land.

Occasionally, in the oldest folk-lore of Brittany, historians come across traces of this idea, for it not unfrequently happened that a bereaved widow would set sail on the sea in the firm hope that she would reach the "other side." Of ghosts, or returning spirits (those that come back, as they are styled in France), the Celtic people seem to have had no thought at all till about the tenth century; but during the last thousand years spirits have played a considerable rôle in Celtic literature, and both in Ireland and in Brittany is constant reference made to the Banshee, who foretells disaster by her presence.

Brittany has remained curiously mediæval, and in nothing more so than in her somewhat morbid interest in death. Even now in many a Breton village the parish church is not known as the House of God, but as the "House of the Dead"; and till quite recently there was a place put apart for the reception of the bones of the departed. Not unfrequently, in addition to the ordinary village fane, a second chapel, entirely given up to the cult of the dead, claimed each Sunday the suffrages of the villagers. Many of these remain, and are extremely beautiful, notably the Campo Santo of St. Pol de Leon. Inscriptions—some curious, some pathetic, some strangely pagan—are to be found running round these mortuary chapels. Many are in Latin, others in French, and even more in Celtic. A favourite motto is that addressed to the still living passer-by—"Oh! sinner, repent while there is still time, for one day you will also be here." Yet another favourite dictum is a Celtic verse of which the sense, roughly speaking, may be rendered: "Death, judgment and hell; when mankind thinks on these things it should tremble. He who does not think of death is surely lacking in mind." Once a year, on the eve of All Saints' Day, processions take place all over Brittany, each wending its way to one of these mortuary chapels.

Of late years there has been an attempt made on the part of the municipal authorities to build these mortuary chapels at some distance from the villages. This appears like profanation to the pious Bretons, whose ideal mortuary would always be placed in the

very middle of the village, with the houses grouped round. It is thought to be unlucky if an infant on its way to be christened does not go through a burial ground, and the cemetery is the chosen meeting-place for lovers. There is something profoundly touching about a Breton churchyard; the graves are beautifully kept and covered with quaint offerings. When the Breton peasant emigrates to Paris he is fond of spending his Sunday afternoons and holidays in Père la Chaise and the other great burial grounds of the city, for there he feels more at home than anywhere else.

## POPULAR UNIVERSITIES IN FRANCE.

IN *Temple Bar* much the most interesting article is that by Mr. H. Mackenzie on "The Popular Universities in France." These, he says, are conceived in quite a different spirit from the English University Extension system. He says:—

The Universités Populaires, intended solely for working men, are, on the contrary, distrustful of accepted teaching because it has become the privilege of a minority, and while not neglecting to instruct their students in subjects which can only be taught by members of the professorial caste, they strive above all things to keep themselves untrammelled by tradition; their object is to form characters which can draw their own inferences, and owe no allegiance to any one school of thought. Yet independence must at all times be relative, and it is not surprising to find that these institutions have developed a distinctly partisan spirit.

Of Deherme, the Paris printer who founded them, Mr. Mackenzie says that to him Socialism is a religion. It is his conviction that the working classes can best judge of what it is to their advantage to learn. He is a broad-minded man; his only *sine quâ non* is that his scheme shall be kept democratic and secular. He welcomes the assistance of men of learning and position; and it is largely to them as lecturers and members of the managing committee that the universities owe their success:—

The subjects upon which lectures are delivered cover a wide field, and the aim is to give a clear general grasp of matters in their entirety rather than to impart a knowledge of details. Special courses in subjects of practical utility, such as shorthand and modern languages, are provided where there is a demand for them, and single lectures are given on all possible themes. French history and literature are dealt with, as well as the great writers of contemporary foreign literature. Unhappily natural science is nowhere assigned an important place in the curriculum. As might be expected, Socialism occupies a prominent position, and all the vexed social questions of the day are descanted upon. General discussion of current political events is encouraged, and in many places a special evening in the week is set aside for this.

Each university has a library and reading-room. Sunday is often devoted to music, recitations or theatricals, and Saturday to addresses not of too serious a kind. The subscription is 50 centimes a month, and the system resembles the Settlements in London in providing free legal and medical advice. The constant membership reaches two to three thousand.

The best proof of the success of Deherme's movement is that the Catholics have started a "rival show"—the Instituts Populaires, in all essentials like the Universités Populaires, except that they do not command the confidence of the working man.

## TOLSTOY ON EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION.

IN *La Revue* for June 15th M. Jean Finot publishes an unrevised fragment from Count Tolstoy's pen on Education and Instruction. For the ideas therein he is specially careful to disclaim all responsibility.

## RELIGIOUS DOCTRINE THE BASIS OF EVERYTHING.

As the basis of everything should be a religious doctrine suited to the degree of instruction of men, this doctrine cannot be Catholicism, Protestantism, Buddhism, nor any creed based on trust in certain prophets:—

This doctrine must be justified by the reason, aspirations, and experience of each man. And this doctrine is Christian doctrine in its most simple and reasonable expression.

... Everything we teach children intentionally ... is conscious inspiration; everything which children imitate ... is unconscious suggestion.

Conscious suggestion is what is called instruction; unconscious suggestion is what we call, in the narrow sense, education, and what I shall call enlightenment.

... In our Society instruction is very advanced, but real enlightenment is not only backward, but absent.

... That education may be good and moral it is necessary, strange to say, that the life of the educators should be good. It must be good, not by chance in certain details, but its bases must be good.

"A good life" he defines as one that aspires towards perfection, towards love.

## "INSTRUCTION."

As for instruction, or science, it is merely the transmission of the best thoughts of the best men on divers subjects. Such thoughts of good, intelligent men are always about (1) religious philosophy of life and its importance; (2) experimental and natural sciences; (3) logic and mathematics:—

All these are true sciences. . . . You know or you do not know. All sciences not corresponding to these requirements, such as theological, legal and historical studies, are mischievous, and should be excluded.

Count Tolstoy also strongly insists on the importance of teaching some manual labour, be it carpentry, sewing, or what.

## A DIVISION OF TIME,

This is how I represent things to myself: the teachers fix the hours themselves, but the pupils are free to come or not. . . . Entire freedom for the pupil to study when he wants to is the condition *sine quâ non* of all useful teaching, just as in eating the condition *sine quâ non* now is that the eater desires to eat. The only difference is that in material things the mischief of restriction of liberty is shown at once—by sickness and derangement of the stomach—and that in spiritual matter the results are shown less quickly, perhaps years later.

Eight hours for sleep, eight for "education in the narrow sense—enlightenment," also house-cleaning, manual work, with intervals for rest or play (depending on age); eight hours for study, the subject to be entirely the choice of the pupils.

## ON LANGUAGE TEACHING.

As for the teaching of languages—the more one knows the better—I think it absolutely necessary to learn French and German, English, and, if possible, Esperanto (a universal language). Languages must be taught by making the pupil read a book he knows and trying to make him understand the general sense, then drawing attention to the essential words and their roots in the grammatical forms.

## EXTRAVAGANT AUSTRALIA.

THE *Review of Reviews* for Australia calls great attention in its April number to the need for reform in Australian finance. One writer enlarges on "the missing virtue in Australian finance." "We are spending too much," he cries. The ordinary revenue during the last five years compared with the five years preceding shows a total increase of over seventeen millions sterling; yet the ordinary expenditure shows for the same periods an increase of over twelve millions, and the loan expenditure an increase of over eleven millions. Next he complains, "We are spending it badly." Unreproductive expenditure is gaining on reproductive, as the following table shows:—

| Years.       | Reproductive.<br>£ | Unreproductive.<br>£ | Proportion of Unreproductive Expenditure.<br>p.c. |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1870-74 ...  | 4,877,168          | 1,447,058            | 29                                                |
| 1875-79 ...  | 12,675,863         | 4,059,382            | 32                                                |
| 1880-84 ...  | 28,915,512         | 5,430,069            | 18                                                |
| 1885-89 ...  | 34,337,274         | 7,143,429            | 21                                                |
| 1890-94 ...  | 27,929,781         | 7,657,897            | 27                                                |
| 1895-99 ...  | 14,975,689         | 7,486,278            | 50                                                |
| 1900-01* ... | 8,392,359          | 4,721,428            | 56                                                |

\* Part of two years only.

The writer goes on to show that the Australian railways were worked in 1900-01 at a heavy loss. Their gross earnings were over 11 millions, their working expenses were over 7 millions, their payments of interest on capital reached 4½ millions, leaving a deficit of considerably over half a million. And "in the next twenty years Australia has to provide for £90,000,000 of maturing loans—an average of £4,500,000 per annum!"

Dr. Fitchett observes that "in a little over two years the six Australian States have borrowed £27,000,000, of which only £4,000,000 represents converted loans. The present public indebtedness of the States is £218,000,000. There is no other population of 5,000,000 in the civilised world that owes so much!" Happily, Dr. Fitchett is able to add, "the general temper is visibly hardening as to the absolute need of economy in public affairs." In Victoria, for example, the average earning power does not increase, nor the number of the population; but the expenditure goes on increasing. "The State with the smallest area—except that of Tasmania—in the Commonwealth has a bigger army of civil servants than any of its sister States. Every eighth adult is, roughly speaking, a State servant. . . . The total earnings of the population amount to £30,000,000 per annum; of this one-fourth passes into the Treasury of the State." A tidal wave in favour of retrenchment in the expenditure of Parliaments is setting in. South Australia has gone heroically to work. She has cut down her Assembly from fifty-four members to forty-two, the Council from twenty-four to eighteen." Her Cabinet now consists of four Ministers! "This is, counting heads, the smallest Cabinet in the Empire."

**AUTOCRACY TEMPERED BY JOURNALISM.****A PROPOSAL FOR EDUCATION BY NEWSPAPER.**

FOURTEEN years ago, when I published "The Truth about Russia," I made a suggestion for tempering Russian autocracy by means of publicity. The worst defect of the Russian method of government, I pointed out, was that there was no free channel of communication between the Tsar and his subjects. This being so, even the best and wisest Tsar was incapable of knowing what went on in his own Empire. The Emperor, I proposed, should therefore have his own newspaper, the editor of which he should authorise to publish the truths which his tchinovniks wished to hide. If, say, one thousand persons, the mayors of the chief towns, the presidents of the Zemstvos, the heads of the various religious bodies, professions, mercantile classes, and peasants had a right to set forth at reasonable length in the columns of the Imperial paper their petitions for the redress of grievances, a safety valve would be opened by which the Tsar would profit most of all. Such a newspaper would be the popular university of the Empire.

**THE FAILURE OF INDIAN EDUCATION.**

It is quite appropriate to see a similar proposal being made in regard to India, a country governed much in the same way as Russia. The maker of the proposal is Mr. S. S. Thorburn, and his proposal is contained in a paper on "Education by Newspaper," read before the East India Association, and published in the July number of the *Asiatic Quarterly*. Mr. Thorburn's proposal is, briefly, to publish in each centre and in all the vernaculars a Government newspaper which would educate the people. At present education in India is bad, and journalism worse. Only about one in four hundred of the number of boys in India is being seriously educated, and only ten per cent. are undergoing any education at all. At present the great bulk of educated candidates for Government employment must struggle for positions worth less than £20 a year. Education higher than elementary is almost confined to town-dwellers; the educated product is cast upon the world at an age when instruction is only beginning to expand the mind into a thinking machine; and the educated class, unfit for other pursuits, seeks clerical employment, in which the openings are few.

The reading of this new class is restricted to the cheapest of the vernacular papers, of which there are nearly six hundred. These papers pay badly, and have small circulations, while the fear of being prosecuted for seditious writing is ever before them.

**GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPERS.**

Mr. Thorburn, in view of these facts, proposes that the Government of each province should start and maintain a first-class daily paper in the local vernacular, which would be sold at a rate which would compare with the cheapest journals now circulating. He thinks that even if a loss of a lac of rupees in each case resulted the outlay would be productive. The

editors should be persons worthy of respect, either English or native, and such men, says Mr. Thorburn, would be cheap at 3,000 rupees a month. Mr. Thorburn thinks that after a time the loss would be inconsiderable.

**WHAT ANGLO-INDIANS THINK.**

Mr. Thorburn calls this Education by Newspaper, but it is obvious that the effect would be political as well. After his paper was read the project was discussed by several members, none of whom approved of it. Sir Lepel Griffin said he did not think that the starting of a few newspapers would be enough to tackle the grave difficulty which the higher education of the natives was every day making more important. Mr. Digby was even less favourable. He does not think that our newspapers make good citizens. He points out certain practical difficulties. Would the editor, he asks, have a free hand? If so, he would have to circulate damaging criticisms on the Indian Government, such as those of Mr. Caine in the House of Commons. The Government would be a resounding board, through which the voice of criticism would echo through the land. The editor would be compelled to take sides, and would thus incur the enmity of one party. A large number of papers would be needed, there being eighty languages in India, twenty of which are spoken by not less than a million persons. If the papers were good they would supersede the present English and native papers, destroying the occupation of the present journalists. Mr. Digby does not think that the men could be found to work the project. If we want the Indians to become loyal citizens of a prosperous Empire, let us regard them as equals. The British cannot for all time stand *in loco parentis* to 230,000,000 people.

Mr. Thorburn, in his reply, argues that if the Government newspapers were to kill all the lower-class newspapers circulating in India so much the better. He maintains also that the newspapers would not need to be published in so many different languages, as no daily is now published except in the recognised official vernacular of a province and one spoken by all educated Indians.

The project, as will be seen, did not meet with favour. It is an interesting one nevertheless. But surely a simpler plan, both in India and Russia, would be for the rulers to test for a time the effect of granting real liberty to the Press, the most effective of all enemies of sedition.

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PAUL SABATIER, the biographer of St. Francis, is the subject of a pleasing, if tiny, sketch by Miss Betham-Edwards in the *Young Man*. The descendant of a Protestant martyr, himself banished from Strassburg by the German Government for his French patriotism, he has been in his time a shelterer of ex-priests, has seen his great work placed on the *Index*, and is yet in the Franciscan literary society a zealous collaborateur with devout Catholics.

THE SCHOOL GARDEN.

AN INSTITUTION WHICH OUGHT TO BE UNIVERSAL.

PEOPLE who are tired of the continuous wrangle over Education Bills will turn with pleasure to a paper in the *New England Magazine* for June, which describes a much needed advance in popular education. The writer, Mr. H. L. Clapp, tells the story of a Public School Garden, the first in New England, in connection with the George Putnam Grammar School in Boston. Since it was commenced, two years ago, two others have been founded.

HOW IT WAS STARTED.

The chief incidents of the first year may be noted here :—

On May 12th, 1900, sixty-six square feet of land situated south of the building, covered with a tough turf, was ploughed and left in the rough. Volunteers from two classes of the seventh grade were called for to convert the plot into a kitchen garden, where they would be allowed to raise and enjoy such vegetables and flowers as each chose to introduce.

The pupils were carefully instructed beforehand as to their duties—the heavier preparatory work given to the boys, the lighter to the girls :—

An examination of the ground showed that it was possible to make eighty-four beds ten feet long and three and one-half feet wide with a fourteen inch path running around every bed and a centre path two feet wide running entirely through the garden in one direction. Laid out in this manner and with beds of this width, the pupil could reach every part of his plot with his hands.

To restrict the class at first within manageable limits thirty pupils were selected, and started work with great enthusiasm on May 21st :—

May 24th the thirty beds already made were planted according to instructions, and twenty new ones were started by as many new gardeners assisted by those who had had their three hours' experience.

HOW IT CAUGHT ON.

The new study was intensely popular :—

The desire to work in the garden out of school hours became so general that it seemed best to place some restriction on the hours and number of pupils who without a director could obtain such permission. Tickets were issued for early morning, late afternoon, and for the Saturday half-holiday. It was, of course, impossible to foresee or guard against what the children would do that would have to be later undone, but no serious complication was encountered.

Lessons indoor prepared the children for practice in the garden, but "experience as usual was the best teacher." The gymnastic training was excellent, and the training in careful observation was even more valuable.

INTERRUPTED BY THE LONG HOLIDAYS.

The school broke up on June 21st. A committee of nine local pupils undertook to look after the necessary weeding and watering. But the human nature of this juvenile committee proved very human; and when the school opened on September 12th the economic plants were almost choked under a forest of weeds :—

When work was taken up again on September 17th, on account of change of city residence and promotion, fully half of the beds changed hands. The gardeners who were in grade seven before

the summer vacation were now in grades eight and nine, and pupils of the former grade take *their* manual training in the schools of carpentry and cooking. The beds of such were given to children who had been promoted from grade six to seven, and again the number was not equal to the demand. The most pressing business was weeding and was begun by thirty pupils, some of whom were novices in the work and could not distinguish the wheat from the tares. The work of weeding and digging up the beds was completed by the end of October, but the accession of forty inexperienced hands was the cause of irregularities in line and level. November 1st seventy-six children went to work straightening the paths, . . . reducing the beds to the general level, . . . and widening them to the prescribed limit.

The promise of early flowers in spring filled the young gardeners with rare enthusiasm for the selecting and planting of bulbs. They could scarcely wait for bulb-planting day, November 13th. The garden year closed most satisfactorily.

TECHNICAL OPINION.

The advantages of this addition to the school curriculum are urged by the writer. He quotes many of the most distinguished educators in Europe in support of the contention that gardening should be one of the first forms of manual training. Where it has been adopted the pursuit of agriculture has made strides in advance.

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE.

Most valuable is the record of progress abroad :—

In 1898 in Austria-Hungary there were over 18,000 school gardens, covering an area of thousands of acres. For twenty years the question has been a live-one in Switzerland, and model school gardens now exist at the normal schools of Schwyz, Berne, Küssnacht, Zurich, and Chur, and at many elementary schools. In Belgium the study of horticulture is compulsory, and every school must have a garden at least thirty-nine and a half square rods in area, to be used in connection with botany, horticulture, and agriculture. In 1894 Sweden had 4,670 school gardens. In 1895 257 elementary schools in southern Russia cultivated 296 acres of land. In Germany there is a central school garden of five acres in each of the cities of Breslau, Cologne, Dortmund, Mannheim; Leipsic and Altona each has one of three acres, Karlsruhe two acres, Gera and Pössneck each three-fourths of an acre, and many other towns have those of less area. France, too, has thousands of school gardens. In 1898 Russia had 7,521 school gardens.

WHY NOT IN ENGLAND?

Nothing is said of the movement in England, yet where school boards have adopted gardening classes, as in some districts of Surrey, the children have taken to the work *con amore*.

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NAPOLEON'S views of our Lord crystallised in the saying, "I know men, and I say to you that Jesus Christ is not a man," are discussed in the *Sunday at Home* by Mr. J. P. Hobson, who concludes that the report is right in the main, though probably embroidered and expanded somewhat in transmission.

Is there such a thing as the Throne of England? That is the question raised by Pat Brooklyn in his paper in *Cassell's* on the thrones of the world. It is a question due to the many thrones occupied by the British monarch. There is the Coronation chair in Westminster Abbey. There is the throne in each of the Royal palaces. The writer inclines to the position that *the* throne is that to be found in the House of Lords.

## THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

IN the first June number of the *Revue de Paris* M. Aulard contributes some interesting pages concerning the centenary of the Legion of Honour. This great French Order, admirably named by Napoleon, was instituted by him on the 19th of May, 1802. It was an attempt on the part of the First Consul to reconstitute at least one of the old honourable distinctions which have played so great a part in monarchic France, and it was intended to take the place—as, indeed, it has done during a hundred years—of the three great French Orders—that of St. Michael, that of the Holy Ghost, and that of St. Louis. The last of these, founded in 1693, was purely military, but was only given to those who could prove themselves possessed of four quarters of nobility.

Only Catholic soldiers could receive this distinction, an exception, however, being made in favour of officers belonging to Swiss regiments. During the Revolution such distinctions were abolished, with the one exception of the Society of Cincinnati, which had a brief run, being copied from the American military decoration of that name. Napoleon, even as First Consul, was most anxious to revive some form of honourable distinction which should replace the old cross of St. Louis; accordingly, when he considered the time was ripe, he let it be known that a new Order was about to be instituted, of which the members would bear the honourable name of Legion of Honour. The proposition provoked a considerable amount of opposition, but of course there were many more who approved than who disapproved, and once Napoleon became Emperor the Legion of Honour became one of his most cherished institutions, and he reserved to himself the right of bestowing "the Cross," as it soon became universally known, on those who seemed to him worthy of it. Probably few people are aware that at first it was scarcely considered advisable to make the knighthood obtained by the reception of the decoration hereditary, and that not only to legitimate children, but to natural children and even to adopted children. This absurd suggestion was soon brushed aside by the Emperor's robust good sense.

Under Napoleon close on fifty thousand individuals belonging to all grades of society were enrolled in the Legion of Honour, and of this large number only one thousand four hundred were civilians, the Cross remaining essentially a military decoration. Napoleon founded many other Orders; notably in Italy that of the Iron Crown. Yet another Order of knighthood of a very exclusive character was known as the Three Golden Fleeces, and was only bestowed on the highest military grades in the army; there were but a thousand knights created. Yet a third Order, which went by the absurd name of the Reunion, was intended to be equally suitable for bestowal on the great personages of all those countries whom the great conqueror annexed.

Now as most people are aware, the Legion of

Honour has become the one great honorific distinction possessed by France. It has rather unfortunately altered in its original character. Thus, it is bestowed as a matter of course on all those worthy civilians who have served the State and public offices for a certain number of years. Again, a great number of Crosses were rightly given on the field of battle during the Franco-Prussian War, and were thus the reward for conspicuous gallantry in action. Occasionally a signal act of personal courage, such as the saving of a number of persons from drowning, will secure some modest village hero the much coveted decoration. A very limited number of French women have been given the Cross; of these, perhaps, the best known outside the limits of her own country was the late Rosa Bonheur.

## Two Strange Turning-points.

THE Rev. Prebendary W. H. Peplow, M.A., is the subject of a warm appreciation by Mr. George Clarke in the *Sunday Strand*. Two of the most decisive events in his career are thus described:—

The conversion of the Prebendary is of more than passing interest, because, in a measure, it was wrought through a tract being given to him on a racecourse. He was about nineteen years of age when he had occasion to go to the town of Derby; having missed the return train, he found he had to wait four hours for the next, and, hearing that the races were then on, he determined to go and see them. Just as he was passing on to the course, a young man gave him a card, on which the only words were, "Reader, would your soul be in hell if you died to-night?" The arrow of conviction found its way to his heart; and do what he might he could not shake off the feeling that he was not safe, and that if he died his soul would be in hell. Then followed a long time of sickness after an accident, and whilst he lay on his bed of suffering he searched his Bible and found the truth which he has now loved for so long: "Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." From fear he came into confidence and hope; from unrest to trust in Jesus as his own personal Saviour.

He himself tells how he came to be a leader of "Keswick teaching"—a believer in the "higher blessing," as it is called:—

The way I came to see the great truth of God's ability to save His people from the power of sin as well as from its punishment came about in this way. Twenty-four years ago I was stricken with sorrow by the death of a beloved child. I knelt down and moaned against God, and as I raised my eyes to heaven they fell upon the words of an embossed text hanging on the wall: "My Grace is sufficient for thee." That word *IS* made me another man. I had been accustomed to pray, "Let Thy Grace be sufficient for me," and God showed me I was all wrong, for His Grace *is* always sufficient for every need. It flashed across my soul at the moment that there was no excuse and no need for sin, no excuse for doubt, no excuse for fear.

THE *Royal Magazine* Coronation number contains a variety of topical articles, one being on how the thrones of the various European royalties—except, of course, King Edward—are in a perpetual state of totterment, owing to one cause or the other. King Edward must feel thankful. He is apparently the only monarch in Europe who has one moment's peace. A paper on "Celebrities at Public Dinners" is interesting and very well illustrated.

## ANTON TCHEKHOFF

## THE PROPHET OF DESPAIR IN A SOULLESS WORLD.

MR. R. E. C. LONG contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* an article upon the stories of Anton Tchekhoff, a Russian author who until recently has fortunately remained practically unknown to English readers. Mr. Long admires him immensely, and does his best to render his books attractive to the general reader. For my part I feel, after reading the article, as one of Tchekhoff's own heroes, of whom it is said :—

He felt whipped in spirit, and was tormented by a feeling which made it seem to him that he had been eating soap. . . . He was thoroughly ashamed of himself.

It is difficult to see how anyone can resist a similar sensation. If human beings, be as Tchekhoff paints them, then we have good need to be thoroughly ashamed of being human. Better, much better, be apes. Mr. Long remarks that it is often thought that Gorki wrote his novels in protest against Tolstoyism, but an

intermediate force exists ; and it is against this, and not against the neo-Christianity of Tolstoy, that Gorki has risen in revolt. This force is represented by Anton Tchekhoff, the painter of the banal life, the analyst of the *Illusions Perdues* of an effete society, and the prophet of the folly of revolt against the overpowering baseness and the triviality of a soulless world.

Anton Tchekhoff was born forty-two years ago, the descendant of a serf. He studied at Moscow University, and with the seeds of consumption within him he adopted the profession of a doctor. He has written a series of short stories, plays, and novels, which, judging from Mr. Long's own account, had much better not have been written. This is not Mr. Long's opinion :—

The peculiarity of Tchekhoff's talent is that while he has created a whole procession of living characters, who speak a living tongue and act like living beings, there is hardly to be found among them a single honourable, intelligent, and good-hearted man or woman. Stupidity is their commonest attribute ; those who are not stupid are feeble and morbid ; those who are merely wicked are always aimlessly so ; and nearly all are given to gross habits and banal sentiments, which produce in the reader a feeling of choking disgust. But arid alike in their vices and virtues, they are always interesting and lifelike.

It is apparently a genuine temperamental incapacity to see anything but the unworthier sides of life, its littleness, its lack of interest, its triumphant mediocrity, its evanescence in the present and past, its vacuity in the future. Yet it is upon this desert of desolation that his garden of roses is reared. By some strange reversal of the ordinary laws of art, the more aimless his motives, the more monotonous his background, the more vapid his characters, the more glowing and lifelike are his pictures.

Having rid himself, as he is convinced the world rids itself, of abnormal embodiments of virtue, Tchekhoff returns with whetted appetite to his pursuit of the feeble and foolish. The quality of his genius admirably equips him for this. He has an unerring eye for every little vulgar trait, whether of manner or mind, that makes men and women ridiculous. He seizes on those actual, living words and phrases which we hear every day but seldom see in print, and compresses, as men compress in real life, into a single vivid but untranslatable sentence a whole life of vulgar emotion.

Be base, brutal and insignificant, says Tchekhoff, and though you will not be happy, the worst misfortune that will befall you will be that you will be pursued throughout life by a stupid, uncomprehending sense of your own ineffectiveness. Emerge for a moment into honourable aspiration, or even into misguided passion, and you are face to face with a tragedy. Lunacy or suicide, therefore, is the end of the few aspiring men who appear

in his pages. That most men escape both lunacy and suicide Tchekhoff explains by painting the majority of them as feeble and insignificant.

That life is a nightmare of abysmal emptiness, that all men are ridiculous in one another's eyes, and contemptible in their own, that no man is master of his own fate, and that genius, courage and virtue are, by a law of nature, inevitably shipwrecked in a world for which they are by nature unfitted—such is the final impression.

This final impression is confirmed by the melancholy note of the passage which Mr. Long quotes as the fittest conclusion for a criticism of the works of this melancholy prophet of despair :—

The Student remembered that when he left the house his mother sat in the hall, barefooted, and cleaned the samovar ; and his father lay upon the stove and coughed ; and because it was Good Friday nothing was being cooked at home, though he was tortured with desire to eat. And now, shivering with the cold, the Student reflected that just the same icy wind blew in the reign of Rurik, in the reign of Ivan the Terrible, and in the reign of Peter the Great ; that there was just the same gnawing hunger and poverty, just the same dilapidated thatched roofs, just the same ignorance, the same boredom with life, the same desert around, the same darkness within, the same sentiment of oppression—that all these terrors were and are and will be, and that though a thousand years may roll by, life can never be any better.

No wonder we feel as if we had been eating soap.

## The Future of South America.

MR. H. A. ARMSTRONG contributes to *Ainslie's Magazine* for June a paper which is too much stuffed with statistics, entitled "The United States of South America." He ridicules the idea that the Germans have any political designs in the southern half of the Western Hemisphere. German emigration in South America is light compared with Italian, Spanish and French. Very few of the Germans in Southern Brazil are subjects of the Kaiser. A great many of them fled from Germany in 1848, before the German Empire was founded. Their descendants are living under a Republican form of government, and they have no love for the Imperial idea nor sentimental reverence for the person of the War Lord. In the province of Rio Grande do Sul only one-fifth of the 1,200,000 inhabitants are of German descent, even when all Scandinavians, Dutch, Belgian and German-speaking Poles are included. Not one per cent. of these Germans are subjects of the German Empire. Since 1886 Austrian emigration has been larger than that of Germany. In 1896 Portugal, Spain and Italy sent 140,000 emigrants to Brazil, and other European nationalities only 17,000. Of the 886,000 foreigners in Argentine only 17,000 are Germans. But, oddly enough, North Americans are much less numerous in South America than almost any European race. The Americans of the United States in South America, says Mr. Armstrong, are almost as rare as white blackbirds. The German is the most energetic, versatile and indefatigable foreigner in South America ; but it is trade he is after, not empire. Of the imports from the United States in the Argentine Republic, the greater part are in the hands of English and German houses. Even bills for American transactions are drawn on Europe.



### DARWINISM AND EMPIRE.

OUR readers are familiar with how Mr. Rhodes evolved the idea of Imperialism from what he believed was the fundamental principle of Darwinism. Mr. Ramsden Balmforth, in the *Westminster Review*, writes on the subject of "Darwinism and Empire" without referring, however, to Mr. Rhodes. He maintains that Darwinism and the evolutionists have been father to the doctrine which they would have been the first to repudiate. The average man is apt to think that fittest means best, whereas it really means that which is best adapted to the conditions of its environment. The idea that fitness and selection can be determined by strength, military power, cunning or even intelligence, is inadequate, for the environment of man, the moral or spiritual shell in which our lives are cast, demands morality, an ever-ascending type of morality, from us, or we perish. As Darwin himself says, a tribe rich in moral qualities would spread and be victorious over other tribes, and its social and moral qualities would tend slowly to advance and be diffused throughout the world. According to evolutionary ethics, it is with nations as with individuals: not strength nor cunning, not intelligence alone, but character determines fitness. What kind of character is it, then, asks Mr. Balmforth, which determines fitness? Not, he answers, the pushful, cunning, trading character, or the self-righteous, proselytising character, but rather the restrained, self-contained character, which is content with a modest competence, which seeks righteousness rather than gain, which keeps its word even to its own temporary hurt, and which is the friend and defender of weak and struggling nationalities. Mr. Balmforth does not think that our policy either in South Africa or China has been such as to promote the survival of the highest types of character. In both countries we were the original aggressors. And to attempt to persist in securing success is to promote the survival of a low filibustering type of character. It is no use to say that we have gone so far and we cannot turn back. Nature will allow no excuses of that sort. The farther we go in a wrong direction the greater will be the distance over which we shall have to retrace our steps. Our war policy has not the test of fitness, which natural selection itself imposes—a test of character. Without it we should have ultimately have triumphed more completely than with it, and our policy has been a decided set-back to the moral development of the race.

In China things have been even worse. Hence he thinks that true statesmanship on Darwinian principles should aim at bringing the will, intelligence, and moral ideals into quickened activity and emulation, rather than the lower powers and activities which seem to bring out the latent instincts of the ape and tiger. The wisest statesmen are those who set their faces like a flint against the policy of war, and who, by conciliation, by conference, by arbitration, by respect for national rights, by international deputa-

tions and congresses, bring the best thought of each civilisation into sympathetic contact with that of the other, and which seek to resolve the conflicting elements of each in the harmony of the higher unity, and to promote the peace of the world and permanent welfare of mankind.

### THE ALLEGED SUPERIORITY OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

"THE Transvaal War will have some extremely important consequences. It will free Europe from the hypnotic influence of the Anglo-Saxon."

This is the firm conviction of M. J. Novicow, who, in *La Revue* for June 1st, devotes fourteen pages to rejoicing over the fact, and demolishing the last remnants of our long-vaunted superiority.

Two causes combined to put England on a pedestal—English freedom and the immensity of the British Empire. Directly England proclaimed the doctrine of "might is right" she fell from her pedestal—for ever, M. Novicow thinks. She owes her position to a long series of fortunate circumstances, and not to any race superiority. Witness all her Colonies and the favourable situation and fertility of most of them. All she has done is to plant herself, with her superior civilisation, on a series of weak, unresisting peoples. Her incapacity to get on with any white race is patent. Even the French Canadians, though contented, are French to the marrow.

In mental development England is one of the most backward nations. She has had few or none of the immortal geniuses who have made Greece a potent factor for all time. Even Darwin owed much to Continental scientists, and Herbert Spencer is out of date. Our artistic inferiority is manifest. Neither in music nor art can we bear comparison with our Continental rivals:—

The fact that generations of English have been able to contemplate the London hovels with indifference, without revolt or indignation, proves a very feeble love of the beautiful.

Our weakest point is our international policy. Nations who have increased the sum of human happiness are those which weigh in the scale of history. England has increased it very slightly. She is a most uncomfortable and quarrelsome neighbour.

### Is Our Trade Dwindling or Keeping Up?

THIS is a question which Mr. Bernard Ellinger seeks to answer in an elaborate statistical paper entitled "Thirty Years' Export Trade," which he contributed to the *Economic Review*. Mr. Ellinger's conclusions are summarised as follows:—

(1) Our exports of home produce have increased in value in spite of the fall in prices; (2) they have increased still more in quantity; (3) the value exported per head of the population has grown smaller; (4) the quantity exported per head of the population has grown larger; (5) the growth from the second to the third decade under review was not so satisfactory as that from the first decade to the second; and the increase from the second decade to the third has not kept pace with the growth of population within the same period.

## "THE HONEST BROKER" BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

### A JAPANESE VIEW.

MR. T. IYENAGA in this month's *Forum* writes very excellently on Japan's mission in the Far East, taking as his text several passages from the manifesto recently issued by Marquis Ito to his political party in view of the elections in August. The Marquis especially emphasises the pacific intentions of Japan, speaking as follows:—

"In view of the growing sympathy and interdependence which unite the nations together in peaceful relations; in view of the increasing efforts of each civilised power to excel its fellows in promoting the arts of peace and the cause of progress; and especially in view of the indisputable fact that the focus of international competition is steadily moving toward the Pacific, where, owing to her geographical and historical position, Japan is destined to play an extremely important part; in view of all these facts, I consider it, gentlemen, a matter of great and urgent moment for our statesmen to strive loyally and patriotically for the preservation of the prestige which our common country has won, and for her maintenance in the new position, in which, owing to the turn events are now taking, she will soon find herself. A healthy and judicious development of the body politic being the first requisite of national strength in this competitive march forward, our party must endeavour to secure progress based solidly on the *terra firma* of intellectual and material resources."

A more specific and significant remark of Marquis Ito on the subject under consideration is to be found among his utterances during his late world tour. At the banquet given in his honour in New York, he said:—"I believe I am not saying too much when I say that we are the only people in the Orient who properly understand the import and significance of the two civilisations (the Western and the Chinese); and I consider it a noble mission of our country to try to play a part in the future maintenance of the peace of the Orient. I feel it our duty to play an 'honest broker' in the coming contact of diametrically opposed cultures."

Mr. Iyenaga complains that until Japan distinguished herself upon the field of battle little notice was taken of her by older nations. This fact calls forth from him the following statement:—

It is Japan's firm conviction that the modern nations, although sending forth missionaries by thousands to foreign lands to preach the gospel of peace, and holding now and then such conferences as that of The Hague, are at heart militant and aggressive. She believes, consequently, that in order to hold her position among them a proper military equipment is necessary; and she is thus driven to arm herself with the efficient weapons of modern warfare. Had the case with Western nations been otherwise, Japan would gladly have dispensed with much of her military expenditure, which is taxing her exchequer heavily and sapping her revenues for purposes not altogether desirable.

Having thus thrown down the gauntlet to those nations which accuse Japan of visions of military aggression, Mr. Iyenaga proceeds to deal very competently with China's condition and the possibilities under Japanese guidance. He concludes his article thus:—

Before it is too late, before the modern nations find themselves "in as deep a fog as they were" in 1900, it behoves them to confide the solution of the Chinese puzzle to those who are capable of solving it. Most of all, it is high time to understand clearly that the mission of Japan does not lie in promoting war but in maintaining peace in the Orient, and in acting as an "honest broker" between the East and the West.

This article, well written and well thought out, is, it is to be hoped, only the first of a long series of discussions by leading Japanese writers upon their country's aims and position.

## A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE MOSQUITO.

MR. HENRY CLAY WEEKS, writing in the *Century* for July, gives an interesting account of the first attempt made by the Americans to exterminate mosquitoes on a large scale. The attempt is being made over a territory fifteen miles long by five miles wide, and was decided upon as the result of a successful experiment made in Center Island, Long Island, last year. Owing to the great rains and great heat, 1901 was pre-eminently a mosquito year; but the experiment was a great success. The object of attack was the water in which the mosquitoes breed. Marshes and pools had to be drained and water-barrels done away with. As in the larval state of mosquitoes air is required for breathing, it was found that if a thin film of oil was placed on their breeding-places destruction would result. The thin film of oil is effective irrespective of the depth of the pond. Petroliers were employed, and it was found that where they worked carefully not a single insect got to wing. Of the few that escaped it was found that near them some water surface had been overlooked. To drive along the borders of the marshy land operated upon was formerly a danger to man and beast; but Mr. Weeks, who walked over it during and after the work, says that he did not see a single mosquito. Center Island was practically entirely relieved from mosquitoes as the result of one season's work.

## "Wrong to Rags, Mr. Ruskin!"

IN the July *Good Words* Mr. W. G. Collingwood describes the history and appearance of Ruskin's "Jump," or boat, christened the "Jumping Jenny," which he used at Coniston. Of the carpenter who built it is told this little incident:—

On the death of his father William Bell became the leading carpenter of the place, and the leading Liberal, and during Mr. Gladstone's last Administration he was made J.P. for the County of Lancaster. Ruskin had heard of his neighbour, and sent word that he would like to come and take tea and have a talk about politics. Now the carpenter was used to Conservative orators and Liberal arguers, but he knew that Ruskin was a different sort of man; and all day long before the hour fixed for the visit he was in a greatly perturbed state of mind, walking up and down and wondering—a new thing for him—how he should tackle this unknown personality. At last the distinguished guest arrived. He was solemnly welcomed and shown into the parlour. The door was shut upon the twin. The son (Mr. John Bell), who felt he had brought into contact the irresistible force and the irremovable post, waited about hoping it would be all right, but in much trepidation as the sound of talk inside rose from a murmur to a rumble, and from a rumble to a roar. At last his father's well-known voice came through the partition in no trembling accents: "Ye're wrong to rags, Mister Ruskin!" "Then," says Mr. John, "I knew it was all right, and I went about my work." And after that Ruskin and "ald Will Bell" were firm friends in spite of differences. So Will Bell built the "Jump"—or, to be accurate, was master-builder.

## LAST LESSONS OF THE WAR.

## THE VIEWS OF A FRENCH WRITER.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes*, second number for June, contains an anonymous but very elaborate and interesting article entitled, "Some Lessons of the South African War." It is a complete confirmation of the views expressed by the late M. de Bloch, with whom the writer, though he does not mention his name, seems to agree on every point. Firstly, says the writer, the war has revealed revolutionary changes in the military art which military men had before refused to recognise. Professional soldiers have always been slow to recognise the changes in their own art; it was this which led to the disaster of Jena, and our own disasters in South Africa. The British only learnt the truth about modern warfare as the war progressed, and it was this, and not any peculiar defect in the British Army, which led to the initial reverses. The army, indeed, says the writer, did admirably, whether as regards bravery or endurance.

## CAUSES OF BOER SUCCESS.

The British ought to have learnt from the Boer War of 1881, which revealed what might be done with the modern rifle. The rifle, with smokeless powder, long ranges, and invisibility, is the key to all the changes. Other explanations of British defeats are untenable. The writer does not believe that the Boers were so mobile as was asserted; they often had heavy convoys, and checked pursuit even when encumbered with women and children. Their escapes were due to the retaining power of the rifle, and not to mobility. The rifle is everything; and the South African War revealed in it a power until then unsuspected. Massed attacks are proved to be impossible; envelopment at great distances by superior numbers replaces them. Cavalry and mounted infantry will play a great part, but not in the old sense; indeed, the rôle of cavalry is entirely transformed. The smallest troop of cavalry can no longer show itself in close formation in the zone of fire, and shock tactics with cavalry are dead. The fighting value of mounted men is on foot.

## ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

The results obtained from bombardment with great shells are trifling. Even the moral effect has disappeared owing to the feeble actual effect. The value of shrapnel has, however, been proved. Artillery duels are out of date, the Boers having shown that it is the defender's interest to reserve his fire. The ancient maxim "fire is drawn by fire" should now be read "fire is drawn by visibility."

Infantry must in future fight lying down, and at short distances can only approach in a creeping position. Officers must be dressed like their men, and showy uniforms are out of the question. Invisibility is a new factor. Shelter and adherence to the soil are necessary conditions. The duration of battles will lead to exhaustion and exclude pursuit. Commanders have little control over troops once seriously

engaged. The battle is therefore in the hands of each combatant, and never before has the individual value of the soldier been so important. At present, however, military training and discipline tend to destroy individual initiative.

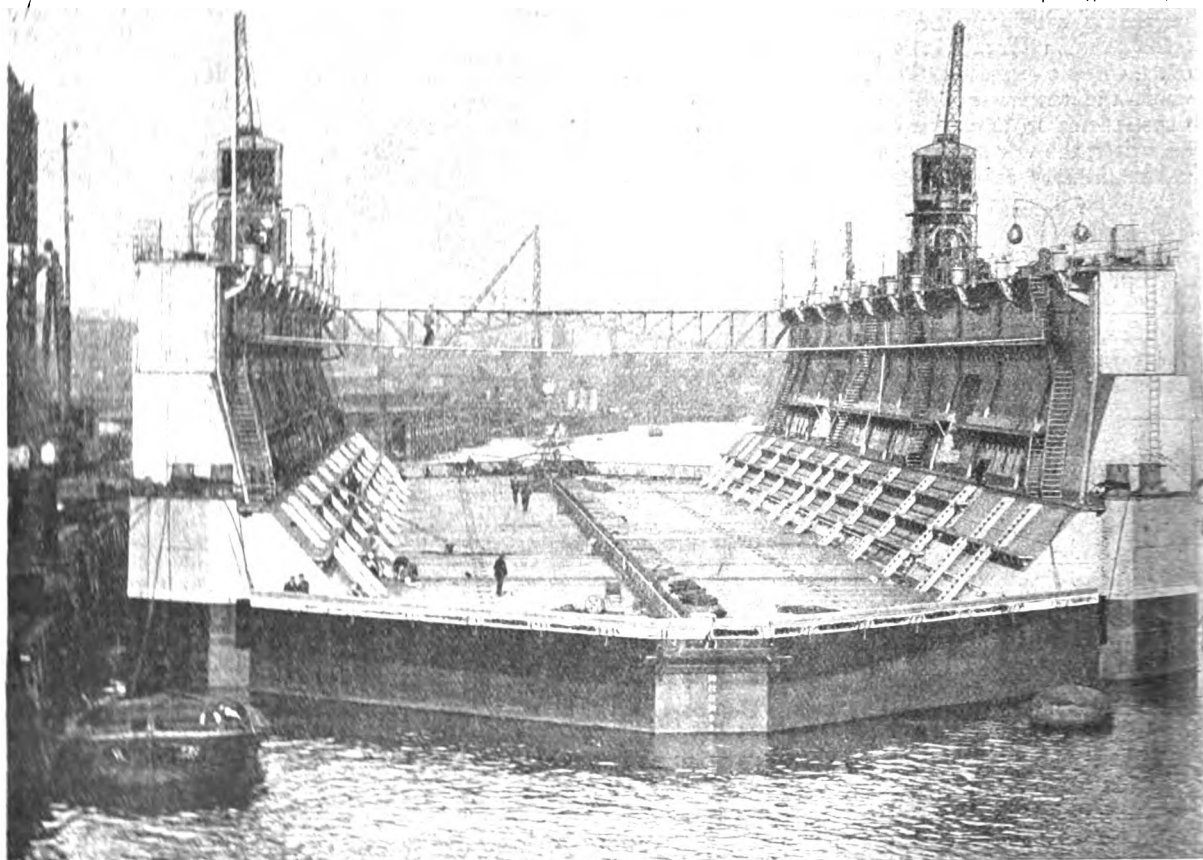
## THE MORAL FACTOR.

Courage and moral qualities are of even greater importance now than in the past. The moral value of the individual combatants decides the battle. The Boers, owing to their intelligence and courage, had a great advantage here. The final lesson is that it is the development of the moral forces of the nation upon which armies must rely in the future.

## AN ENGLISH ENDORSEMENT.

In an article in the *United Service Magazine* for July, Major Pollock, the editor, writing on "Offensive Tactics in Modern War," expresses much the same ideas. He refers to the extreme difficulty shown by events in South Africa to exist in defining the real extent of a defended position. A position may be held with five times less troops than would have been needed twenty or thirty years ago. One of the lessons of the war is the immense power of "bluff" possessed by mounted troops armed with modern rifles. Smokeless powder makes it impossible to determine whether the defenders are many or few. The power of efficiently occupying much wider frontages than formerly is enjoyed more by the defence than the attack. The Commander-in-Chief, having no longer the whole battleground under his eye, must leave the decision as to ways and means to his subordinates, and this requires officers of great capacity. The most the commander can do is to tell his subordinates his general objects.

MR. T. W. RUSSELL, M.P., offers a congenial subject for the sketch-writer in the *Young Man*. He is, it appears, by birth Scotch, not Irish. He was sixth child of a Scottish stonemason, whose wages never exceeded 30s. a week. He left school at ten years of age, was then thrown on his own resources, and has since "never cost anyone a single sixpence." While still a youth he crossed over to Ireland. He attributes his rise to several causes. He is a lifelong abstainer. He never smoked. He learned the art of ready debate in a Young Men's Association in Dungannon. His employer at Donaghmore gave him fatherly encouragement, and has been his nominator in each of his Irish electoral contests. For twenty years he served as agent of the Irish Temperance League in Dublin and the South. His first fight for Parliament was at Preston in 1885, where he was defeated as a Liberal. He entered Parliament in 1886 as Liberal Unionist for Tyrone. His speech on Land Purchase in 1900 led to his leaving Lord Salisbury's Ministry, of which he had been a member for five years. For all trouble and loss so caused he finds ample compensation in his position as an Independent member. He doesn't like the present Parliament at all; thinks it is the worst he has known so far as social reform is concerned. He mentions Lord Percy, Mr. Winston Churchill, and Lord Hugh Cecil as among the most promising young men in the House.



A New Floating Dock at Bermuda.

ONE of the largest floating docks in the world has just been built by Messrs. Swan and Hunter, of Wallsend, the illustration of which we reproduce from *Pige's Magazine* for July. The need for huge docks of this kind has been recognised for some time. The United States possess an even larger one, which is capable of lifting ships of 18,000 tons; in this the battleship *Massachusetts* has been successfully lifted. The floating dock at Bermuda is of less capacity by 3,000 tons, but it will lift battleships of 15,000 tons displacement and 343 feet in length. It will also be able to deal with the *Florida* class of cruisers, which are 40 feet longer, and also with vessels like the *Chesapeake*, which weigh 17,000 tons and have a bearing keel 302 feet in length. This dock will replace the old dock at Bermuda, which has become obsolete owing to the steady increase in the size of modern ironclads.

THE Coronation number of *Harmsworth's Magazine* contains a very good Life of the King told in a series of some sixteen pictures, beginning with his christening on January 25th, 1842, and ending with his opening his first Parliament in 1901, and an imaginary representation of the actual scene of the Coronation. Another paper describes how Sir George Hayter executed the official painting of Queen Victoria's Coronation, with a short account of Mr. E. A. Abbey, the American artist entrusted with a similar task this year, on which he is already engaged. Other articles describe "What the Queen has Done for Britain," and the Life of a Maid of Honour. The British Court is not so exacting as some foreign Courts; but the ordinary high school curriculum would not by any means suffice for a Maid of Honour, who must be a good musician, must be really proficient in several languages, and must have studied elocution and be a first-rate reader.

### THE COMING CONFERENCE OF COLONIAL PREMIERS.

THE first place in the *Empire Review* for July is appropriately devoted to this important subject.

#### SOME ANTICIPATIONS.

Mr. C. Kinloch Cooke, the editor, thinks that the third Colonial Conference will be far less platonic than the first one, held fifteen years ago, or than that of 1897. The Conference will be private; but there is hardly a member of it, including Mr. Chamberlain, who has not indicated the trend of his opinions on at least two of the most important subjects—tariff and defence. Mr. Cooke says:—

Personally, I agree with Mr. Seddon that the Colonies are able to supply all the foodstuffs required by the Empire, and that we shall be a far stronger nation than we are even to-day, when we are obtaining all the necessities of life from within the dominions of the Crown. . . . It is only by assisting the colonies to grow stronger and stronger that we can ever hope ultimately to establish an Imperial Zollverein.

Mr. Cooke thinks another probable result of the Conference will be that, in Mr. Seddon's words, there will be "a force ready for any emergency in any part of the Empire."

Neither the home nor the colonial governments seem to have remembered the coaling-stations, the cost of the proper upkeep and defence of which he would like to see divided proportionately between the mother country and the colonies. The coaling-stations protect the export and import trade of the colonies, and "a graceful return for this protection would be a contribution from the colonies to the cost of our coaling-stations."

Until we have a great Imperial Council, triennial conferences on the lines of that of this month are most desirable; and, lastly, Mr. Cooke hopes to see the term "Imperial" more clearly defined.

#### A PLEA FOR CONSOLIDATION: HOW TO BRING IT ABOUT.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Lyster, a Queenslander, puts forth an interesting plea for Imperial Consolidation. Like many another he was here struck with the ignorance of Colonial topics on the part of those who ought not to have been so ill-informed. He suggests as a pressing need the revision of the educational system of England. "The history of the Colonies should be bound up with the history of England, and the title of the volume should be the 'History of the Empire':—

Why should there be no direct representative of the other dependencies of the Crown in the Councils of State? It seems to me quite feasible, and certainly desirable. The expenditure incurred by the adoption of such a course would be a mere bagatelle compared with the advantages secured. As an alternative I suggest that an Under Secretary from Canada, Australia, and South Africa be established at the Colonial Office.

Another subject of the highest importance is the encouragement of emigration from Great Britain, but on this Lieut.-Col. Lyster has no very definite proposal to make. He condemns utterly as fatally inadequate both the systems of emigration and that of

defence. The Colonial Defence Committee knows how difficult it has been to teach Australia that she must protect her shores from possible invasion. The subject was once positively distasteful; now Australia is thoroughly alive to its importance. Great Britain must take advantage of this, and not wait till Australia is again absorbed in local affairs.

#### IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

"C. de Thierry" writes a clever article on this subject, and, as usual, has not forgotten the vinegar. She says:—

The grievance of the stay-at-home Englishman against the Colonial is entirely of his own creation. He forgets that, if he supports the Army and Navy, it is the money poured into the lap of the Mother Country by the Colonies that enables him to meet the bill. That is to say, it is not, as he supposes, a case of England giving all and the Colonies nothing. . . . Colonists have suffered infinitely more from wars into which they have been led by Englishmen than Englishmen have suffered from wars into which they have been led by Colonists.

Colonial contingents are "a commonplace of our history," and not a new departure. There are many unmistakable signs that the Colonies are in earnest about defence:—

Now what has the Mother Country done to turn such a spirit to good account in the interests of the Empire as a whole? Almost nothing. The all-British cable, after twenty years' pressure on the part of Canada, and miserable bungling on the part of the Home Government, is at length about to become a fact. New Zealand's Naval Reserve scheme was snubbed. Early in the eighties Canada offered to maintain a training-ship if the British Ministry would supply an old warship for the purpose. They turned this admirable project into ridicule by sending out to St. John's the *Charybdis*, which was practically a hulk. The truth is there is no real desire on the part of the Home Government to organise the defence of the Empire except on the basis of tribute. They want the Colonies to contribute money and aid in supporting the Army and Navy, and this is precisely what they will never get. Until the Colonies receive some recognition as the allies of the Mother Country, there is no possibility of a good understanding on the defence question.

#### The Correspondence Club.

FIVE hundred and six ladies and six hundred and twenty gentlemen have become members, and seek correspondence on literature, music, photography, current topics of the day in French, German, Spanish, Russian and English. There are many who desire to come into personal touch with those who have faith in the spiritual potentialities of mankind, and who seek alike by example and precept to advance on earth the cause of true progress; while others are interested in astrology, occultism, and in all sides of life, from fashions to practical applications of advanced science, and seek interesting and cultured correspondence with those who, like themselves, are living lonely lives in out-of-the-way corners of the globe. Correspondents are located in all English-speaking countries, on the Continent, and in isolated districts, and they prize very highly letters sent from members of the opposite sex, as these are sometimes the means of making pleasant acquaintances, and lead to the formation of life-long friendships. The correspondence, being anonymous, can be taken up and continued as desired, or dropped immediately, without the name or address of sender or receiver being divulged. All particulars will be sent by the Conductor, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C.

## PRIZE CORONATION ODES.

THE *Good Words* comes out this July very much enlarged in size and greatly elate in spirit at the response to its Coronation Ode competition. Prizes of £50, £15, and £10 were offered last Christmas. The final award was given by Stopford Brooke, Edmund Gosse and William Canton. Odes were received from 1,084 competitors, and from almost every part of the Empire. The editor is almost swept off his feet by the unexpected number and widely distributed origins of these odes. "The young loyalty has come to its manhood." The Empire has found voice as a unit :—

To read them, poem after poem, from all parts of the Empire, is to become conscious of an imperial force of the like of which history holds no record and the chronicles of the nations show no trace. Turning over ode after ode the beautiful strains of harmonious patriotism blend into a single stately imperial anthem until the reader, pausing as it were to listen, finds almost overpowering the glorious diapason of the song. . . . Very interesting, indeed, is the mingling of races and creeds, when side by side, upon a table in London, lie some eleven hundred odes, written by Brahmin and Mahomedan and Buddhist and native Christians—negroes of the West, from the Leeward Isles and the Windward, natives of the East, Indian, Burmese and Cinghalese—Protestant, Roman Catholic, Dissenter, Quaker, and Jew. Their pens, some of them, would have run more readily in Tamil or Telugu, Pushtu or Persian or Arabic, but they are all in the language of the ruling race, and cramped of course though they are, they are all of them real and living in thought and sentiment. Of course the majority of the Odes are by writers of our own race. . . . Never have poets sung with such a voice before. Knowledge of the splendid responsibilities of empire with boundaries that encompass the world—and vexed along all their length by the uncharitableness of envious neighbours or the turbulence of tribes that cannot yet understand—give dignity to the singers and noble form to their song.

The first prize falls to Lauchlan MacLean Watt, B.D., minister of Alloa, Scotland; the second to Rev. S. Cornish Watkins, Kingston, Herefordshire; the third is divided between Lucy Eveline Smith, of Dunedin, New Zealand, and F. H. Wood, M.A., Bromley Park, Kent. Perhaps as characteristic as any is the passage on the Union Jack in Mr. Watt's Ode :—

Ah, 'tis no empty fluttering of a dream,  
Our flag's proud gleam :  
Many and tired the fingers that have sewn it,  
Seam by seam,  
Staining it with life's crimson, and the blue  
Of northern skies and seas, till winds have blown it  
Wider than all their wonder and their dream.

Thin red lines of pulsing lives were the thread of it,  
Pulsing lives that bled away for its sake beneath the  
spread of it,  
Till the wide seas knew it,  
And the winds of the wide world blew it,  
And the host of England followed the flag till earth trembled  
under the tread of it.

Up with it into the sky.  
Let it blow abroad, let its message fly  
Like the grey gull, over the deep,  
As glad and free.

The *Good Words* is so pleased with the success of this experiment as to offer similar prizes for the three best Songs of the Empire, to be adjudged next Christmas.

## A DISSIDENT NOTE.

The author of "Paragraphs" in the *Positivist Review* for July does not look on Coronations—British Coronations, at any rate—with favour. He says that we want some kind of compensation for all the humiliation, nuisance, and perils which the Coronation inflicts :—

It has turned London into a tawdry Fair; it threatens the Abbey and most of our public buildings with very possible destruction; and if there is a fine monument in our city, at least from the historic point of view, any such is now buried in timber and bunting. What would the contemporaries of Pheidias or Plato have said if the *Archon Basileus* had hoarded round the Propylæa and the Parthenon with "grand stands," and had stuck an archaic robing-room in muddy plaster against the *Peristyle* of the great Temple?

In the meantime the leaders of this nation are giving themselves up to an orgie of tailoring and mere *mise-en-scène*. The heir of the Fitzalans is running Mr. Tree hard in his character of stage-manager. And the descendants of men who have made English history are practising rehearsals—how to carry the gold spur with dignity and to hold a train with grace. Prelates contend which is to hold the sacred oil and which the holy spoon. A *cake-walk* is a favourite game with American negroes when they resort to high jinks of their own. The couple which performs the most florid promenade carries off as a prize a toothsome cake. Our cake-walk is to be at once a devotional service in Church and a Savoy Theatre burlesque, performed by men who are making English history and by the scions of those who have made it. The ceremony itself was first systematised by the priests and eunuchs of the Lower Empire in the sixth, seventh, and following centuries. What would citizens of France, Holland, Switzerland, or the United States think if they saw their public men lending themselves to these mummeries, this stage-play?

## Hibernian Incidents.

IN the July *Badminton* Mr. A. A. Hood writes on Ashford (Ireland), the home of the woodcock, with incidents which have a distinctly Hibernian flavour, e.g. :—

All the inhabitants of the name of Joyce, in "Joyce's Country," descend from a Welsh family of that name, who came from Wales in Queen Elizabeth's reign and settled here; they have a merry wit. One member of the clan was, not long ago, buying horses for the Remount Department, and on being shown one very poor specimen of the equine race, whose proud owner assured him that the said horse had only one fault, and that was that he suffered from a slight attack of *vernacular* ("navicular" being of course meant), the buyer promptly remarked :

"Indeed, is that so? The only quadruped I ever heard of before who suffered from *that* complaint was Balaam's ass !"

And—

On one occasion, when shooting a plantation near a cottage, a little kitten with a green ribbon round its neck suddenly appeared and trotted off towards the cottage; the "picker" in great excitement touched his master on the elbow and said, "Shoot, your honour—shoot !" "Oh, Thomas, I couldn't shoot a poor little thing like that," said the man with the gun.

"Ah, your honour, they do a terrible lot of harm, thim cats ! I killed one just the same size as that one (N.B.—About two months old) last summer, when I opened it I found it *packed tight with illigant cock pheasants*."



**THE DRINK PROBLEM IN NEW ZEALAND.**

NEW ZEALAND, that land of social experiment, is preparing, in the next triennial local option poll, to tackle the drink difficulty. In the May *Review of Reviews for Australasia* the question is discussed in two papers from opposite points of view.

**PATRIOTISM AND THE PUBLIC-HOUSE.**

The Rev. Frank W. Isitt, known in this country as an effective temperance orator, writes on the prohibition side. The issues allowed are "License," "No license," and "Reduction." Mr. Isitt faces boldly the fact that "there has been a *per capita* increase of 18½ per cent. in the Colony's drink bill during the last five years." His explanation is curious and worth considering :—

This increase has been chiefly made during the last two and a half years, and has been largely due to the seasons of national excitement. It is, after all, in the public-house bars throughout the Colony that the great events have been chiefly celebrated—*i.e.*, the departure of our contingents, the relief of beleaguered cities, the victories we have won, as it is chiefly in the bars that men have met and mourned over our losses.

The Royal visit, again, was the signal for fresh rejoicings, and in its honour men again drank copiously. This cannot be matter for surprise. As long as the public-houses are the only places in our cities where men can meet and talk so long will they be filled. Temperance reformers would like to see public recreation rooms in every ward of our cities, and they look anxiously for the day when the municipal authorities will be as careful to make this provision as they now are to provide sufficient open-air recreation-grounds; but they are obliged to leave this question to their friends in the Moderate party. Their own hands are full, but they recognise that the need is urgent.

Mr. Isitt declares that until a previous vote decreed "Reduction" the claim for "Compensation" had been a live issue, but since reduction had only increased the profits of the licences which remained the cry had ceased.

**EPISCOPAL *versus* NON-EPISCOPAL.**

Ernest d'Esterre stands for Earl Grey's movement. The persistence of ancient divisions is illustrated in what he tells us of the attitude of the Churches :—

The question is not only drawing towards a dead battle between the two great parties, but it is also resolving itself into a fight between the Anglican Church on the one side and the great Nonconformist Churches on the other. On the one hand the Nonconformist Churches are fighting for absolute prohibition, and the Anglican Church now comes to the front with a determined announcement to support the company scheme.

Mr. Isitt pooh-poohs this company scheme. He says :—

Some, it is true, have been fascinated by the thought of the public-house being placed under State ownership, municipal control, or public-house management; but none of them have actively advocated any one of these schemes, except some of the Anglican clergy of Otago, who have inaugurated a movement for the initiation of a public-house trust scheme, not seeming even to know that their own English "C. of E. Temperance Chronicle," in a recent number, has shown how the British public-house trust movement has simply added another, and somewhat more respectable, public-house to those already in existence, and proportionately increased drinking. The "Chronicle" has given conclusive figures in support of the statement.

Mr. d'Esterre is confident of seeing this great New Zealand problem solved by the adoption of "Lord Grey's Venture."

**AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO LORD PAUNCEFOTE.**

MR. A. MAURICE LOW, in his chronicle on American affairs in the *National Review* for July, writes very appreciatively and with full information concerning the signal service which Lord Pauncefote rendered to his country when he was ambassador at Washington. Mr. Low is a very sensible man, who writes intelligently upon subjects upon which his prejudices are not inflamed, and all friends of Lord Pauncefote will be glad to read his well-weighed tribute to that great ambassador. How sensible Mr. Low is may be inferred from the fact that he says :—

Had Lord Pauncefote done nothing else than to be the instrument by which the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was accomplished, that single act ought to cause both countries to hold his memory in grateful affection.

Instead of quoting further from the sketch I think it would be better to follow Mr. Low's example and quote Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson's tribute to Lord Pauncefote in the *Boston Herald*.—

"It is easy to dismiss him as a tactful man, but he was much more than that; he was eminently wise and naturally kindly. It was the purpose of his Government, if it could, to promote friendship for itself on the part of the people and Government of the United States. It was Lord Pauncefote's mission to make that purpose effectual. He devoted himself to his task with absolute single-mindedness. Never a word or a deed of his betrayed anything but the sincerest friendship for the Republic. He made himself the friend of each succeeding President, and during his services here he has known and treated with four Presidents and eight Secretaries of State.

"Of all the diplomatic corps Pauncefote was the closest to every American administration during these fourteen years. This was natural, because the business relations between the United States and Great Britain were more numerous and more important than those between the United States and any other foreign country; but more than that, the British Minister always appeared to be, and, so far as his official acts are concerned, always was, the sympathetic friend of this Government. With him more than with any other Ambassador or Minister the American Government has been able to have confidences, confidences which were called forth by Lord Pauncefote's attitude and which, it is needless to say, were never betrayed.

"Lord Pauncefote will be remembered chiefly as the diplomat above all others who worked zealously during this time, not for the immediate advantage of his country, and not by devious methods for any gain whatever, but for the promotion of the joint interests of the two countries, for peace and friendship, and therefore for the good of mankind. Mr. Hay was right in saying that in his death we have lost a 'valued friend.' He might have added, the most useful friend who has ever come to us as the representative of a foreign Government."

Without exception the newspapers of all shades of opinion, without regard to politics or their like or dislike of England, united in paying the most glowing tribute to his abilities, his high character, and his great services to the country of his residence, as well as that of his birth. To him is generously accorded the credit of being one of the most powerful factors in establishing those close official and popular relations between the two countries which are in such marked contrast to those existing at the time of his appointment as Minister.

THE *Girl's Realm* for July has a paper on "Infants" at the Coronation—the youthful peers and peeresses who will be admitted to the Abbey. Some of these three-year and eight-year-old nobility will be among the most interesting if the smallest figures present. The enthronement of the Spanish King is described, and well illustrated by the *Sphere* correspondent.

## ARE THE GERMANS OUR FUTURE FOES?

NO, SAY THE KAISER AND HIS ADMIRALS.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE has been over to Germany. He went to Potsdam, and saw the Kaiser. Then from Potsdam he went to Kiel, for the purpose of inquiring into the rations on board German warships; but he has taken advantage of the opportunity afforded him to obtain from the highest authorities in the German Empire a statement of what they think about the relations, past, present, and future, of Germany and England. Mr. White, of course, is enthusiastic about the Kaiser. He says:—

A side-light is thrown on his character by a saying of Admiral de Reuter which is written in his Majesty's private cabin on board his flagship: "I prefer praise from none if I only do as my conscience tells me, and if I fulfil the orders entrusted to me as I ought to do."

Mr. White has always been so extremely bitter about the Jameson Raid that it is only natural he should find it easy to condone the Kaiser's telegram:—

The Kaiser's telegram was impulsive and unfriendly, but in cool blood most Englishmen will admit to-day that the Raid was more injurious to British reputation than anything that has happened since the Walcheren Expedition, and is, therefore, justly condemned by the friends of England. The Raid lowered German opinion of England. The Kaiser's telegram expressed the German view. It is now generally admitted that its despatch was a political mistake for Germany, especially as the reality of the Kaiser's personal friendliness for Britain is based on evidence too solid to impugn.

As for the fact that the Germans supported the Boers, the answer of the German Kaiser and his men is that "in 1864 Prussia and Austria were at war with Denmark. British sympathies with the Danes were then expressed as openly as German sympathies with the Boers are expressed to-day."

They admit that the German cartoonists have been somewhat pornographic in their attacks upon England, but the Germans have long memories, and they remember how *Punch* described them as brigands in the Danish War, and also various insults levelled at the German Emperor in 1896. Mr. White says:—

Inexplicable as it may seem to Englishmen, these reflections on the Kaiser are remembered by Germans of the highest culture and standing, and they are regarded to a certain extent as a set-off against the excesses of the German Press.

Besides, the Germans excuse themselves on the ground that their journalists are hired to abuse England. Mr. White says:—

From three separate sources—each of which is entitled to credence—I learn that the outlay of large sums of money on the Anglophobe Press of Europe is known to the German Government. This expenditure is undertaken with the object of bringing about a war between England and Germany. I express no opinion on this matter—but the authority and standing of two of my informants are such that personally I entertain no doubts as to the fact. The third is of the highest character. Each of the three separately was equally explicit as to the existence of this subterranean agency of subsidised ill-will in every country in Europe and in the United States of America. The effect of this malign influence cannot be precisely determined.

But Mr. White may tell this to the marines. What is much more to the point is the following remark:—

The fact is that the British Empire, however interesting to

Germany, does not occupy so much of its attention as is generally believed. Russia is a nearer neighbour, and on land a stronger Power. France, Austria, Turkey, Italy, and the United States necessarily engage the Emperor's attention.

Unfortunately Mr. White fails to convince his editor of the sincerity of the Kaiser. Mr. Maxse is a thorough-going Germanophobe, and declares that the evidence justifies the conclusion that the Kaiser is either the impotent friend or secret enemy of this country. If he regards England with such affection as Mr. White would suggest—

his Majesty is utterly impotent in his own community. Not only has this great Sovereign—for whose personal character and brilliant genius every Englishman has profound respect—been unable to exercise any influence over German public opinion, but *ex hypothesi*, he has lost complete control of the ordinary governmental machinery.

As for the alleged bribery of the German Press, Mr. Maxse declares:—

Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador in Washington, is organising the German American Press on anti-English lines, in a manner which excites considerable comment among the statesmen at Washington.

He also declares that a dead set has been made against Mr. George Saunders, the *Times* correspondent at Berlin, in order to drive him out of the country. He says:—

We have before us a copy of the *Kreis Zeitung* containing the extraordinary statement that at a recent reception given by the Secretary of State for the Interior, Count Posadowsky, Baron von Richthofen, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, turned to the correspondent in question, whom he thus harangued for the benefit of a circle of listeners: "No one has contributed more to the poisoning of public opinion in England against Germany than you. I have repeatedly told the British Ambassador that, with the influence of the *Times* in England and the echo of its articles in Germany, your warped and poisonous correspondence must be regarded as an evil for both countries."

This, it must be admitted, is rather hard upon Mr. Saunders, who is a level-headed Scotchman, and neither bitter nor poisonous. On the subject of the German Navy and the esteem in which its officers hold the British Navy, Mr. White has the following story to tell, which contrasts very much with the estimate which appears from a German pen in the *Contemporary Review* this month:—

As to the *raison d'être* of the German Fleet, it is held that the future of all the great nations is on the sea. When a nation has ceased to be able to take its own part on the sea that nation is decadent. Hence the German Navy is no more intended as a menace against Great Britain than against Japan, Russia, or France. It exists primarily to maintain an effective protection for the great sea-borne commerce of Germany, and also, I suspect, to take advantage of any opportunities that may arise for enlarging German influence. The rulers of Germany recognise the essential difference between the unity and organisation of the British Navy and the lack of those characteristics in our Army. Respect for the Lords of the Admiralty is increased by a visit to the German Navy.

The morale of the British Navy is the subject of German admiration. The shooting in the British Navy is looked on as fair, and though I did not learn what the exact figure of the German prize-firing was, I gathered that the English 33 per cent. of hits is not contemptible. German naval officers share with their rulers respect and admiration for the British Naval Service.

## A PLEA FOR A NATIONAL THEATRE.

BY WILLIAM ARCHER.

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER contributes to the *Monthly Review* for July an earnestly-written statement of the case for national theatres. By this he means that theatres should be created in every centre of population, which would not be conducted simply for the benefit of individuals but should be held in trust for the public at large by some representative body, which, directly or indirectly, should control it. As libraries, museums, and picture-galleries are public institutions, so the theatre, which ought to be one of the intellectual glories of the English-speaking race, must also be a public institution. The drama flourishes best in countries like Germany and France, which treat it as a public concern.

## THE COST OF THE MODERN THEATRE.

Mr. Archer points out that for any play to succeed it must attract at least 50,000 spectators in the course of three months. Plays that do this, succeed; plays that do not, fail. What chance, asks Mr. Archer, would there be of Mr. Meredith or Mr. Hardy being able to place a new novel before the world if they had to find fully 50,000 purchasers in the course of three months, incurring an initial outlay of from £1,000 to £3,000, and to publish a fresh edition every day at a cost of £100? The consequences of the theatre being run solely as a money-making institution is deplorable. Mr. Archer says:—

Can it be doubted, for instance, that "musical comedy," English and American, does more than ten thousand pulpits can undo to glorify and enforce the sporting, gambling, bar-haunting, champagne-drinking, flashy and dissolute ideal of life which dominates that class of production? Do we not see whole regiments of young men modelling themselves in dress, manners, vocabulary, and, as far as possible, in morals, upon this or that popular comedian whose leering inanities they regard as the last word of human wit?

## MR. ARCHER'S SUGGESTION.

This, indeed, is a canker of the commonwealth. In London, musical extravaganza has almost completely swamped the higher forms of drama. It is a political force, and draws the whole English-speaking world together in the bonds of racial vulgarity. Mr. Archer hopes that his idea will find practical expression in some pioneer city from the co-operation of private munificence with public intelligence. He says:—

Could there be an object of greater public utility than that of rendering the most fascinating and universally popular of the arts a source of intellectual and emotional, as well as of merely sensuous and sensational, pleasure?

The realisation is gradually spreading among us Anglo-Saxons that a well-ordered theatre stands high on the list of institutions indispensable to an enlightened community.

In Germany the ideal of the theatre as a public institution, not a private money-making machine, has always triumphed and pulled things together. The result is that the German theatre of to-day keeps the classics of German literature constantly before the people; treats Shakespeare far more intelligently than we do ourselves; and has produced an extraordinarily rich and varied contemporary drama, vying with that of France, and incomparably more important, in every point of view, than the contemporary drama of England and America.

I suggest, then, that the establishment of a Repertory Theatre, on the lines of the German city theatres, in every considerable town (say, of 150,000 inhabitants and upwards) in the English-speaking world, would be a magnificent national and racial investment, even if each theatre involved a considerable annual outlay.

Mr. Archer has made out his case. The question is now, Who is going to take it in hand and carry it out successfully?

## WHY SHOULD WE STARVE OUR BLUEJACKETS?

## A QUESTION FOR THE TREASURY.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE, whose indefatigable zeal on behalf of the men who man our fighting ships is beyond all praise, returns to the charge in the *National Review* for July. He has been over to Germany to investigate how German sailors are fed, and discovers that instead of starving their men as we do, "a sufficiency of well cooked, plain, good food equal to their necessities is given to the bluejackets in the German, American, and French navies."

But, it will be said, was not the whole subject inquired into? It was, and certain recommendations were made, which will not be carried out until some time next year. Mr. White says:—

The Committee were desired to inquire into the sufficiency of the present ration. The ration was pronounced insufficient. They were desired to inquire into the question of meal hours. It was recommended that there should be five recognised meal hours instead of three, as at present, and that the time allowed for these five meals should be three hours thirty-five minutes instead of two hours thirty minutes allowed for the three meals at present. Under the present system no food is served out by the State to the British bluejacket after 4.15 p.m. If he feels hungry between 4.45 p.m. and his cocoa-time next morning he is compelled to buy what he wants at the canteen and stint his wife or himself of other things.

In order to keep body and soul together our blue-jackets have got to patronise the canteen, and supplement their rations by an expenditure of the scanty pay which they ought to be able to save and send back to their wives. He says:—

The private outlay of the seaman, stoker, and marine is not less than 6d. a day, and it does not seem that this aspect of the problem has been taken into consideration by the Rations Committee. Surely every possible influence should be brought to bear on Parliament, and on public opinion, to increase the amount due from the country to the Navy for the levelling up and improving of its rations.

There are few readers who will not agree with Mr. White's practical conclusion:—

It is a national duty to mark the Coronation year by supporting the Lords of the Admiralty against the parsimony of the Exchequer. Why should our men not be allowed to smoke as freely as in the German Navy? As a Coronation boon the effect would be to popularise the service.

"MILITARY Manœuvres above the Clouds" is the startling title of a description in *Pearson's* of the training of the Swiss troops in their high mountain fastnesses. It is a very interesting account which Mr. Fitzgerald gives of the Alpine feats done not, as is customary, for the mere pleasure of the thing, but for the defence of one's country.

## THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

## SUGGESTIONS FROM AMERICA.

PROFESSOR H. MORSE STEPHENS, Professor of History at Cornell University and a graduate at Oxford, contributes to the *World's Work* for June a very valuable paper on the subject of Mr. Rhodes's will. He maintains that Mr. Rhodes's intention was to foster sentiment rather than learning. Mr. Stephens took his degree within a year or two of the graduation of Mr. Rhodes, and for the last eight years has been teaching in an American university. He says that the conditions on which the Rhodes scholars are to be selected indicate that his bounty is intended for boys straight from school, and not for mature men desiring an opportunity for post-graduate research. An older American would find the supervision to which Mr. Rhodes refers with approval extremely irksome. He would find the instruction given by college tutors of quite a different grade from that for which he was prepared. Therefore he presumes that the executors of Mr. Rhodes's will will try, first, to get picked students from American academies and endeavour to fix a limit of age for the Rhodes scholars. The distinctive characteristic of Oxford can only be fully appreciated by the young. It is that elusive influence which may be described as its atmosphere. The historical associations of the place unconsciously impress the story of the past upon the impressionable student in the present. Quite apart from the absorption of thought in a past history may be reckoned the advantage that Oxford gives by its residential system for social intercourse among young men of the same age. There is a greater intimacy of social life in Oxford than in any of the American colleges. The undergraduate life is intimate in all work and sport and society. A man cannot be left out in so comparatively small a number, for each man is an appreciable factor in Oxford college life. In the smaller colleges, which are not, perhaps, so very much larger than the Greek Letter fraternities in America, every member must take his part if the college is to hold its own. The tutorial system gives to every Oxford man the opportunity of being brought into close personal contact with an experienced teacher, who directs his work and watches over his career.

Mr. Stephens anticipates that the American students will introduce inter-collegiate baseball into Oxford athletics, and the liberality of the income to be paid to each Rhodes scholar will enable them to take every advantage of social and athletic intercourse. Mr. Stephens hopes that the executors will positively prohibit the Rhodes scholars from joining the class known as non-collegiate or unattached students, and also suggests that it should be regarded as a disgraceful thing if any Rhodes scholar saved money out of his allowance. Married students should be barred. Mr. Stephens again and again insists that it would be violating Mr. Rhodes's intention to allow

his benefaction to be used by mature men for post-graduate work. He says there will be no difficulty in arranging for the literary examination which Mr. Rhodes suggests as the first qualification. The system of examination pursued in many Congressional districts for nomination (for instance, West Point and Annapolis) could be adopted, but there would have to be some supervisory authority in the United States which should provide that no one should be selected who could not pass the ordinary Oxford examinations known as Smalls and Mods. It is more difficult to comply with the tests of the second, third, and fourth qualifications. Some degree of continuity of observation in school or college would have to be provided, for the observation of a candidate by his fellow-students and his head-master could not be safely based on the experience of a single year. It is profoundly to be hoped that pains will be taken to exclude politics utterly in the work of selection. The principals of high schools would be more likely to advise wisely than the presidents of colleges.

Mr. Stephens ridicules the idea that the American students would lose the sympathy with the land of their birth. He says the American boy of eighteen is very much more patriotic than his seniors, and the ebullient patriotism of the American students will probably much amaze their English compeers. He suggests that there should be an American Institute founded by the American Government at Oxford on the model of the Indian Institute, which should serve as a headquarters for the American Rhodes scholars, where they could read the American newspapers, keep in touch with American politics, and be saved from the inevitable home-sickness which they would otherwise feel. This institute might afford an opportunity for giving instruction to the Oxford students in American history and the meaning of American institutions. Courses of lectures might be delivered every year at the American Institute at Oxford by distinguished professors of law and by trained and experienced practical statesmen, which would bring about a better understanding of Federal Government. The task of framing regulations for the selection of students would be one of enormous difficulty; but Mr. Stephens thinks that no one could give more useful advice than President Roosevelt. The article as a whole is one which the executors will do well to read carefully and preserve for guidance.

THE *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, in an article on "The Americanisation of the World," remarks that to show the success of the Americans "all kinds of extraordinary illustrations" are used. The writer pounces at once on the Hamburg-American express boat *Deutschland* being put down to the credit of America. He also dissents from the conclusion that education—*Bildung*—has anything to do with American success; it is not necessary to success in business. Rather is their success due to the democratic idea.

# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

## REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALASIA.

THE April number presents as usual a valuable synopsis of Australasian facts and movements. Dr. Fitchett remarks on the vividness with which Mr. Seddon has impressed himself on the imagination of the Empire. His speech about the value of Maoris in South Africa is dismissed as "a somewhat bloodthirsty utterance which need not be taken too seriously." But Dr. Fitchett adds, "An Empire which counts Sikhs and Ghoorkas amongst its best fighting material might well find some use for Maoris."

The new electoral rolls for South Australia show a shrinkage in male voters and an increase in female voters. Men with a vote now number 76,767, the women with a vote 71,682. In urban districts the women outnumber the men.

The chronic recurrence of drought, combined with the enormous volume of water which pours from the Murray alone into the sea, has led to the proposal to "conserve the Murray waters by a gigantic weir below and a reservoir above Albury, and to use the waters thus intercepted and stored for irrigating purposes in Southern Riverina and Northern Victoria." Three Australian States are conferring on the scheme.

Attention is called elsewhere to the papers dealing with Australian extravagance. Mr. R. T. Barbour discusses the pending "Revolution in Arithmetic." The Commonwealth Committee recommend :—

I.—That the Commonwealth adopt a decimal system of coinage and money of account.

II.—That the basis of the currency be gold, and expressed in the existing British sovereign.

III.—That the following coins of the existing system be adopted :—The sovereign as 10 florins, or 1,000 cents; the half-sovereign as five florins, or 500 cents; the two-shilling piece as 1 florin, or 100 cents; the shilling as  $\frac{1}{2}$  florin, or 50 cents; and the sixpence as  $\frac{1}{4}$  florin, or 25 cents.

IV.—That a new coin of the value of 2-2-5d. of the existing currency be coined in some mixed metal and made current as 10 cents, or 1-10th of a florin.

V.—That bronze coins of the value of 1-1,000th, 1-500th, and 1-250th of the sovereign, or 1-100th, 1-50th, 1-25th of the florin, to be known as 1 cent, 2 cents and 4 cents respectively, be coined to take the place of the existing bronze coinage.

Mr. Barbour has other suggestions to make, but in the main commends the work of the committee.

Mr. A. C. McLaren sketches the new Australian Eleven and its prospects of success. He predicts and hopes for them a great record.

The May number severely castigates Mr. Barton for the "exasperating bungle" over Lord Hopetoun's salary. Lord Hopetoun has, it is said, spent in 1901 £39,000. His salary and allowance amount to £15,000. "The remaining £24,000, less the £10,000 specially granted, he must pay out of his own pocket." Dr. Fitchett proceeds :—

The loss of Lord Hopetoun is a real disaster to Australia. . . . A new Governor-General will be an anxious experiment. We are not in the least likely to get one who will consent to bear the financial loss which Lord Hopetoun finds intolerable.

A great experiment in combined Evangelism among the Churches is reported a great success. Dr. Fitchett takes occasion to institute a comparison which, remem-

bering the "godless" day schools of Australia, may be of value in our home controversies :—

Australia has, proportionately, more churches than any other country, the number being 6,013, or 210 churches to every 100,000 people. England has 144 churches to every 100,000; Russia only 55 to the same number. These facts are very significant. Australians in a single generation, and on the soil of a new continent, have built more churches in proportion to their numbers than England possesses as the legacy of, say, fifteen Christian centuries! Whatever Australia is, it is not a nation of atheists!

The papers on the Prohibition struggle in New Zealand claim separate notice.

## THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE principal features of the July number are educational and economic. A very interesting paper by Colonel S. E. Tillman is suggested by the Centenary of the Military Academy at West Point, and closes with a strong recommendation of rigorous German methods of training over the lighter English methods. Mr. Robert E. Lewis, secretary to the Y.M.C.A. at Shanghai, describes the system of modern colleges for China authorised by the Empress-Dowager. The influence of the missionaries is seen in every innovation which the Government now approves; but the requirement that ancestral rites be observed by every teacher bars out all Christians who are, thanks to missionary schools, the best educated of the Chinese. The writer objects to this stipulation as an infringement of the liberty of conscience promised by treaty.

A sketch of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the new president of Princeton, is given by Mr. Robert Bridges.

Mr. W. R. Draper contributes a most instructive account of the organisation of the harvesters in the great wheat regions, or, as he styles it, "Solving the Labour Problem of the Wheat Belts." David Blaine originated the idea of ascertaining and estimating, according to the farmers' reports on the rising crop, where and when and how many labourers would be required.

A general view of the coal strike is offered by Mr. Tabott Williams. He urges that what the anthracite coal industry really needs is "a reorganisation like that after the London dock strike of 1889, reducing the number of men but increasing the work for each." Rosamond D. Rhone gives a graphic description of the anthracite coal mines and mining.

"PERHAPS the last white men in the whole world to hear" of the death of Queen Victoria were, according to their own estimate, Major Austin and his companions, who journeyed "through the Soudan to Mombasa *via* Lake Rudolph." After a most thrilling succession of privations and dangers, which are recounted in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for June, and ought, when detailed in book form, to make one of the most entrancing stories of adventure, Major Austin reached Lake Baringo on August 2nd, having been cut off from all communication with the civilised world since January 14th, and only then—seven months after the event—learned that the Queen was dead. The horrors through which he passed may be inferred from the fact that he arrived with only fourteen out of his fifty-nine Soudanese escort.



*Photograph by]*

*[Histed, Baker Street, W.*

**DAVIDGE PAGE.**  
*(Editor of "Page's Magazine.")*



## PAGE'S MAGAZINE.

*Page's Magazine* is the title of a new magazine, both technical and popular, but more technical than popular, the first number of which appears in London on the 1st of July. Mr. Page, the editor and founder of the magazine, was for several years the English manager of *Cassier's Magazine*; but experience taught him that there was a good opening for an English magazine somewhat on the lines of *Cassier's*, but more exhaustive, more English, and more specially adapted to the home market. The first number of the magazine, which is published at Clun House, Surrey Street, at 1s. net, is very handsome in appearance, excellently printed upon good paper, which enables justice to be done to the immense number of blocks. It is the only English magazine which will compare, for the number and excellence of its illustrations, with the *World's Work*, an English edition of which, by-the-bye, is shortly to appear under English editorship in London. *Page's Magazine*, unlike the *World's Work*, aims at being indispensable for those who are actually engaged in engineering, electricity, shipbuilding, mining, and the iron and steel industries. The cover, a reduced copy of which I reproduce here, is emblematical of the industry with which the magazine is specially concerned. The number opens with a picture of the launch of the first British submarine at Barrow. It looks like a great whale leaping out of the sea. This is followed up by monthly notes of naval progress in construction and armament, which is illustrated with views of French, German, Japanese, and British and American battle-ships. *Page's Magazine* bears in many of its features a resemblance to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, from which most of the serious magazines recently founded have borrowed many ideas. The "Progress of the World," for instance, appears in a monthly *résumé* which covers a very wide range. There are two character sketches — Mr. James Swinburne, the President of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a short life-sketch of the notorious Mr. Yerkes, with a portrait. The "Reviews Reviewed" department is divided into sections, one of notable British papers of the month, while the leading Continental

papers for the month bring the magazine to a close. In addition to these features, which will appear in every number, the first number devotes about seventy pages to articles dealing with special subjects. Mr. Benjamin Taylor, for instance, writes an illustrated paper upon the Glasgow Electric Tramways. Mr. B. H. Thwaite surveys the iron and steel manufactures of the world for the special edification of the British manufacturer, and Mr. E. E. Matheson contributes a paper on "Hints on Advertising," with an illustrated diagram, which will send most advertising agents into fits. More technical articles are those of Mr. Edgar Smart, of Johannesburg, on "Developments in Cyanide Practice," Mr. Joseph

Horner upon "Milling Machines," Mr. C. W. Hill upon the best method of ascertaining prime cost, and Mr. D. N. Dunlop on "Business System and Organisation." There is also an anonymous paper on "Workshop Practice," which is a *résumé* of machine tools, cranes, and foundry matters for the month. Altogether, the magazine seems admirably adapted for the public to which it appeals. Although essentially an English production, it has the advantage of American ideas and methods, and, judging from the number of advertising pages in the first number, it starts with every prospect of success. *Apropos* of advertising, it is necessary to note one development. The advertising manager announces that in order to induce the advertiser to give *Page's Magazine* a full trial and to make his own pages attrac-

tive he is willing, for the next month or so, to place the services of "Our Art Department freely at your disposal" for drawing up designs and submitting sketches for approval.

BIRTHDAY Drawing Rooms, says Mrs. Tooley in the *Woman at Home*, were a fashionable institution of Queen Anne's reign; and it was considered polite for all attending to wear new clothes. In those days we were much less extravagant. If there was popular discontent with guests, courtiers signified it by appearing in old clothes; and one birthday Drawing Room of George III. must have been a very shabby affair, for so mortified were the people at the loss of the American Colonies that they all wore their old clothes.



## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* is hardly up to the average. It contains one good article upon the Kaiser's fleet, which is quoted elsewhere.

## THE SUSPENSION OF THE CAPE CONSTITUTION.

The first thirteen pages of the number are wasted in the publication of two papers by Cape Colonists demanding the suspension of the Cape Constitution. It may be said, indeed, that they are not wasted, inasmuch as the articles show the kind of argument which is held to be good enough to justify the Imperial Government in breaking the solemn promise of its High Commissioner, and offending Colonial sentiment throughout the Empire by superseding free government and setting on one side Parliamentary institutions. True liberty, says one of the writers—Mr. Wilmot—can alone be secured by a just, firm interregnum with a large nominee Council, to be followed whenever wise and possible by representative institutions suitable to the people and country. That is the usual formula of the despot. Fortunately there is not a ghost of a chance that Ministers will introduce any such suspensory Bill into the Imperial Parliament.

## HOW TO PUT DOWN HOOLIGANISM.

Sir Robert Anderson maintains that magistrates should be empowered to deal with any lad between sixteen and twenty-one who habitually frequents the streets and highways and has no visible means of subsistence. By dealing with them he means that they should be sent to training-ships. The most interesting thing in his paper is the statement which he makes as to the estimate of some American friends of his as to the number of murders which they expected would take place every year in London. After much discussion they fixed an average of about 200. In reality the average number is about 18.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Mr. Benjamin Taylor writes a somewhat cheerful article upon this subject, maintaining that if British ship-owners, shipbuilders, and railway companies wake up and brace themselves for the struggle they have nothing to fear. He would pass a simple resolution through the House of Commons forbidding the sale or transfer by any firm of vessels which it is desirable to keep on the British register for possible use in war, and pass a short Act re-imposing the old Navigation Laws, which would close our register and our coasting trade to foreign-built vessels. He also suggests that countervailing subsidies should be paid, and in other ways he would abandon the theory that the British shipowner is the natural enemy of mankind.

## THE DEMAND FOR A WHITE AUSTRALIA.

The Government Resident on Thursday Island, the pearl-fishing station in the north of Australia, gives some interesting particulars as to the influence likely to be exerted by Asia on Australia. He admits that we could not work the pearl-fields without Asiatics, but at the same time he is a passionate advocate of a white Australia. This, he says, is the opinion not of the Labour Party alone, but it is the determination of nine-tenths of the present people of Australia. The Southern Australian States will never consent, come what may, to the systematic introduction of coloured labour into Northern Australia.

## OUR UNEDUCATED OFFICERS.

Major-General Frank Russell declares that he thinks the great war now brought to a close will be noted in

history as having brought about an entire revolution in the education and training of the officers of the British Army. The report of the Committee is a startling and a remarkable document. He examines its recommendations in detail, approving of them in the main, and concludes his paper by calling attention to the striking phenomenon that, although the Committee examined no fewer than seventy-two witnesses, some of them more than once and many of them at great length, they never asked Lord Wolseley to attend and give them the benefit of his advice and unrivalled experience. The unaccountable omission detracts very much from the value of the report as a whole.

## PROPHECIES OF DISRAELI.

Mr. Walter Sichel claims that no one ever showed greater prescience as to the future of our country than Disraeli. He quotes many passages from his speeches in proof of this; among others as far back as 1856 he pointed out that American expansion so far from being injurious to England contributed to the wealth of England more than it increased the power of the United States. In 1872 he made the following statement as to the conditions upon which, in his opinion, self-government should have been conceded to the Colonies. The passage is a remarkable one and well worth quoting:—

It ought to have been accompanied by an *Imperial tariff*, by securities for the people of England for the enjoyment of the unappropriated lands which belonged to the sovereign as their trustee, and by a military code which should have precisely defined the means and the responsibilities by which the Colonies should be defended, and by which, if necessary, this country should call for aid from the Colonies themselves. It ought further to have been accompanied by the institution of some representative Council in the Metropolis, which would have brought the Colonies into constant and continuous relations with the Home Government.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. W. H. Mallock wastes several pages in order to prove that there is something in Mrs. Gallup, although Mrs. Gallup herself has not been able to do justice to it. Mr. W. H. Ford comes to the rescue of the Censor of Plays, and maintains that one scene at least in "Monna Vanna" is quite inadmissible on the English stage. Lord Egerton of Tatton summarises the Report of the Royal Commission on the Port of London, which is summarised elsewhere. The late Chief Justice of Hyderabad writes on "The Islamic Libraries," and Mrs. Aria discourses on the practice of going to the play in order to display your dresses and meet your friends. Miss G. E. Troutbeck, in an article entitled "A Forerunner of St. Francis of Assisi," revives the almost forgotten memory of Abbot Joachim of Flora, who was born in Calabria in the year 1132.

A CHARMING sketch, entitled "In Burma with the Viceroy," is contributed to *Scribner* by Mrs. Everard Cotes. With rare picturesqueness the lady makes the reader fairly see the quaint pagantry which welcomed Lord and Lady Curzon to Mandalay. She quotes this hymn of the Burman maidens, jewelled and exquisite, swaying and dancing as they sang:—

Respectfully we bow down before Your Excellencies!  
At Your Excellencies' feet we bow down.  
Gladly we dance before Your Excellencies!  
Your Excellencies arrive from London,  
Which is printed in gold upon the map!  
Your Excellencies' glory is like the rising sun.  
Gracefully we dance and gladly.  
No one can dance as we.  
Your Excellencies have eight kinds of armies.  
Let other nations take care!

## THE EMPIRE REVIEW.

In the *Empire Review* for July for the most important articles, on the Colonial Conference, are separately noticed.

Almost last of all is an article on "The Young Maori Party," by Mr. O. T. J. Alpers, of Christchurch, N.Z., which is far and away the best written and most informing paper on the Maoris that has ever come under my notice in any magazine. Much nonsense has been written on this subject, but those who wish to know the difficulties of the Government in dealing with the Maoris, and the labours undertaken on their behalf by the most highly educated members of their race, will find here a most excellent account. In the past five years, thanks to wise legislation, largely due to the efforts of the Young Maori Party, the natives have increased from 39,854 (1896) to 42,851 (1901).

Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, late tutor to H.H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, contributes a sketch of this long-named personage, who is only twenty-five years old, and absolute ruler over a territory about the size of Scotland, and yielding an annual revenue of a million sterling. Young as he is he has impressed his individuality on everything he has touched. His ruling passion is the army, and no trouble is too great for him to take for it.

Major-General Collen pleads for much greater use being made of India in Imperial defence and in transport.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts writes about "The Hackney," with special reference to its use in the Army. A Staff Officer contributes a most admiring appreciation of Lord Kitchener. Mr. C. Lyon discusses the new French Ministry. There is also an editorial review of Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace's "The Web of Empire," which Mr. Cooke greatly admires.

## BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

*Blackwood's Magazine* for July contains another instalment of the instructive articles, "On the Heels of De Wet." The writer thinks that whether or not De Wet was the best of the Boer generals, he certainly owed a great deal to good luck. The culpable stupidity of his pursuers often saved him, and even when surrounded by the best leaders and best men, chance has stood by him. Luck, however, generally seemed to have come in the form of what the writer calls "effete British leaders." There is a very interesting anonymous article on "Celestial Photography," in which the writer points out the uses and drawbacks of photography as used in astronomy. The writer says that even with perfect clockwork, human supervision is necessary in photographing the sky, as owing to changes in the atmosphere the stars change their positions by refraction. As they sink towards the horizon the refraction increases. Photography is not very useful when fine detail is wanted, as on all but two or three nights of the year the star-image dances and quivers in the telescope, and the sensitised plate reproduces its aberrations. Photography is especially valuable in the work of measurement, which the writer insists is a much more important work than mere searching for new celestial objects. One of the great drawbacks of photography is that owing to the coarseness of the silver particles the pictures will only bear a small magnification—some twenty diameters—after which it begins to show single grains. Also the plate is too faithful, and records everything whether wanted or not. It is in observing very faint sources of light that photography is supreme. The Lick telescope, when used in combination with photography, discovered some 120,000 new nebulae, where only 6,000 had been discovered by using the telescope alone.

## THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

ONE of the most interesting articles in the *Monthly Review* is Mr. Arthur Morrison's illustrated paper on "The Painters of Japan." The editor, in his opening paper on "Trade and the New World," recommends the adoption of a policy partly protective and partly aggressive, but he admits that for preliminary work necessary to lay the foundations of his policy it would be futile to look either to the Government now in power or to any alternative Government at present conceivable. It is therefore hardly worth discussing from the point of view of practical politics. Mr. Worsfold continues his defence of Sir Charles Warren, dealing with the much-disputed question as to who was responsible for the disaster at Spion Kop. Mr. J. H. Rose's paper, entitled "Our Anti-National Party in the Great War," is written from the point of view of a man who thinks that the more completely British foreign policy is examined in the light of contemporary records the better it comes out. He quotes Dr. Gardiner as agreeing with him in this matter, for, said the eminent historian, "It always does; it always does." Dr. Gardiner was not speaking about the Boer War, and if some future Dr. Gardiner had to pronounce an opinion he would probably make that war an exception. Mr. W. B. Yeats contributes an Irish poem which deals with the fate of two lovers, Baile and Aillinn. The Master of Love, wishing them to be happy in his own land among the dead, told to each the story of the other's death, so that their hearts were broken and they died. There is a curious article entitled "Si Jeunesse Voulait," by Mrs. Hugh Bell, a sermonette to young people on the conduct of life. I have dealt at length elsewhere with other papers.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for July contains an important article by Mr. Arnold White upon "The Food of the Lower Deck—and a Message from Kiel," which is noticed elsewhere, and a very interesting article, Sir Horace Rumbold's "Recollections of a Diplomatist," full of good stories about such well-known men as Sir Robert Morier, Sir Harry Elliot, Sir Hamilton Seymour, and less great names in the British diplomatic service. Mr. H. W. Wilson describes the peace of South Africa as "a glorious peace." Captain Mahan contributes some "Considerations Governing the Disposition of Navies," and Admiral Fremantle discourses upon "Mercantile Cruisers and Commerce Protection." Mr. Whitmore, M.P., writes pleasantly and genially concerning the recently-acquired London parks, such as Clissold Park, and Waterlow, Brockwell, and Ravenscourt Parks, which are old-fashioned suburban gardens rather than city parks.

Mr. W. J. Courthope makes the following suggestion as to the first step being taken towards Imperial Federation:—

What would be the objection to having a representative of each Colonial Government for the time being as a member of a permanent Council? The Council must necessarily be composed of the Executive Powers in each part of the Empire, but the principle of representation would be duly observed, and it would seem easy to make a body so composed part of the Constitution by converting it into a Committee of the Privy Council. As the Council would in itself, to begin with, have neither executive nor legislative functions, there could be no fear of the Federal authority attempting to enforce obedience to the central will upon any reluctant member of the voluntary association.

## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Walter Lennard reviews Mr. Iwan-Müller's book on Lord Milner from the point of view of an extreme partisan of the Milner-Müller policy. He even carries this bias to the extent of declaring that the pro-Boers must admit the earnest desire of Lord Milner for success at the Bloemfontein Conference. He admits, however, that there was not a loyalist in British South Africa who did not utter a sigh of relief when the news was published that the Conference had come to nothing. Is it not, then, somewhat difficult to believe that the supreme loyalist in South Africa was so entirely out of sympathy with the universal wish of all his fellow-loyalists as not to use his position to deliver them from their haunting dread?

## DUMAS THE ELDER.

Mr. Francis Gribble gives a very vivid and picturesque account of Alexandre Dumas. He says:—

One may speak of him, for instance, as a dissolute Sir Walter Scott, a magnified non-natural George Augustus Sala, a literary Baron Grant, a Henri Mürger with a talent for getting on; but the analogies do not help one very far. Dumas was all these things, but he was a good many other things as well. His life is a real drama which loses none of its significance through the lapse of time. Here, at least, we have the true story of a Titanic conflict. On the one hand we have the man of genius proudly defying all the conventional decencies of the social order, and trusting to genius, unsupported by any force of character, to pull him through; on the other hand we have the patient, untiring social forces biding their time and taking their terrible revenge. The collapse has been compared to the breaking up of an empire; and the story is like the story of Napoleon, transferred to the field of literary and social life.

## MAGERSFONTEIN.

Mr. Perceval Landon tells the story of the defeat of the Highlanders at Magersfontein, putting forward for the first time the unexampled series of mishaps which led to their destruction. The first mishap was the overcharged electricity of the atmosphere, which found expression as soon as the march began in a tremendous thunderstorm which affected the nerves of every man in the force. The brigade, from Wauchope downward, started with a premonition of defeat. When, drenched to the skin, the Black Watch tore themselves through clinging thorns and sinewy branches by main force, a continuous cataclysm of magazine fire smote them down. When they recoiled, shattered beneath the sudden blow, the quick African dawn rose full upon the scene of failure, enabling the Boers to take aim. At that moment of confusion the brigade found themselves practically without officers, for the new kit in which the officers were dressed rendered them undistinguishable from their men. On this leaderless force lying prone on the veldt the sun arose in a cloudless sky, and the thermometers registered 108 in the shade. A misunderstood operation, ordered by Colonel Hughes-Hallett, was taken as a signal for a general retirement, and the brigade—shaken, broken, decimated—retreated over the coverless zone swept by the Boer fire.

## THE PROSPECT IN TURKEY.

A writer calling himself A. Rustem Bey de Bilinski declares that Abdul Hamid has made his unfortunate Empire a veritable hell on earth, and this he has done of resolute purpose, displaying great genius in the systematic efforts in which he has struck poison into every branch of national activity. Believing that prosperity would lead to discontent he pursues a policy of devastation and desolation. His precautions against assassination are

complete. The Young Turks are powerless for some years to come, the Christian races will not rise, and, therefore, as long as Abdul Hamid reigns there is not much prospect that the Eastern Question will be raised. If, however, he were to die the dogs of war would be unloosed, and a general conflagration might ensue. If his successor adopted a policy of reform and progress Great Britain might come to the rescue, and the Sultan might make himself the centre of a confederation of which his former Christian subjects, now completely enfranchised, would form the outer circle and join hands to resist Europe.

## SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

Mr. W. H. Mallock gives us the fourth instalment of his papers on "Science and Religion at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century." This leads him to the following conclusion:—

Science, then, in the principles from which it starts, and in the conclusion to which it leads, is essentially non-religious. It not only fails to support the essential doctrines of religion, but, as is every day becoming more apparent, it excludes them. If, then, we accept, as all reasonable people do accept, the facts which science teaches, are we, as reasonable people, bound to reject religion? I shall show in the next article that we are not and why we are not.

## THE EXPLOITATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The way in which some people would propose to exploit the Transvaal and the Orange Free State in order to create openings for English young men of ambition is curiously but unintentionally illustrated by the writer who signs himself "Africanus" in his paper on the "Administration of Local Justice in the Transvaal." It may have been thought that if we intended to act upon our principles, we would entrust the administration of justice in the new Colonies to the people who dwell in them. Not at all, says "Africanus." Local justice must be administered by special magistrates who have to be sent out from this country. The appointments of resident magistrates are to be thrown open to the competition of all Englishmen. And by this means he hopes that a continual stream of young and able Englishmen will be attracted into the country and disseminated by degrees over the whole of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. Any method more admirably calculated to lose the confidence of the inhabitants of these Colonies could hardly be imagined. Fortunately both British and Dutch Colonial born are quite capable of defending themselves against this incursion of young and able Englishmen. Just imagine trying such a system upon either Canada or Australia!

## OTHER ARTICLES.

The *Review* contains a eulogistic paper by Mr. Laurence Alma-Tadema upon "Monna Vanna," Maeterlinck's play, upon which the censor has laid his interdict in London. Mr. Charles Marriott writes a very clever but somewhat painful story of the Judgment of Paris. It is a tale of a poet married to a domesticated wife, who went off with another woman who sympathised with him intellectually, and then was false to both with a servant-girl.

The *Quiver* for July has an article describing "Royal Wards in Hospitals," which shows how greatly the chief London hospitals are indebted to the liberality of the Royal family. "The Straits of Central London," by D. L. Woolmer, gives a realistic picture of the life of the poor in the side streets, courts, and blind alleys off the Strand and Holborn, and in West and East Central London in general.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* for June is a fairly good number. I have mentioned elsewhere M. Santos-Dumont's paper on his flying machines, Professor Shaler's article on volcanoes, Lady Jeune's "New Influence on the British Throne," and Mr. Whelpley's "America's Control of England's Food Supply."

## STRIKES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. C. D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labour, gives some interesting statistics of American strikes. In the twenty years, 1881-1900, there were 22,793 strikes, involving 117,509 establishments and 6,105,694 employés, who lost 257,863,478 dollars in wages. The loss of the employers was 122,731,121 dollars. The average duration of the strikes was 23·8 days; 50·77 per cent. succeeded, 13·04 succeeded partly, and 36·19 failed. In the same period there were 1,005 lock-outs, with an average duration of 97·1 days. Of these 50·79 succeeded, 6·28 succeeded partly, and 42·93 failed. The largest number of strikes were for increase of wages, such strikes forming 28·70 per cent. of the whole. There was an almost equal demand for increase of wages and reduction of hours and for reduction of hours merely. The most successful kind of strike seems to have been for reduction of hours, and against the task system, of such strikes 100 per cent. succeeding.

## HOW TO CURB THE TRUSTS.

Mr. Henry Michelsen has a paper under this title, his scheme being the nationalisation of railways. He gives a long list of the injury to trade and free competition which results from the policy of the railway companies. The development of many States is retarded because the railway companies find it more profitable to bring manufactured articles into undeveloped countries from afar than to permit the building up of industries which would only yield local rates. The reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission abound with admissions that combinations for the undue enhancement of the value of products are made possible only by the transportation system of the United States. The price of meat is fixed by half a dozen monopolists. Each pound of meat has risen in value from three to five cents, while the net earnings of the meat trust in 1901 amounted to 100,000,000 dollars more than in 1900.

## THE EFFECT OF A MALE SOVEREIGN.

Lady Jeune contributes a short article to the *North American Review*, entitled "The New Influence on the British Throne." It has not much point, but what point it has is expressed in the following sentence:—"The sovereign influence of woman gave in the Victorian Era a somewhat undue influence to the spirit of humanitarianism. But we may look for changes in endless directions as the result of the reign of a King. There is no doubt that there will be a more masculine atmosphere, a more hardy tone of thought and mind. The tenderness, the softness, the humanitarianism of the past will gradually disappear, and the harder and stronger characteristics of Englishmen will come to the front." From which it may be inferred that Lady Jeune expects that we are going to be more barbarous and more brutal than we were in the last century.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Lincoln Springfield writes on "The Tobacco War in Great Britain"; M. Gaston Descamps on "America and France"; Dr. Adolph Wagner on "The Public Debt of the German Empire," and Mr. Gustav Kobbé on "Richard Strauss and his Music."

## THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE *World's Work*, which continues to maintain its high standard of literary excellence, is rather too much illustrated. The article, for instance, upon the future of American shipping is somewhat difficult to read because the letterpress forms a kind of shallow, meandering rivulet, which trickles round a series of pictures—very pretty pictures, very well printed; but the picture-book element is a little bit overdone nowadays.

There is an extremely interesting paper in the current number in which a great peach-grower tells the story of his early struggles and ultimate success. A discovery that it is much warmer on the top of hills than in the valleys enabled him to plant peach orchards in elevated localities, where the blossom passed unscathed through frosts which destroyed all the fruit on the lower levels. He says that women, with quicker and defter fingers, and more natural honesty than men, make the best graders and packers. Another very interesting fact which he mentions is that in the Southern plantations music is regarded as one of the necessities of a profitable business. A good string band of six pieces plays every afternoon from two o'clock till dark, and the result is an increased output of 30 per cent. in the work of the negroes.

There is an excellent article with a good portrait of Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, whose recent papers in *Scribner's Magazine* on American business in Europe have attracted such widespread attention. Another good paper is by Chalmers Roberts upon "London as It Now Is." It is an appreciative sketch of the greatest metropolis in the world, just before it has to be changed into a city with modern conveniences. Its serious dinginess strikes to the very heart of the Anglo-Saxon.

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for July is a fairly good number. I have dealt elsewhere with M. Yves Guyot's paper "England and Protection," with the two other articles which treat of the Imperial trade question, and with Mr. Ernst Teja Meyer's ferocious attack upon the British Navy.

## AGAINST NATURAL SELECTION.

Mr. J. B. Johnston contributes a very detailed and interesting summary of the evidence against the theory of natural selection. Geological and palæontological evidence, he says, is every day tending to weaken the Darwinian theory. The earth is now proved to be not so old as was believed, and the enormous periods of time demanded by pure natural selectionists can no longer be granted. Recent discoveries have brought to light many animals in the oldest strata which were quite as highly developed as their posterity in new strata. Mr. Johnston gives a list of such cases, and concludes that while natural selection has played some part in the development of life, it is the part of the eliminator much more than that of the creator. Palæontology furnishes a vast body of proof that a type appears perfect, or almost perfect, from the first, or at least the type's acme is reached very early in its history.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Colonel Maude writes upon "The Education of Officers." There is a paper by Mr. G. H. Powell on "The Mind of America." Miss Hannah Lynch has one of her brilliantly-worded articles upon "Rebel Catalonia." There is also a paper on the somewhat unprofitable subject of "Immortality" by Emma Marie Caillard.

## THE FORUM.

THE June number of the *Forum* announces an important change in the future constitution of the review. Beginning with the July number, the *Forum* will henceforth be published quarterly, as a review of the world's events in every field. The review will be conducted in departments each of which will be in charge of a specialist. In the June number there are few articles of special interest. I have noticed elsewhere Mr. T. Iyenaga's paper on "Japan's Mission in the Far East."

## THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

Professor Felix Adler contributes a paper of severe condemnation upon America's action in the Philippines. He asks himself two questions :—(1) Is it treason to condemn a war waged by our country? and (2) are civilised nations justified in adopting uncivilised methods of warfare? Both questions he answers in the negative. He gives a shocking account of the savageries confessed to by American officers; but what is more interesting points out features in the Philippine war which bear the closest resemblance to our experience in South Africa. The Americans were deluded, as we were, into believing lies about the war, such as that it was the personal ambition of Aguinaldo which prolonged it, that it was due to the ambitions of the Tagalog oligarchy, etc., etc., all of which have been shown to be false, for Aguinaldo is captured but the war goes on, and the Visayans are as stubborn in their resistance to America as the Tagalogs. "It is the awakened consciousness of a nation which opposes us," says Professor Adler.

## AT A CONSTANTINOPLE BOOKSHOP.

Mr. H. O. Dwight publishes an interesting paper describing his experiences as a book-hunter in Constantinople. He mentions several curious facts as to Turkish bookselling customs. A bookseller will not sell a copy of the Koran, that being a sin, and if you ask him the price will become angry. But if you ask him to give you a copy of the sacred book he will assent, adding that he will do so if you make him a present of a certain number of dollars :—

As for the books which compose those slovenly piles on the grimy shelves of this wise man of the East, they represent all departments of literature. Works on theology, the holy law of Islam, and philosophy abound, as a matter of course, since religion is the chief concern of the Asiatic. A long series of histories contains a record of the deeds of all the Sultans of the Ottoman dynasty. Travel attracts Turkish writers as it does those of the West, and Europe knows Evlia the Turkish Münchhausen. Biographies of saints and heroes, the terms being interchangeable among Muslims, fill a large space. Some six hundred Turkish poets have left their visions and their fancies as a heritage to their nation. Scientific works are numerous, and those treating of mathematics have some value. Stories are few, although some specimens of fiction with a moral purpose, and in the style of the "Arabian Nights," are found among the older Turkish authors.

## THE AMERICAN "HOBO."

Mr. C. E. Adams describes the habits of the "Hobo"—half workman, half vagabond. The Hobos are an illiterate class who work intermittently, and have no domicile. Large numbers are employed in railway pioneer work, and are hired upon conditions quite different from those of ordinary labour. The employer generally feeds his men and supplies them with tents. The Hobos do not stick to their work, but out of one hundred one-quarter will leave every twenty-four hours. So unreliable, indeed, is this class of labour that the "identification" tickets carried by the men generally have printed across them "Don't come to the dépôt

drunk!" When labour is scarce competition becomes so keen that when the Hobos arrive in a new district they are, drunk or sober, "seized bodily and loaded in waggons, men and blankets indiscriminately, and hustled off to the various camps." This disregard of the rights of the contractor to whom the men are shipped is called "body-snatching."

## OTHER ARTICLES.

There are several articles of American interest, and a paper by Mr. A. G. Robinson on "America's Legacy to the Cuban Republic," which legacy Mr. Robinson says is a mixture of good and ill. The economic condition of Cuba is very bad at present. Professor Moritz Levi deals with Victor Hugo as a novelist.

## THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* for July contains a very instructive paper by Mr. Hubert Reade entitled "Empire as Made in Germany." It was written before Peace was signed in South Africa, Mr. Reade's purpose being to show the careful and moderate methods of Bismarck in founding the German Empire as contrasted with the high-flying pretences of our own Imperialists. Bismarck succeeded in roping in the German States into the new Empire owing to his moderation and his care to save their *amour propre*. He knew how fatal it would be to Prussia to have subordinate to it a large body of citizens hankering after a vanished past. A tactless statesman would in 1866 have annexed Bohemia, and have filled the palaces of Vienna with kings in exile, making the Prussian flag the emblem of subjection. But Bismarck was extremely moderate; in the art of saving appearances he could have given lessons to the Dowager-Empress of China. In the constitution of the German Empire he was equally careful, keeping up the fiction of independence everywhere. The South German States closed the war with France by separate Treaties of Peace; the Federal States were all to be represented by special envoys at the King's Coronation. In short, Bismarck recognised the superiority of diplomacy over edicts in settling international questions, and built up the German Empire with treaties, not with proclamations. If Bismarck had been English Prime Minister he would not have refused to treat with President Kruger. He would not have troubled, so long as every Boer was effectively subject to England, to force upon him the recognition of this subjection at every turn. It would have mattered little, while Transvaal and Free State representatives sat in the Federal Parliament of South Africa, whether these States, like the Hanseatic cities, were officially styled republics. He would not have lost a kingdom for the colour of an emblem.

Mr. J. G. Godard continues his paper on "Imperialism : Its Spirit and Tendencies." There is an article on the Indian Famine Commission.

In the *Woman at Home* for July Mrs. Tooley's description of Courts and Drawing Rooms is particularly interesting. In quite early days queens, as well as kings, held *levées* during their morning toilet. Queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I., for instance, sat beneath an oriel window while her women tired her head, and received "ladies qualified to be presented to her." This is the germ of the modern Drawing Room. Queen Anne received in very much the same way, but gentlemen as well as ladies were admitted—witness Dean Swift. Queen Caroline was the last Sovereign to hold these informal *levées*.



## THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

THE *Pall Mall Magazine* for July is full of interest. The articles on "Animal Messmates and Confederates," and on "How Londoners will get about in the Twentieth Century," are separately noticed.

## M. RODIN AT HOME.

Mr. Alder Anderson describes a visit which he paid to M. Rodin, in his somewhat inaccessible house on a steep hill at Meudon, in the lovely Seine valley. Of M. Rodin, he says he is a brisk, alert personality, greybearded, neither too thin nor too stout, with "bright, searching, candid grey eyes," and apparently splendid health. Wealth has hardly modified his simple habits of life. "Physical health and freedom from debt he has always esteemed the only two essential elements of happiness. Even at the moments when things have looked their blackest . . . he has never owed any man a penny." Rodin's house is a statue gallery. As to his ideas, Mr. Anderson says he is most unreserved—to a sympathetic listener. "Beauty," Rodin believes, "is everywhere; in the most insignificant object that lives, not in any arbitrary ideal." At many of his sketches you almost shudder with horror, so remote are they from what has hitherto been thought possible.

## A REVOLUTION IN RAILWAY SIGNALLING.

This is the subject of Mr. H. G. Ascher's paper, explaining the modern system of electro-pneumatic auto-signalling. The article does not lend itself well to summarisation; but the chief results of the revolution are the reduction of physical labour—that one can do the work of three—and greater safety. In Boston (U.S.A.), where 4,000 trains pass in twenty-four hours, one electro-pneumatic box with 127 handles, and managed by one signalman at a time, can do the whole work.

## THE FORECASTING OF VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

Sir Archibald Geikie, in discussing the recent eruptions in the West Indies, says that this calamity might have been foreseen, and may very well recur, the islands being part of one great volcanic system, and forming the highest crest of a vast submarine ridge between two oceanic abysses. The chief lesson we should learn from the catastrophe of May last is that, "had there been any competent observer on the flanks of Mont Pelée, it is possible that, though St. Pierre would none the less have been destroyed, its population might to a large extent have been saved." And therefore he urges that the observatories of St. Vincent and Martinique should have self-registering seismometers for detecting the movements of the earth's crust, and be trained to recognise the symptoms of danger. The Italians have long had such an observatory on Vesuvius.

## MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

*Macmillan's Magazine* for July contains little calling for special notice.

## PURITAN INFLUENCE ON AMERICAN LITERATURE.

Mr. H. S. Clapham, discussing this subject, thus sums up the results of Puritan influence on American literature :—

One is a certain moral cleanness which distinguishes the works of American writers over those of every other nation, and stands out in marked contrast to much of the literature of England, and still more of that of the Continent. But, on the other hand, Puritanism has much to answer for. To its influence can be traced many of the defects that are observable in American literature. In that literature in general there is little that is rich or rare, too much that is commonplace and simple. Cold

Calvinism has chilled the imagination, and it is only where the warmer blood of the South has had play, as in Poe or Lanier, that a more generous colour has been given to the work.

Dignity, perhaps, has been gained, clearness of diction too, and purity of thought, but the fire that purified is dead and the cold greyness of the ashes is all that remains. One cannot undertake a study of the literature of America without some longing for a greater warmth, brighter colour, a more fervid imagination.

## EDUCATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Rev. Wm. Greswell, in a not very charitable article on this subject, says :—

One great lesson we should learn from what has already passed in South Africa, and it is that public instruction should be given in the English language only, and that English should eventually become the sole official language of our new South African Empire. About this cardinal point our statesmen should be absolutely firm and decided.

## THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE *Cosmopolitan* for June has no article of special interest. That on "American Captains of Industry" is separately noticed.

Mr. T. C. Crawford, in one of the best of the Coronation articles, makes the doubtfully true remark that "a man of the King's great social tact will have a greater influence upon public affairs than had the late Queen."

"The Fascination of Fast Motion" is an article by some one very much under it, illustrated with giddy pictures of bicyclists shooting chutes and looping loops, automotors, and every form of dangerous rapid motion, even to tobogganning.

Isabel McDougall writes of the Russian artist Verestchagin in the Philippines, which he visited during the war. The Americans, she says, have fared better at his hands than any other nations. The worst that he has shown was the suffering and endurance.

Another paper, on "Modern Bread-making," describes one of the enormous American bakeries, turning out on an average about 43,000 loaves and 15,000 rolls a day. Many New York bakeries have free lists, and supply public hospitals to the extent of 1,000 loaves a day free of charge.

Mr. J. Brisben Walker continues the most unsympathetic of all the articles on Mr. Rhodes that have appeared since his death—at any rate in any magazine of importance :—

The pyramid of his lifework had for its foundation greed. Upon this base was built much that was splendid and noble. In the pyramid there were strata of cruelty and brutality very curiously mixed with much that tended to raise up humankind. There was throughout an absolute disregard of human rights. At the top of the pyramid is the crowning work of a magnificent benefaction.

The following is the oddest misdescription imaginable. Mr. Stead never visited Africa and never met Mr. Rhodes on board ship :—

Visiting Rhodes in South Africa, travelling with him on board ship, and chumming with him in England, the ideas of the dreamer were gradually impressed upon the forceful man of affairs, until in his dreams of government and dictation Rhodes became the soul of Stead reincarnated in a mammoth bank-account.

The *Cosmopolitan* for July contains a particularly vivid account of the Mont Pelée eruption, by E. S. Scott, chief officer of the lost *Roraima*. "An Experiment in Domestic Finance" is an account distinctly worth reading of how an American citizen solved the problem of money matters by entering into a kind of partnership with his wife, dividing with her his net income, and opening five accounts—salary, savings, family, and two personal accounts.

## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

As usual the *Nouvelle Revue* for June is composed of a very great number of short articles, of which perhaps the best is that by M. Buret entitled "The Rights of War, and the Rights of the Wounded." Next May at St. Petersburg will take place a great International Congress of Red Cross Societies. The last was held at Vienna in 1898, at a moment when none foresaw the grievous struggle which has just come to an end. It is said on the Continent that in view of recent events in South Africa certain Articles of the Geneva Convention will be there revised. This will be more necessary owing to the fact that the famous Convention omitted to deal both with the captive wounded, and with the case of prisoners of war. During the Franco-Prussian War the German military authorities complained bitterly that certain articles of the Convention made it easy for active combatants to pose when convenient as doctors and ambulance men, and the same complaint was made in this country apropos of the many Russian, Dutch, and American ambulances which attempted to make their way into the Boer lines.

## THE MARTINIQUE DISASTER.

The Martinique disaster is the subject of a paper by M. Desmarest, who gives some little-known details concerning the doomed town of St. Pierre. He points out that many of the houses were made of wood, and so caught fire almost at once. The one survivor, a negro, happened to be confined in an underground prison, and so escaped. It is clear that the island had had ample warning, for during the last hundred years several terrible earthquakes took place, that of 1830 completely destroying Fort de France. Many ancient prophecies foretelling the awful eruption of this spring were current in the island, but even the more superstitious inhabitants fully believed that this would not occur for at least another thousand years.

## THE JAPANESE WORKMAN.

According to M. Dumoret the Japanese workman is far more pleasantly situated than his European brother. In the country of flowers strikes are absolutely unknown, for as yet trade unionism has made no way in the East. Every man makes the best bargain he can for himself, and as a rule for a time exceeding three years. A bad element in the working life in Japan is the existence of a professional intermediary who acts as go-between between men and masters, and who obtains a commission from both sides. Yet another regrettable fact is the immense number of children employed in the various factories. On the other hand every house of business in Japan is regularly inspected by a Government official, and as it is the custom to provide food for workers inside factories and workshops, this also has to be inspected and of good quality. The hours are very long, only one hour being allowed for meals during the whole day. Japan has long had something very like our Employers' Liability Act in force, and the sick worker has a right to the best of hospital treatment. The Japanese, as America has discovered to her cost, is a first-rate emigrant, and soon becomes a formidable competitor to the native-born workman; for one thing the Jap artisan is very sober, and lives mainly on rice and fish. In Japan great resentment is felt as to the fact that both in America and in Australia the Japanese are regarded as belonging to the same strata of humanity as do the Chinese. The Japs consider themselves, and justly so, very superior to the other yellow races, and would like to feel that they were welcome in those new countries where good workmen are scarce.

## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Cadoux' article concerning the water problem of London and Paris, and a striking anonymous article entitled "Some Lessons of the South African War."

## THE CONFESSIONS OF M. OLLIVIER

The terrible events of 1871 are beginning to be regarded in France as ancient history, and accordingly much is being published which throws a strong light on many events which at the time appeared utterly mysterious and incomprehensible. The place of honour in the first June number of the *Revue* is given in an article entitled "The Biarritz Interview," and written (wherein lies its special interest) by M. Ollivier, the French statesman who has remained notorious as having used in 1870 the unfortunate phrase, "The French Army is absolutely ready to go into action even to the last button of the last gaiter." Here apparently for the first time is told from the French point of view the inner story of the negotiations which preceded the Schleswig-Holstein struggle, and students of modern history will find much that is valuable in these pages. At the present moment one reads with melancholy interest the vivid description of how great a part deadly disease played in the life-story of Napoleon III. During the last seven years of the Empire the Emperor was constantly ill, but the fact was more or less hidden from those around him, although his Ministers were, of course, aware that often the extremity of pain which he was enduring compelled him to leave the Councils over which he used to preside with the greatest regularity and intelligence. M. Ollivier, in the second number, continues his to all intents and purposes diplomatic and political confessions with a long account of the first Hohenzollern candidature, in other words, the history of how the present King of Roumania, a prince of the House of Hohenzollern, became Sovereign of the eastern state over which he still reigns, and to which the heir is his nephew, equally allied by marriage to the British Sovereign. M. Ollivier is apparently of opinion that Bismarck hoped to plant out cadets of the Royal Prussian family all over Europe, and that, emboldened by the success of this attempt in Roumania, he plotted the disastrous Hohenzollern candidature to the throne of Spain, which practically led to the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War.

## A CENTENARY.

Auguste Comte, one of the comparatively very few thinkers who may be said to have founded a new religion, was born a hundred years ago, and his centenary has inspired M. Brunetière, the distinguished French philosopher and critic, to write a courteous analysis of Comte's theories, writings, and general opinions on the intellect of some thinkers who may be said to have been even greater than himself. He points out that Comte had a great respect for all that had gone before, in this matter differing from any of his disciples, who seem far more anxious to destroy than to preserve the edifices built up in the course of ages.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles consist of a short scientific summary of the world's volcanic eruptions, by M. Dastre; of a detailed account of the battle of Oudenarde, by the Comte d'Haussonville; and of yet another section of M. Lenthéric's picturesque and yet most detailed description of the northern coast-lines and seaport towns of France.

## THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE June numbers of the *Revue de Paris* are exceedingly good. We have noticed elsewhere M. Aulard's account of the Legion of Honour, and M. Le Braz's analysis of how Celtic people regard death.

## THE COST OF THE LATE WAR.

British readers will naturally turn with special interest to M. Viallate's careful analysis of the effect on British finance of the South African war. The French writer has long made a study of our financial system and of British taxation, and he points out that there was practically no provision made for such a war as that which has just been concluded. When in the October of 1899 the Government were obliged to go to the country for money, they did so feeling certain that a comparatively small sum would suffice to cover the cost of the then small expedition to South Africa. Three months later, however, Parliament had again to be asked for money; and more than a year later—that is, when the Budget of 1901 had to be presented to the country—the Chancellor of the Exchequer was compelled to admit that the war was in no sense a small war, but in point of view of finances a very great war. In two years and a half the war, which was at first spoken of as a trifling matter, had cost the country more than twice the immense sum spent over the Crimean War. The French writer does not consider that with the end of the war will come an end of the supplementary expenses connected with the late struggle; he points out that even the Liberal Imperialists are extremely desirous of promoting costly Army reforms, and of adding yet further to the Navy; and he says that had it not been for the death duties imposed by Sir William Harcourt in 1894, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach would have had to discover new sources of taxation, and even as it is he believes that soon British Free Trade will be but a name.

## THE RUIN OF A CITY.

M. Charléty contributes a striking historical article of the kind French writers so delight in. In it he describes the ruin of the one-time prosperous mediæval city of Lyons during the reign of Louis XIV. The story is a curious one, and shows clearly why the Revolution found so many ardent adherents in the famous silk-making town. Unfortunately Lyons was known to be a wealthy city, accordingly, whenever the Sun King went to war, built a palace, or led a campaign against heresy, he immediately taxed the unfortunate townspeople as heavily as possible. Even in those days there was a great dislike to direct taxation, accordingly the new tax was not called a tax, but by some other name. Office-holders were compelled to buy in their offices; the town had certain rights, and it was asked to pay for the privilege of keeping them. Then the revocation of the Edict of Nantes proved a terrible blow to the silk industry. When the municipality begged leave to light up the streets, the King said he would allow this to be done if his Government was given, as it were, the job. The townspeople were informed that they must pay a huge sum, but that in exchange the town would be thoroughly well lighted; the sum was paid, but only a thousand lamps were provided. And this was but one example out of many. At last the industry by which the town lived was attacked, that is, it was heavily taxed. Every weaver had to pay for the right of working his loom; and so little by little came ruin, and in 1715 the whole town became bankrupt. The great manufacturers—for even in those days there were great manufacturers—closed their manufactories, their workpeople emigrated or became beggars on the high roads, and the population

dwindled. The facts concerning this extraordinary tragedy—for tragedy it was—have been carefully gathered together by M. Charléty after prolonged study of the archives of the town of Lyons, and they should be carefully studied by all those who wish to know why France parted with so little struggle from her monarchical system.

## NAPOLEON AND THE POPULAR DRAMA.

That many-sided genius, Napoleon I., is still ever providing entertaining copy. M. Albert describes the great soldier's delight in the drama. He believed that the theatre has a great influence on popular imagination, accordingly he greatly encouraged all those actors and actresses who made a point of playing patriotic plays. He did not care for literary comedy; to give an example—he was quite indifferent to Molière, but he delighted in the cheap drama, that is, in those plays which celebrated his victories and which predicted his future triumphs.

## THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

Under the name of "The Ocean Trust," M. de Rousiers attempts to give his French readers an account of the great shipping combine. He declares that in England the fact has escaped most people that the shipping combine is really intimately associated with the great American railway systems, and he attempts to analyse the effect of the combine on any future European war.

## THE SPANISH MONARCHY.

Spain is of more importance to France than she is to any other European country. Many patriotic Frenchmen hope that the day will come when the most fertile and most ill-governed of European countries will become French soil. Accordingly, the course of the Spanish monarchy is closely watched and criticised among our lively neighbours. M. Bérard gives a sad account of the relations existing between the Spanish Court and the Spanish people. Madrid, where the young King has lived most of his life, is absolutely the capital suited to an autocratic monarch. The stately city is far from the commercial centres of Spain, and during many centuries the great Spanish Empire was governed from Madrid. Now, however, Spain, shorn of her colonies, is less willing to take her orders from Madrid. Even the country clergy have no love for the young King and his mother, and were it not for the strong personal support of the Pope they would find in each country priest a more or less disguised enemy. M. Bérard gives a curious account of how great a part the colonies played in the life of the modern Spaniard. Apparently the Zollverein theory was in full force; a Spanish colony was practically compelled to deal with Spain only; even absolutely foreign produce reached each Spanish colony *via* a Spanish port. During the last four years, thanks to the intervention of the United States, the colonial source of revenue has practically come to an end, and this has disorganised the whole of Spanish trade. From one point of view only has Spain benefited by the loss of her colonies. In the old days a constant tide of emigration of the country's strongest and healthiest sons was ever set towards "Greater Spain"; now, however, the Spaniard stops at home, and accordingly prosperity has come back to many a village and townlet, to say nothing of certain seaport towns quickly becoming centres of activity.

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THE *Young Woman* for July contains some valuable hints by "An Old Holiday-maker" as to "how to make the most of the holidays."

LA REVUE.

IN *La Revue* for June the interest, as usual, is highly varied. Count Tolstoy's reflections on education are noticed elsewhere.

DUELLING.

M. Emile Faguet, of the French Academy, discusses duelling. French duels, he says, become rarer and rarer, and are seldom fatal, one great reason for which is the excellence of the French seconds. Many Russian, Austrian, and Italian duels, however, are still fatal.

Therefore M. Faguet believes in the usefulness of the recent "*Ligue contre le Duel*" in France. He has joined himself, and obtained the expected reward—being called a coward. The objects of the League are "to preach everywhere the stupidness of the institution, and afterwards obtain legislation."

As punishments for duellists he suggests depriving them of their rights of citizenship and a little prison—both for conqueror and conquered. The provoker of the duel shall not escape, nor *le provoqué*. As for the seconds, they are accessories; make it dangerous and difficult to be a second, and you strike a fatal blow at duelling.

But M. Faguet would not entirely abolish all duels, only "*tous les petits duels bêtes*," and all futile duels; he would allow them for "very grave causes, for those matters which no one would willingly bring before the courts, and which it would be undesirable to have so brought forward."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF LYING.

This might not seem exactly a "topical" subject; but as he writes just after the French elections M. Camille Mélinand assures us that it is exceedingly so.

After reading this article one realises as never before that all men (and all women and all children) are liars; and that in our own days it is extraordinarily difficult to be otherwise. For M. Mélinand would class as *mensonges* any word or act (negative or positive) which caused another either to be ignorant of anything, or to get the slightest erroneous impression. Extremely sincere people are often extremely blunt and unpopular, but M. Mélinand thinks this difficulty can be overcome. All suppression is a form of lying—negative lying. Politeness forbids our saying what we think; modesty and reserve make us conceal our feelings or assume indifference when we are acutely anxious—all is lying.

The following classification of lying is interesting. There is first lying by making up something entirely. This is the only kind of lie universally so-called—a real out-and-out lie. It is also the most dangerous kind, and thus the rarest. Lying may also be done simply by suppression of something, or by exaggeration, or by embroidering facts, the most common form of all.

As for the motives which tempt to lying, cowardice is far the commonest. We are not brave enough to face the natural consequences of our conduct. Passion is responsible for an indefinite number of lies, hatred, and detraction in particular. And as for love, lovers lie endlessly. Party spirit, the passion for money and for power and success are also all prolific fathers of lies.

But, although rarely, temptation to lie comes through kindness, charity and self-sacrifice.

And yet M. Mélinand considers it possible to be absolutely truthful, never to lie in any of the senses in which he uses the word. In children lying should be more severely punished than any other fault.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Many of the other articles are excellent. Carmen Sylva writes idealistically of the nobleness of woman, an

article refreshing by its "Excelsior" spirit. M. Novicow writes of the alleged superiority of the Anglo-Saxons, an article by no means always just. Mr. J. A. Pease and Sir Charles Dilke write of slavery in English lands, chiefly Zanzibar and other parts of Africa. M. Henry Bérenger greatly admires "Monna Vanna." M. Savitch writes a critical study of Vsevolod Garchine, and the Russian novelist of despair.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

THE June number of the *Sozialistische Monatshefte* deals almost entirely with the great problem of strikes. The opening paper is by Edouard Anseele, of Gent, and tells the story of the fight for universal suffrage in Belgium. Strikes have played an important part in the struggle, which, although not yet quite successful, will be so, he says, in the course of a year or two. Edward Bernstein, of Berlin, continues the subject, going more into the details of that particular political strike. The strike problem in Sweden is dealt with by Hjalmar Brunting, of Stockholm, who rejoices in the great victory of the workmen when last on strike. This appears to have been the first general strike the country has experienced. Some 116,000 workmen "came out," and the town became paralysed in consequence. No electric cars, no omnibuses, no cabs, no vehicles of any sort could run, all factories and warehouses being at a standstill. All this was effected by careful organisation for over fifteen years.

An interesting article upon the language question in Bohemia is contributed by Leo Winter of Prague.

In the *Deutsche Revue* Lady Hely Hutchinson describes some of the good work done by ladies in South Africa during the War. As wife of the Governor she had naturally many opportunities of coming into personal touch with those who were engaged in work for the sick and fighting soldiers. After describing many little acts of kindness for which there can be no reward save that coming from their performance, Lady Hutchinson protests against those women who went up to the battlefields not to assist but to see what could be seen. In Cape Town she says that for eighteen months a band of devoted ladies met in a bare room, and every day from ten to four prepared comforts for "Tommy." The nurses naturally come in for a special word of praise.

A German diplomatist writes upon the value of England to Germany. He says that, according to the German newspapers, there is absolutely no value, but those who reflect and study the question are bound to admit that there is a great deal. England's action in 1848, 1864, 1870-71 in the Samoan question and in the stopping of German ships in African waters has excited a bitter feeling against her; but in the diplomatist's opinion it in no way excuses the opposition to everything English which has been going on in Germany during the last three years. England's chief use, however, seems to be to keep the balance even in European politics.

In the *Deutsche Rundschau* Eva Ber concludes her novel "The Others." Hans Hoffmann contributes a fairy-tale from the Harz Mountains. Crete—the Land of Minos—furnishes the subject for an interesting article by Arthur Milchhoefer. Professor G. Droysen concludes his papers upon Droysen and Mendelssohn. The conclusion of G. Egelhaaf's contribution on Gustavus Adolphus and the German cities is also reached in this number. Carl Krebs writes upon the Music World, whilst Karl Köetschau discusses Klinger's Beethoven.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

THE career of Musolino, the notorious Calabrian brigand recently condemned to penal servitude, is the subject of an indignant protest in the *Rivista Moderna* (June 1st). Neither his crimes nor his character presented any picturesque features; he attacked women, he robbed the poor, he preferred shooting at a distance to fighting at close quarters. In a word, he was simply a vulgar criminal and assassin who, thanks to his low cunning, had evaded the police for many years. Yet this man has excited the rapturous sympathy of Italian women of all classes; he has been the subject of excited controversy throughout the whole peninsula, and he has even been accepted as a representative hero by the people of Southern Italy, who have eagerly made his cause their own. The author further points out that the professors of the new school of criminal anthropology have suffered a severe check over the case. Professor Lombroso himself has had to admit that Musolino showed none of the external characteristics of the born criminal, and so he has had to fall back on the theory that the more extraordinary the criminal the more normal the physical type. To have placed the great scientist in this quandary is, in the opinion of the writer, M. Morasso, the most marvellous of all Musolino's feats. A contributor signing himself "Gerosolimitano," rejoices that the fatal dispute between Greeks and Franciscans in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre last year has been turned to good account by Italy, who has successfully upheld her claim to defend her own subjects in the Holy Land by obtaining an Irate to that effect from the Sultan, instead of leaving them as heretofore to the kind offices of France. This is a small but distinct blow to French prestige in the near East, which depended largely on the protectorate granted to her by the Holy See, but unsupported by any clear treaty rights, over all religious communities of whatever nationality, in Syria and the Holy Land. The writer announces his intention of dealing with the influence of Russia in a future article. This point, however, is dealt with in the June number of the *Rassegna Nazionale*, the writer of the article taking a far more gloomy view of Catholic interests in the East. The subject is clearly exciting much interest in Italy.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* (June 7th) begins an extremely interesting account of the relations existing between England and the Holy See in 1814, when Cardinal Consalvi, as the representative of Pius VII., came to England to take part in the peace celebrations. Consalvi was the first member of the Sacred College since Cardinal Pole to visit England; he was enchanted with the cordiality of his reception by the Prince Regent and Lord Castlereagh, and sent to Rome long dispatches, from which the present article is compiled. The *Civiltà* (June 21st) also contains a Coronation article giving many historical and liturgical details concerning the great ceremony in Westminster Abbey.

The *Nuova Antologia* has fewer articles of general interest than usual this month, but there is one (June 1st) which should be gratifying to English readers in which the editor, Maggiorino Ferraris, holds up as an example to Italy the way in which Lord Cromer has brought about the redemption of the Egyptian fellaheen by a sound system of agricultural banks.

The *Vita Internazionale*, published in the interests of universal peace, rejoices in two separate articles over the end of the Anglo-Boer War, while recording once again its detestation of the spirit in which England entered upon the quarrel. It expresses the hope that the splendid

resistance of the Boer people may serve as a warning to great nations not rashly to try and destroy the independence of their humbler neighbours.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

IN the current issue of *Elsevier's Geïllustreerd Maandschrift* Dr. H. van Cappelle continues his very interesting description of the Indians and the forest negroes of Surinam. The coffee camp and the negro village, negroes pounding cassava, and many other sights and incidents are described or illustrated. There is one amusing illustration of the youthful negroes listening to an explanation of the map of Surinam, given by the whites. The reclamation of a huge tract of land from the inroads of the Haarlem Sea affords a subject of interest in connection with the immense project for drying up the Zuyder Zee; the work will be carried out some day, and the story told in this article of an undertaking that may be regarded as a forerunner of the Zuyder Zee scheme is worth reading. It is ably told by D. Kouwenaar.

The readers of *Woord en Beeld* have a good share of fiction this month, and they have little reason to complain of the quality. Those who follow the Dutch magazines and note the names of their contributors will be pleased to see the portrait of Mr. B. H. Pekelharing, and to read a sketch of his career, for the name is one that is to be found at the end of some good articles from time to time. This scholar and schoolmaster deserves a place in the gallery of celebrities contained in the magazine under review. Music is a regular item in the bill of fare, and the number finishes with a supplement in the form of an instalment of a novel.

De Gids opens with some verses by Helene Lapidother-Swarth, after which we come to the practical side of life in the article on "Art and Technical Instruction." A good deal may be said about the artistic in trade, and the more we have of it the better, but the hard fact is that in most departments of commerce the artistic doesn't pay. It generally costs money to produce the artistic, and the public objects to pay, and buys the cheaper article. Mr. Quack, an authority on such matters, writes in erudite fashion on "John Gray's Methods of Exchange," the economic principles laid down by Gray in 1821 and afterwards. This is an economic essay that will please all who go deeply into such questions. Professor A. G. van Hamel gives us another fine essay on "French Symbolists," dealing this time with Arthur Rimbaud, whose death occurred towards the end of 1891. He was not an artist, but a man of action; a dreamer whose dreams were all discoveries. The writer of the "Notes and Remarks" devotes himself to the subject of modern languages and literature in Germany, and shows how much attention is given to these subjects, even in non-University cities of the Fatherland. We might suggest another subject for him, namely, the use of foreign words in the German language. It is very noticeable that French and English words, Germanised, are displacing many native words that are just as good and not more ugly in appearance and sound than these metamorphosed importations.

Vragen des Tijds gives another instalment of the article on lead-poisoning, followed by one on the organisation of the staff in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. "Last but not least" is the remark one is inclined to make on reaching the third and concluding contribution, dealing with the depopulation of the lowlands; it is very good reading.

SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

SOME OF THE RUSSIAS.* BY MR. HENRY NORMAN, M.P.

WE remember once hearing a most instructive story about two young gentlemen who wrote about the moon. The first young gentleman, a budding poet, having looked out of his window and seen the moon irradiating splendour and surrounded by silver clouds, sat down and wrote an ode about it. He said that the moon was a disc of silver, that it was the mistress of the world, that its valleys were haunted by forgotten gods, and that the universe was chained in its frozen embraces. He published this ode—we forget where; let us say in the *Daily Chronicle*—and curiously enough, in spite of the untrue statements about the moon, everyone admired it. The second young gentleman, seeing how easy it is for a person ignorant of astronomy to write well about the moon, determined to emulate the example of the first. So he straightway set to work, and published a serious pamphlet entitled “The Truth about the Moon in the Light of Good Authority.” He proved that the moon was seven times larger than the earth, that it shone by its own light, and that it went round the earth in thirty-six and a quarter days. But, for some obscure reason, the same persons who had admired the ecstasies and transfigurations of the first young gentleman’s ode, declared that the second young gentleman’s pamphlet was a mass of nonsense from beginning to end. Yet everyone must admit that it is much greater nonsense to say that the moon is a disc of silver, than to say that it completes its orbit in thirty-six and a quarter days.

We remembered this little story when we had finished reading Mr. Norman’s book. We remembered it because it seemed a useful parable of the way in which books about foreign countries ought and ought not to be written. Persons utterly ignorant of a country which they have travelled in may write and have in many cases, written admirable books about it. But that is because, like the young gentleman who wrote the ode about the moon, they knew their limitations, and instead of posing as authorities they restricted themselves carefully to the expression of their impressions, their sentiments, their fancies. If Mr. Henry Norman had been content to write such a book as this he might have written a very entertaining, even in its way, a very instructive book. But instead of this, being impressed like the second young gentleman with the ease with which people write upon subjects they do not understand, he has preferred to write “The Truth about Russia in the Light of Good Authority.” The result is that, like the second young gentleman, he has written a book which is very bad, very inaccurate, and very pretentious.

We are sorry to have to say this, all the more sorry because we began to read “All the Russias” with a strong prejudice in its favour. Mr. Norman’s earlier books had won for him some reputation as a painstaking writer who could be trusted to give an accurate account of anything he had seen, and to refrain from touching on matters which by the nature of things he could not understand. The external appearance of his book is, moreover, attractive. It is well printed, well bound, well illustrated, and well

indexed. Our prepossession indeed was considerable. And we must say that it was confirmed so far as relates to that portion of Mr. Norman’s book which deals with the international relations of Russia, and particularly her relations to England. Mr. Norman deals at length with the questions at issue between ourselves and Russia, particularly with the Persian question, and he takes a very sane and reasonable view. While believing in good relations with Russia, he does not think that we should give away something for nothing, or that we should on the other hand expect concessions without giving a return. In all Mr. Norman’s references to Russia’s work we see moderation and sympathy, too much sympathy, it might almost be said, for he gives a veiled approval to Russian policy in Finland which many Russians themselves condemn. If Mr. Norman had contented himself with writing a book upon Russia’s international relations, or merely a book of travel, in which he recorded what he had seen, and ascribed his inevitable mistakes to human fallibility, we have no doubt that our first impression would have been fully confirmed. For Mr. Norman is a bright writer, although he has contrived to visit Count Tolstoy at his home without bringing away with him any illuminating impression or novel fact. But unfortunately Mr. Norman is not content with writing such a book. He sets himself out also to write an authoritative revelation as to the present political and economic condition of Russia, talks learnedly of the widespread “ignorance” about Russia, and corrects this general ignorance as dogmatically as if what he calls “the outcome of fifteen years’ interest in Russia” were the outcome of fifty years’ study. Hence he gets the best of neither world; his description of the salient features of Russian life contains hardly anything that others have not said before, whereas his pretendedly authoritative account of the complex material problems of Russia is grossly inaccurate.

It may seem unjust to sum up Mr. Henry Norman thus severely at the beginning of a notice of his book, and before we have dealt in detail with his strange ignorance of the fundamental facts of Russian life. But Mr. Norman gives himself away within the first few pages of his book, and we may therefore be pardoned for giving him away in the first few lines of our review. Everyone who is interested in foreign politics, we take it, knows that while within the last few years Russia has been suffering from a serious industrial crisis, her agriculture is in a state of complete and permanent decay. And everyone knows that whereas Russian agriculture has decayed as a whole, certain parts of the country, chiefly non-Russian, have continued to flourish and increase in wealth. These parts are notably Poland and the *Baltic Provinces*. This fact has recently been established by a Commission of the Ministry of Finance, it has been discussed at length in every Russian newspaper and review, and at the present time another Commission is actually sitting in St. Petersburg to ascertain why Russia proper has been overtaken by agricultural ruin, whereas Poland, the *Baltic Provinces*, and certain other outlying provinces continue to flourish. This remarkable phenomenon is the alphabet of Russian economics. But Mr. Norman, who says himself that he regards his Russian economics as the most important part of his

* “All the Russias.” By Henry Norman, M.P. William Heinemann. 18s.

work, is not only ignorant of it, but during his railway journey through the Baltic Provinces he sits down and philosophises solemnly (p. 6) as to the relative poverty of these provinces. He informs us seriously as to the "little good" and "small increase" that accrue to the Baltic Province farmer, talks pathetically of "a crop when there is one," and says, "Here in these Baltic Provinces is not the wealth of Russia—neither the industrial nor the *agricultural* sphere of activity I have come to see." This of the Baltic Provinces, the relative agricultural prosperity of which has just been the subject of an official report—the Baltic Provinces, one of the only two parts of European Russia in which agriculture is carried on successfully and in which the wealth of the agriculturists continues to increase.

After such an astonishing introduction to Mr. Norman's economics, we are not astonished to find him, two pages farther on, ushering in his political revelations with a still more astounding generalisation. "For a long time," he begins, "every educated Russian wished to make his country like Western Europe"; and then proceeds solemnly to inform us that this tendency has died out, the new policy of the educated Russian being "to wait confidently till the outside world shall learn that the Russian mode is better, and shall lay aside its heathenism, its parliamentarism, its socialism, the license it calls liberty . . . and walk in the only path of religious truth and social security." This, be it observed, at a time when "educated" Russia, chiefly made up of unbelievers, is infatuated with parliamentarism, when its universities are Socialist training colleges, when its unofficial press is almost altogether Liberal; when its serious literature is little more than a series of translations dealing with social progress abroad; when its reviews are filled with the economics of Karl Marx! In fact, Mr. Norman would have us think that the Slavophiles are the dominant political party among "educated" Russians. It is not surprising after this that Mr. Norman informs us that "the influence of the throne is increasing," at a time when authorities as different as Prince Kropotkin and M. Pobyedonostseff agree that the legislation and administration of the country are passing into the hands of the Tsar's Ministers.

And so on goes Mr. Henry Norman to inform us that St. Petersburg has a good climate in winter; that the Great Bell of Moscow was broken "while being raised to the tower"; that there is "no middle class" in Russia; that "the little nationalities of the Caucasus present no political problem"; that the Transcaspian railway was begun on "June 30th, 1885" (why such circumstance about the day of the month?), whereas it was begun five years before; that the same railway reached Tashkent "soon after" 1888, whereas it did not reach Tashkent until three years ago; and that the Tekke Turcomans "completely routed" the brilliant General Lazareff. He judges of the attitude of the Russian Government in foreign politics by the attitude of the Russian press, regardless of the fact that the Russian newspapers quarrel among themselves on every point of foreign politics, and describes (p. 256) as "almost semi-official" a book on Central Asia which was not only opposed to the Government's wishes, but which was shown to be so by the Government adopting within a few months the policy condemned and ridiculed in the book. He is astonished at finding barracks of "furnished rooms" instead of hotels in a Russian town in Central Asia, whereas every one knows that in three-quarters of the Russian towns there are, no hotels, but only "furnished

rooms." Even his maps are not impeccable. His map of Siberia (p. 106) shows as "in construction" about a thousand miles of the Manchurian line which was finished months ago. Another map (p. 260), purporting to show the new Central Asian railway, is inaccurate and misleading—inaccurate because it shows the Orenburg railway passing at a distance from Lake Aral—and misleading, as it gives the impression that there are two railways, one under construction and one "proposed," whereas even Mr. Norman knows that one route was abandoned in favour of the other. His map of the railways in the Caucasus is also inaccurate. But we could give innumerable instances of Mr. Norman's carelessness as to facts. In the beginning of his chapter on Transcaspia he praises the administrator, M. Bogoliuboff, for his "profound knowledge" of that territory, and proceeds to state dogmatically that the population of Transcaspia "cannot increase," whereas if he had taken the trouble to consult the book on Transcaspia edited by the same M. Bogoliuboff he would have found out that it is increasing, though not at a great rate, and that it can be doubled as the result of irrigation. The reason Mr. Norman gives why the population cannot increase is that the natives need such a large quantity of stock, but the same book edited by Mr. Norman's "profound" authority shows an enormous increase in the number of stock since the Russians acquired the country. After this Mr. Norman proceeds to dogmatise about the cotton culture, being as usual confuted by his own authorities. "Cotton is the chief, practically the only export of Transcaspia. . . . And the production of cotton cannot increase without an increase of water for irrigation, and instead of more there is growing steadily less." Now this short dogmatism contains two misstatements, one merely a misstatement, the other a ludicrous misstatement. In the first place cotton is not "practically the only export" of Transcaspia. In the second place, according to the same "profound" authority whom Mr. Norman lauds to the skies, so far from the production of cotton not increasing, it is increasing at a very rapid rate, the production having in fact multiplied thirty-one fold between 1891 and 1897. When Mr. Norman deals with the tea plantations of the Caucasus he is equally unsatisfactory and inaccurate. He seems to think that tea planting in the Caucasus is a new thing, though it has been carried on since the forties, and tea from around Batoum so far from being in its second crop, as Mr. Norman thinks, was exhibited in Western Europe five years ago at least. Again Mr. Norman says that "hitherto Chinese tea alone has been grown, but on an estate of the Imperial family Indian tea has been successfully planted, and further plantations are to be made," etc. This is inaccurate, as tea from India, Ceylon, Java, and Japan was planted in the Caucasus years ago, and not alone on the estates of the Imperial family, but by private proprietors. In short, Mr. Norman cannot devote six lines to the simplest question without misleading his readers.

Having found such extraordinary baselessness in Mr. Norman's observations and conclusions, we naturally began to wonder whether the statistics upon which he pretends to found them were not equally wrong. We had no desire to undertake the herculean task of testing all Mr. Norman's figures, but we thought it would be fair to put to the test the first two items; that we came across on opening his book at random. We chanced to open it at page 285, and came across this statement:—"During the year 1899 the Transcaspian Railway carried 24,999 passengers." This, be it observed, is cited by Mr.

Norman as evidence of the prosperity of the railway. The statement naturally aroused our suspicion, because a railway over a thousand miles long which carried only about 70 passengers a day—even in Central Asia—could hardly be as profitable as Mr. Norman makes out. On consulting official authority we found that the railway actually carries nearer a million passengers in one year. The precision with which Mr. Norman gives his “24,999” instead of 25,000 will be admired when it is taken into account that even if he had put it in round numbers he would have been about 4,000 per cent. wrong. At first we thought this blunder was merely due to Mr. Norman’s characteristic carelessness, of which we have already given examples. So we determined to continue our test, and at the top of the next page opened (p. 367) came across this sentence:—“Last year in spite of financial crises and commercial depression railway passengers increased in number more than a million.” Now this sounded plausible. But on looking up the same authority (M. de Witte, who, Mr. Norman insists, is always accurate) we found that the increase was no less than *eight* millions. Possibly, however, Mr. Norman refers only to the State Railways. If so, he is still absurdly wrong, for the increase on the State Railways is given at nearly 2½ millions. But the curious thing is that while Mr. Norman cites his one million as *proof of prosperity*, M. de Witte’s organ regards the 8 (or 2½) millions as an *unsatisfactory phenomenon* demanding explanation, having regard to the great increase in mileage which takes place every year. From this we see that Mr. Norman is not only careless about his figures, but fails utterly to understand their significance, and uses to prove his contentions figures which are inaccurate, and which, if they were accurate, would prove exactly the opposite to his contentions.

So far Mr. Norman’s incidental inaccuracies; we shall now proceed to deal with his essential ignorance. As we have said, he regards his revelations on Russian economics as the most important part of his book, and we shall therefore judge him by the two chapters which he devotes to the subject. We will deal first with agriculture. This is a subject upon which the most superficial student of Russian affairs can get sufficient positive information to prevent him blundering over elementary facts. It is the subject of numberless official reports, and those who object to official reports can get endless information in the Russian newspapers, which every year publish serial articles twenty, thirty, and forty columns in length. It is obvious that there is here a good deal of scope for polemical differences; but we wish to test Mr. Henry Norman only with the established facts upon which all agree, Government and people, progressives and reactionaries. It is, in fact, established by a Special Commission and lamented by all classes of Russians, (1) that the peasants over a great part of the Empire produce little more than half the food per head that they produced twenty to thirty years ago, that they have less cattle, sheep, horses, and general wealth, that their indebtedness for taxes has increased over 1,700 per cent. since the seventies; (2) that this is not due to bad harvests, for the impoverishment has proceeded in good years as well as in bad, and in governments where there has been practically no famine; (3) that it is due largely to the economic policy of the Russian Government. This last fact is set on record by a Commission from the Ministry of Finance itself. Now what has Mr. Norman to say of this in the glowing account which he gives of Russia’s economic condition? The only admission he

makes is that among the peasantry “the standard of well-being has slowly declined.” He proceeds to ascribe this, in the first place, to the decrease in the area of land per head, due to the growth of the population. Here he shows that he has not learnt the first thing that everyone learns who studies Russian economics. That it is not due to the decrease of land per head—firstly, because the total wealth of all the land has also diminished. That it is not due to the decrease of land per head—secondly, because in the centre of Russia, where the decrease in land per head has been much less than in the south, the impoverishment of the people has been much greater. The second cause to which he ascribes the decline is equally unfounded—“succession of famines.” This can only have one meaning, and that is, famines due to climate, for famines due to any other cause would have been the result and not the cause of a “decline.” As a matter of fact, it is admitted that the famines are the result and not the cause of the decline, because the decline has gone on regularly in good years as well as in bad. Mr. Norman quotes the statistics as to the harvest of 1900 as “figures which should mitigate pessimism somewhat,” and thereby again gives himself away, for although, as he points out, this harvest was 10 per cent. above the average, his optimism is not “mitigated” by the fact that even after a better than average harvest there took place one of the most widespread famines known in Russian history. In the same astonishing manner he deals with last year’s harvest. “There is no reason that Russia will not enjoy the fat years of the cycle again,” he says, and quotes in a footnote as evidence of this the fact that the Russian customs receipts show an increase of 25 per cent. in 1901 over 1900! What would a trained economist say of quoting the customs receipts of a country to show that agriculture was prosperous in any one year? In short, according to Mr. Norman, although Russian harvests were good in 1900 because they were 10 per cent. above the average, they were still better in 1901 because the customs receipts increased; therefore Russia is enjoying the “fat years” again. On which piece of reasoning we will comment only by informing Mr. Norman that, according to the statements issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in August and September last, the result of the “fat year” of 1901 was that a population of 40,000,000 in 19 governments and districts, including all Siberia as far as the borders of Irkutsk, required government assistance last winter to keep them alive and give them seed for their fields.

We have no space here to deal in detail with Mr. Norman’s funny ideas of Russian industry. We will only mention that Mr. Norman with his usual assurance sets out to correct Mr. Cooke, the British Commercial Agent. As a reply to authorities, who say that Russia’s industries have gone to pieces, Mr. Norman retorts by saying that the French have a large deficit in their budget this year, and that British Consols have fallen! He sets off the German industrial crisis against the Russian, without seeing the distinction that Germany’s industries are highly developed and compete in the world market, whereas Russia’s are entirely dependent upon the home market, and that their “crisis” is not a crisis at all, but a catastrophe largely caused by the increasing impoverishment of nine-tenths of the population. This decline in the purchasing power of the people as the main factor in the industrial *débâcle* has been occupying Russian economists for years past, but Mr. Norman has never heard of it.

But perhaps the value of Mr. Norman’s account of

Russian economics may be best tested by the fact that he assures us that M. de Witte has been an advocate of the "educational protection" of industries "throughout his life," though so far from that being true M. de Witte was until a few years before his appointment as Minister of Finance one of the most thorough-going enemies of industrialism in Russia. It is curious that Mr. Norman should make a blunder like this, for he seems to be aware that M. de Witte was at one time a Slavophile.

When Mr. Norman, as a section of his "Economics," proceeds to deal with the State Spirit Monopoly, he carefully omits all reference to the two chief features of that reform. Of course, he praises the reform—he has a ready-made opinion about everything. But he has evidently not the slightest idea as to the real nature and consequences of the monopoly. Everyone who knows anything about Russia knows that the immediate result of the introduction of the monopoly into the towns was an enormous increase of street drunkenness. The Russian newspapers for years past have been full of descriptions of the unparalleled orgies and debauchery which took place in the Russian streets as soon as the reform was introduced into each district. The provincial authorities whom M. de Witte questioned on the subject reported to the same effect; and things became so bad that certain towns prohibited street drinking altogether, with the result that secret drinking dens sprang up instead. Mr. Norman not only does not mention this unfavourable side of the reform, but he implies that it does not exist by mentioning as the only objection to the monopoly that there is nothing to prevent the peasant "buying his bottle of corn-brandy, and drinking it *at home*." Not only does Mr. Norman ignore this, but the chief feature in the reform he never even mentions. One would think that the fact that, as part of the reform, the Russian Government had established in every province in Russia a Special Guardianship of Public Sobriety, that these boards had sub-boards in every district, and that these new authorities had established thousands of tea-houses, built hundreds of public libraries, established eating-houses for the working-class, instituted popular fêtes, given thousands of lectures upon temperance, and built and subsidised working-men's theatres all over the Empire—one would think that here at least was a fact of importance, and a social experiment worthy of mention, especially by Mr. Norman, who—it must be admitted—everywhere presents the Russian Government in the most favourable light possible. But Mr. Norman, though he professes to give an account of the monopoly system, carefully omits all reference to this its chief feature. Nor does Mr. Norman mention, what he must be aware of, that there has been an increase in the quantity of spirit consumed since the introduction of the monopoly. In fact, he shows everywhere throughout his book that he has seldom heard of any of the great questions of Russia's internal life, and that where he has heard of them he is in "gross error"—to adopt a phrase which he himself applies to a perfectly harmless and not inaccurate statement made by another writer on Russian subjects.

But Mr. Norman, though it seems to us he knows much less about Russia than dozens of educated Englishmen who have never been within sight of the Russian frontier, nevertheless regards himself competent to dogmatise upon problems about which no two Russians would themselves agree. Here he shows a very ugly form of pretence, but not enough skill to be consistent even in his pretentiousness. He tells us on one page that he does not know enough of Russian customs or the Russian language to direct a cardriver to Count Tolstoy's house.

Yet in the very beginning of his book he penetrates deep enough into the psychology of the most numerous and diversified people in Europe, to sum up their moral character in a sentence. The Russian peasant, he informs us comprehensively, is "a fluent liar," and his religion is "wholly of the letter" (p. 44). This, though he could never have understood one of the lies, if any, that were told to him. If we were allowed to regard this as ultra-journalistic frivolity we should pass it by. But Mr. Norman will not have us do so. He is to be taken seriously as an authority, and accordingly sets this public-house ethnopsychology side by side with solemn statistics, weighty arguments, and pretentious generalisations. This is his method all through his book, a method of vulgar cocksureness paraded in the trappings of serious research. What would we English think of a Russian who dealt with us in this way?—a Russian ignorant of the English language, who admitted that he was so ignorant of English manners as to tell a cabman to drive to Duke George Meredith or the Earl of Herbert Spencer, yet who returned to his own country and summed up England by saying, "The English working-man is a fluent liar." And if the Russian, not content with this, solemnly set himself to prove non-existent facts by means of inaccurate statistics, if he said that the Houses of Parliament were in Winchester, and that the sugar industry in the West Indies was flourishing, what would we think of him?

It is not Mr. Norman's ignorance, but his ignorance of his ignorance, which makes us deal so severely with him. All through his book appears a settled confidence that he is writing an authoritative work to correct the "gross errors" of others. "So much ignorance prevails about Russia," he says lamentingly. We are afraid it will continue to prevail. At the beginning of his book he expresses the fear that "in England I shall be regarded as too pro-Russian, and in Russia as too anti-Russian." We do not think that any Russian is likely to go to Mr. Henry Norman for an account of the condition of his country, but if he does we are quite sure that his complaint will not be that Mr. Norman is "too anti-Russian," but that he is not Russian at all. And having said all these disagreeable truths about Mr. Henry Norman we will conclude with an agreeable truth. Mr. Norman is an admirable photographer—so good, indeed, that we should suggest that the next time he goes to Russia he should restrict himself to the taking of photographs, and leave the commentary upon his pretty pictures to some one better qualified to supply it.

R. E. C. Long

The Real Siberia.

WE confess we much prefer Mr. Foster Fraser's "The Real Siberia" (Cassell and Co., 6s.) to Mr. Norman's "All the Russias." "I am simply a man who went out to see, and I have written about what I saw. Whatever be the faults of this book it is, at least, an honest record." That is Mr. Fraser's note, and it is kept up all through. Mr. Fraser makes no pretence at being an authority, and though he has been told a few things which are hardly in accord with facts, his book is on the whole an exceedingly interesting, vivid, and life-like picture. He has a lurid, rather American style, but he is extremely witty and amusing, and his book exhales the genuine Russian atmosphere from first page to last. His impressions on the whole are extremely favourable, but, unlike Mr. Norman, he sees also the enormous difficulties which Russian backwardness places in the path of agricultural and industrial development.

R. E. C. L.

THE WEB OF EMPIRE.*

THIS handsome volume of nearly 500 pages may be regarded as the official record of the tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales when they sailed in the *Ophir* from Portsmouth to Australasia, and then returned *via* South Africa and the Canadian Dominion. It is a diary kept by Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, who combined the functions of special correspondent of the *Times* with that of assistant private secretary to his Royal Highness throughout the tour. The book is illustrated by the Chevalier de Martino, Marine Painter in Ordinary to the King, and Mr. Sydney Hall. It is good to have a book like this; but to those who followed the despatches as they appeared from day to day in the papers there is very little in it that is new. Its value consists in the fact that it is an authentic, semi-official record kept daily by a competent observer, who had every opportunity of seeing everything that was to be seen, hearing everything that was to be heard, and who has not only given us a record of his impressions, but has collected all the speeches made by the Prince in the course of an extended cruise. The collection is completed by the admirable speech delivered by the Prince in the City on his return. Sir Donald Wallace does not explain who wrote the Prince's speeches. Such unknown toilers must be rewarded by the applause which greets their handiwork. Whoever they were, they seem to have done their duty with considerable tact, and to have made the Prince say the right thing at the right time. The pictures, some of which are very good and some of which are less good, make the book interesting even to those who do not particularly care about diaries of Royal progresses.

Again and again we come upon allusions to the necessity for the waking up of John Bull. Sir Donald Wallace wonders why the orchard of Canada is not better known in the English market, and this leads him to glance at the wider problem as to the best means of developing the commercial relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies as an adjunct to the sentimental and political bonds that at present hold the Empire together.

It is a thousand pities that when the Royal pair were in Canada they did not cross over to the United States to attend the funeral of Mr. McKinley. When they went to Niagara they did touch upon American soil, but in such strict *incognito* that the American coachman who drove them had no idea who they were, as was proved by his remark when he said, "Pity the Duke and Duchess don't come over here. They would get a reception that would astonish them."

They must have become somewhat *blasé* at the end with receptions that astonished them, for everyone seems to have done their best in order to make their visit pleasant and profitable.

Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace summarises in the closing chapter his impressions as to Colonial patriotism and Imperial federation which the cruise left upon him. Colonial patriotism, he says, is composed of four ingredients: First, a feeling of affectionate tenderness to the old country; secondly, the Rule Britannia feeling of patriotic pride in the glorious history of the nation; thirdly, loyalty and devotion to the dynasty; fourthly, the new-born sentiment of Imperialism, the rise and rapid development of which are among the most remarkable facts of recent history. The Colonies recog-

nise in the old flag the ægis of their liberties. The action of Germany and France has contributed to the development of this feeling by reminding the Colonies of European ambitions, of which they might easily become the prey if it were not for the British Fleet.

French-Canadian loyalty differs from that of the English-speaking Colonists. It rests in the first place upon a strong feeling of affectionate loyalty to the reigning dynasty, and in the second on a keen appreciation of the advantages derived from forming part of a great and powerful Empire, which, while assuring them all the liberties they desire, protects them from external aggression.

Sir Donald Wallace says he is convinced not only that the Colonies are thoroughly loyal, but that they aspire to some kind of closer union with the Mother Country and with one another; but he does not draw the conclusion of some of his English friends that a great conference should be called together at once for the purpose of drawing up a federal constitution, which would result in the establishment of a federal council in London discussing Imperial affairs and voting supplies for Imperial purposes. Such is not, he says, the opinion of the best Colonial authorities, whom he has had an opportunity of consulting. They consider that any attempt to mould the present vague aspirations into hard-and-fast legislative enactments would be premature. There can be no objection to an exchange of views, but a formal conference would bring into prominence many latent differences of opinion which need not at present be accentuated. Certainly it would not result in the creation of a federal council, and the voting of supplies for Imperial purposes. From many quarters, he says, there are warnings that the Colonies would look with profound distrust on any proposal tending to restrict the large measure of independence which they at present enjoy; and that they would not at all like the idea of being brought under the authority of a body outside their own limits, even if they should have a voice in its deliberations. Most of the Colonies would prefer to remain, for the present at least, as volunteers in the service of empire. Pecuniary subsidies might be granted for Imperial purposes, but only under certain conditions. Among these conditions are (first) that the subsidies should be voluntary and vary in amount according to the requirements and circumstances of the time; (secondly) that they should be expended to a certain extent under local control; and (thirdly) that some direct local advantage should accrue from the expenditure. Therefore Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace warns our Federationists at home that in the preparation of any definite schemes it might be well to respect in a greater measure than that usually done the individuality of the various units of which our sporadic, heterogeneous Empire is composed. The dislike to the idea of creating at the centre of the Empire an executive council is peculiarly strong in Canada. Even Sir John Macdonald declared that the form of Imperial Federation which would establish a federal legislature at Westminster is an idle dream. He regarded in the same light a proposal to establish a uniform tariff throughout the Empire. Sir Donald's last word is that the evolution of the Empire may be safely left to time and the developing genius of the British race. *Festina lente.*

THE *Lady's Magazine* contains, besides a deal of frivolous paper on Queen Alexandra's numerous god-daughters, from the Empress of Russia to the daughters of several Society favourites.

* "The Web of Empire." By Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace. London: Macmillan and Co. 1902. Price, 21s. net. 463 pages. Illustrated.

MODERN DEMOCRACY AND ITS TENDENCIES.*

No one can speak with greater authority or from wider knowledge upon the social aspects of democracy than Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House. Long years of devoted and unselfish labour in the slums of Chicago have given her a clear insight into the tendencies of modern city life. She has drunk deep at the springs of human experience. She has accepted democracy in no ungrudging spirit, and in the closing pages of the book gives a hint of the inspiration she has derived from that acceptance. She has, she says, found in the conscious acceptance of democracy and all its manifold experiences an ineffable sense of peace and freedom. It has brought with it a certain life-giving power, and a curious sense of belonging to the whole of humanity, and so possessing a certain basic well-being that can never be taken away, whatever the turn of fortune.

THE CLASH OF TWO STANDARDS.

In six sketches Miss Addams deals with as many subjects and the modifications in our social life that the newer conceptions of democracy involve. Her pages compel thought. Her main contention is that we are living in a transition period. Our social ethics have outstripped our economic methods. The age demands a social not an individualistic morality, and men and women are striving to respond to the new demand. The result is a clashing of two standards. Our conception of life has changed; but this conception has not yet expressed itself in social changes and legal enactments. Hence a sense of maladjustment and of divergence between conscience and conduct. Harmony will be restored by a more conscious identification of the individual and the family with the community. The ills of democracy will be cured by more democracy. But while the strain and perplexity of the situation is felt most keenly by the educated and self-conscious members of the community, Miss Addams is inclined to believe that the tentative and actual attempts at adjustment are largely coming through those who are simpler and less analytical.

THE READJUSTMENT OF IDEALS—

In the chapter on Charitable Effort she shows the great gulf which divides the old ideas from the new. She points out how the individualistic view of life fails to grapple with the situation as it is found in the poorer quarters of the great cities. The standards by which the charity visitor has been accustomed to judge life do not apply. Evil itself does not shock as it once did. We are concerned more with the causes which produced it, and life in all its aspects has become immensely more complex. Many things which from the point of view of the well-to-do appear foolish or reprehensible assume a very different aspect when viewed from the surroundings of the poor :—

The young woman who has succeeded in expressing her social compunction through charitable effort finds the wider social activity and the contact with the larger experience not only increases her sense of social obligation, but at the same time recasts her social ideals. She is chagrined to discover that in the actual task of reducing her social scruples to action her humble beneficiaries are far in advance of her, not in charity or singleness of purpose, but in self-sacrificing action.

—AND OF THE FAMILY.

Both the family and the household need readjusting to meet the wider social obligations. Just as the claim of

the State in time of war has been recognised, so the misery and need of society should have a legitimate claim on the family. Democracy advances a claim which is larger than the family claim. The family in its entirety must be carried out into the larger life. Its various members together must recognise the validity of the social obligation. And so with the household. It also needs to be adjusted to changed conditions. At present we fail to see it in its social aspect. Miss Addams enters at length into the vexed servant question. The servant, she says, is a belated member in a class composed of the unprogressive elements of the community. In an increasing democracy personal service will become more distasteful. She would allow servants to live with their own families or friends or in residence clubs, and would buy food cooked in outside kitchens and relegate more and more of the household product to the factory.

A PREGNANT QUESTION.

Another admirable chapter is that on Political Reform. Anyone who desires to have a real insight into the causes which have made the rule of corrupt politicians in American cities so difficult to overthrow cannot do better than read this chapter. He will probably be surprised at the large quantity of human kindness that gilds the pill of corruption. Miss Addams has done as much as anyone to fight against corrupt city government in Chicago. It is therefore all the more remarkable to find her seriously propounding the question whether the corrupt politician, because he is democratic in method, is not in a more ethical line of social development than the reformer, who believes that the people must be made over by "good citizens" and governed by "experts." The corrupt politician, she points out, is at least engaged in the great moral effort of getting the mass to express itself, and of adding this mass of energy and wisdom to the community as a whole.

THE REFORM OF EDUCATION.

Perhaps the most valuable contribution to immediate questions is the chapter on Educational Methods. Here Miss Addams places her finger upon an obvious flaw in our modern educational system. Its aim and object is too largely "puddings and power," to quote Carlyle's phrase. Its tacit assumption is that a boy rises in life by getting away from manual labour, that every promising boy goes into business or a profession. His everyday occupation is completely ignored. What is needed is an education which will teach him his relation to the community at large, his connection with the past and the future. Specialisation in manufacture has deprived life of all larger meaning :—

Feeding a machine with a material of which he has no knowledge, producing a product totally unrelated to the rest of his life, without in the least knowing what becomes of it, or its connection with the community, is unquestionably deadening to his intellectual and moral life. To make the moral connection it would be necessary to give him a social consciousness of the value of his work, and at least a sense of participation and a certain joy in its ultimate use; to make the intellectual connection it would be essential to create in him some historic conception of the development of industry, and the relation of his individual work to it. . . . The workman needs someone to bathe his surroundings with a human significance—someone who will teach him to find that which will give a potency to his life. His education, however simple, should tend to make him widely at home in the world, and to give him a sense of simplicity and peace in the midst of the triviality and noise to which he is constantly subjected.

* "Democracy and Social Ethics." By Jane Addams. cr. 8vo. 281 pp. Macmillan. 5s.

THE WILL AND TESTAMENT OF CECIL RHODES.*

ON July 1st a meeting was held at the Mansion House for the purpose of deciding upon the erection of a national memorial to the memory of Cecil John Rhodes. An influential committee was appointed to raise funds for the purpose of erecting a statue in his honour. The Lord Mayor was in the chair, supported by the Duke of Abercorn on his right and Lord Rosebery on his left. The feeling was unanimously expressed that Mr. Rhodes's services to his country should be recognised by the erection of a statue. This is all very well. But the real, lasting memorials to the memory of Mr. Rhodes are two, first, Rhodesia, and secondly, his last will and testament. Rhodesia will probably soon be absorbed into the Federated States of South Africa. His last will and testament will probably do more to perpetuate Mr. Rhodes's memory as a living force among mankind than even the painting of the South African map red over an area larger than the German Empire.

The famous will, the publication of which created so profound and worldwide a sensation in the spring, is a historic document "on Fame's eternal bead-roll worthy to be filed." But until the publication of this book it was to be found only in the files of the daily press. As not one person in a thousand files a daily newspaper, the text of that most characteristic and original of documents was practically inaccessible for the public at large. In order to place the text of the document within the reach of all those interested either in Empire-building or in education, or in the re-union of the English-speaking race, I have brought out this book at 2s. 6d. in cloth, and have added to it such elucidatory notes as are necessary to explain the point of view of Mr. Rhodes.

The book is very copiously illustrated, and contains a great number of reproductions of the most accessible portraits of Mr. Rhodes, portraits of his trustees and executors, and a series of views of his residence at Groote Schuur. The book is indexed so as to facilitate reference to every important question raised by the testamentary dispositions. It is divided into two parts — first, the last will and testament; secondly, the political and religious ideas of Mr. Rhodes, as they are to be found (1) In his writings, (2) in his conversations, (3) in his correspondence, and (4) in his speeches.

The last chapter describes the closing scene. The following extract from it may be read with interest :—

"During the whole of these terrible weeks there was only one occasion on which he spoke on those subjects which, in the heyday of his youth, were constantly present to his mind. On one occasion, after a horrible paroxysm of pain had convulsed him with agony, he was heard, when he regained his breath and the spasm had passed, to be holding a strange colloquy with his Maker. The dying man was talking to God, and not merely talking to God, but himself assuming both parts of the dialogue. The attendant in the sick chamber instinctively recalled those chapters in the book of Job in which Job and his friends discussed together the apparent injustice of the Governor of the world. It was strange to hear Mr. Rhodes stating first his case against the Almighty, and then in reply stating what he considered his Maker's case against himself. But so the argument went on.

"What have I done," he asked, "to be tortured thus? If I must go hence, why should I be subjected to this insufferable pain?"

"And then he answered his own question, going over his own shortcomings and his own offences, to which he again in his

own person replied; and so the strange and awful colloquy went on, until at last the muttering ceased, and there was silence once more.

"Beyond this there is no record of what he thought or what he felt when he fared forth to make that pilgrimage which awaits us all through the Valley of the Shadow of Death. He had far too intense vitality ever to tolerate the idea of extinction.

"I'm not an atheist," he once said to me impatiently; 'not at all. But I don't believe in the idea about going to heaven and twanging a harp all day. No. I wish I did sometimes; but I don't. That kind of æsthetical idea pleases you perhaps; it does not please me. But I'm not an atheist.'

"I find I am human," he wrote on one occasion, 'but should like to live after my death.'

And in his conversation he frequently referred to his returning to the earth to see how his ideas were prospering, and what was being done with the fortune which he had dedicated to the service of posterity. Some of his talk upon the subject of the after-life was very quaint, and almost child-like in its simplicity. His ideas, so far as he expressed them to me, always assumed that he would be able to recognise and converse with those who had gone before, and that both he and they would have the keenest interest in the affairs of this planet. This planet, in some of his models, seemed too small a sphere for his exhaustless energy.

"The world," he said to me on one occasion, 'is nearly all parcelled out, and what there is left of it is being divided up, conquered, and colonised. To think of these stars,' he said, 'that you see overhead at night, these vast worlds which we can never reach. I would annex the planets if I could; I often think of that. It makes me sad to see them so near and yet so far.'

"Since Alexander died at Babylon, sighing for fresh worlds to conquer, has there ever been such a cry from the heart of mortal man?"

"When the end was imminent his brother was brought to the bedside. He recognised him, and clasped his hand. Then, relaxing his grasp, the dying man stretched his feeble hand to the Doctor, and murmuring 'Jameson!' the greatest of Afrikanders was dead."

THE EVOLUTION OF A WOMAN'S MIND.*

BY LADY FLORENCE DIXIE.

THERE is a great pathetic interest attaching to these poems and to the opening chapters of this novel. In them Lady Florence Dixie lays bare to what perhaps is too often an unsympathetic world the inner evolution of her soul. It is a girl's soul rather than a woman's which is revealed to us, and it is difficult to refrain from thinking that Lady Florence Dixie finds her girlhood much more interesting than her womanhood. Lord Lytton's description of little Florrie Douglas, whom he met when she was a lonely misunderstood child, speaks of her "dreaming face and earnest eyes and rosebud lips," until they seem to be not of this world, "but some fair vision reft from out the clouds." It is a long time since then, and to these visions of her lost youth and of her early girlhood the mature woman turns back with a feeling in which regret, admiration and sympathy are about equally mixed.

Most of the poems in this book were written between the ages of ten and seventeen. One of the most ambitious, "Abel Avenged," was written in moments of doubt, and

* "The Last Will and Testament of Cecil John Rhodes." With elucidatory notes; to which are added some chapters describing the Political and Religious ideas of the Testator. Edited by W. T. Stead. Cloth. 198 pp. Illustrated. London: REVIEW OF REVIEWS OFFICES. Price 2s. 6d.

* "The Songs of a Child." By "Darling" (Lady Florence Dixie). Parts I. and II. Third Edition. Leadenhall Press. Price 5s.

* "The Story of Ijain; or, The Evolution of a Mind." By Lady Florence Dixie. The *Agnostic Journal* from May 3rd, 1902, onward.

the dismay produced thereby; when she was only fourteen and a half. The genesis of her verse and of her romance is very plainly stated by herself. "When round the young mind which begins to think for itself hovers the dogmatic teaching of the nursery, the schoolroom and the pulpit, which bring cold comfort to anxious thought, there seems to be but one remedy and refuge for the lonely thinker, and that is to pour forth on paper the thoughts of the mind." We have, therefore, in these verses the fermenting musings of a sensitive child, whose little soul was harrowed by stories of hell, and who at an age when most girls are thinking of getting into long frocks, spent her leisure in agonised meditation over the problems of life and death and of all the grimmer mysteries of the universe.

When a young lady of seventeen takes to writing a verified denunciation of vivisection under the title of "A Ramble in Hell," it is evident that her nerves must be so tensely strung that they must more often vibrate with pain than with pleasure.

Apart from the autobiographical interest possessed by these songs of childhood, and the personal reminiscences in "The Story of Ijain," there is something touching in the longing desire so manifest in every page of Lady Florence's writings to save other children from the misery through which she has emerged. As she says, "All children are not able to commit their thoughts to paper, either in poetry or in prose, but the thoughts are there all the same, and it will be well if teachers and parents would take this fact to heart. If they did, a great deal of suffering would be averted from young minds, to whom the first agonies of doubt are very keen; I, who have suffered so earnestly, hope that the time will come when a more intelligent upbringing will make such suffering impossible."

Suffering of that kind, alas! is unavoidable. All that can be hoped is that the teacher may, with intelligent sympathetic kindness, alleviate rather than aggravate the trouble that is felt by all who for the first time ask themselves how to reconcile the existence of evil with the existence of God.

Lady Florence Dixie appears to have arrived at tolerably firm negative convictions. She is in passionate revolt against cruelty of all kinds. She sympathises keenly with all dumb, helpless things, and is sure that if there be a God He is a woman as well as a man. This last discovery of hers appears to have been made at the early age of three, when, with her twin brother, she watched a lark soar up out of sight in the sky, and the two agreed that it had gone into heaven to see God, but could not agree as to whether it would also see the lady God as well :—

At three a child has no vocabulary at its command, so she could not argue. But, the great lonely Man God of orthodoxy did *not* appeal to this mite's brain. She did not question His existence. She quite believed He lived up in heaven, the other side of the blue sky in the direction whence the lark had gone, but that He lived alone, and that there was no lady God the child felt was impossible.

The story of Lady Florence's pilgrimage from this first plank of her atheistic platform to her present position is to be traced in the "Story of Ijain," which promises to be of considerable interest.

"The Story of Ijain" is not yet finished, but we have sufficient of the instalments that have reached us to see that it promises to be a very faithful, touching picture of the wanderings of a girl's soul amidst the mazes of the difficulties and doubts which perplex all who think and perhaps even more all who feel. It is a kind of demon-

stration in vivisectional anatomy of the living soul, from which most people would shrink, but Lady Florence has devoted herself to the task, and those to whom she extends the painful privilege of an entry to the operating theatre cannot fail to sympathise even if they do not agree.

"I WISH I WERE THE KING."*

THERE has been no Coronation, but in intelligent anticipation of events the Book for the Bairns No. 76 is entitled "Harry's Dream; a Fairy-tale of the Coronation." It is an attempt to bring home to the childish mind the fact, too much obscured in all the conventional rhetoric and religious services of the last month, that the King does not really rule in England, and that his lot is by no means so ideal as it sometimes appears to the childish imagination. Harry is a boy of twelve, whose mind has been inflamed by the festivities of the last month, and he wishes he were King. His wish is granted him, and he wakes up in Buckingham Palace, with a boyish mind and the body of King Edward VII. He can only stand a day of it, as he speedily makes the discovery that the lot of Edward VII., although it glitters at a distance, is not one which any healthy boy would care to exchange for his own, no matter how poor the boy might be.

The boy begins his day's reign full of noble enthusiasm as to the good things that he is going to do, and then discovers that he can do nothing. "You can propose nothing," the Prime Minister tells him, "without the advice of your Ministers" :—

"Then all I can do is to say 'yes' or 'no' to a new law?" said Harry.

"Your Majesty may say 'yes,' but you may not say 'no,'" said the Prime Minister.

After a little more tuition of the same kind, the boy in the king's body loses his temper :—

"What a farce it is, this miserable crown!" He took it off his head and sent it flying to the far corner of the room. "What a farce it is to call me king! I don't want to be King only to stick a crown on my head and then be able to do nothing for the people! I thought when you crowned me, and asked God to give me grace to be able to rule this people righteously, I had some power, and now you tell me I have none. I tell you, I won't be King any longer; it's too silly for anything! You pray for me, and cheer me, and swear to obey me, and then whenever I try to do anything you tell me that it is I who have to obey you, not you who have to obey me. I don't understand such kind of kingship!"

* "I Wish I were the King," or Harry's Dream. By W. T. Stead. Books for the Bairns No. 76. Price 1d. By post 1½d.

Pearson's Coronation number is elaborately decorated with sixteen pages in colours. The portrait of King Edward on the cover is certainly the reverse of flattering. But there is a great deal of intrinsic interest in the issue. Douglas English's story of a field vole is an instructive instance of the interest which can be given to facts of natural history if only the writer have, as here, sufficient imagination to clothe them with a sort of biographic interest. Mr. Steffens portrays the merciless way in which the American people waste the time of their President in useless handshaking. Mr. Alder Anderson tells of the Syren which speaks through plaster heads. Norman Alliston describes the Garden of the Gods in Colorado.

SOME LEADING PUBLICATIONS OF THE MONTH.

SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND PHILOSOPHY.

Bateson, W. <i>Mendel's Principles of Heredity</i>	4/0
Cambridge University Press's net	
Boddard, Frank Evers. <i>Mammalia</i> . Illus.	17/0
(Macmillan) net	
Brown, W. G. <i>The Lower South in American History</i>	6/0
(Macmillan)	
Bryce, James, D.C.L. <i>The Romanes Lecture, 1902: The Relations of the Advanced and the Backward Races of Mankind</i>	2/0
(Frowde) net	
Edwardes, Dr. E. J. <i>Smallpox and Vaccination in Europe</i>	2/6
(H. K. Lewis) net	
Fuller, Thomas E. <i>Man's Relation to the Universe through Cosmic Emotion</i>	1/0
(Humphreys)	
Galbraith, Dr. Anna M. <i>The Four Epochs of Woman's Life: a Study in Hygiene</i>	1/0
(Saunders and Co.)	
Hodge, C. F. <i>Natural Study and Life</i>	7/0
(Ginn and Co., N.Y.)	
Hulme, F. Edward. <i>Familiar Wild Flowers</i> . Illus.	3/6
(Cassell)	
Miall, L. C. <i>Injurious and Useful Insects</i>	3/6
(Bell)	
Mullais, J. G., F.Z.S. <i>The Natural History of the British Surface-Feeding Ducks</i> . Illus.	£6/6/0
(Longmans) net	
Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research. June, 1902.....	4/6
(Brimley Johnson) net	
Sandys, Edwyn, and T. S. Van Dyke. <i>Upland Game Birds</i> . Illus.	8/6
(Macmillan) net	
Tennant, F. R. <i>The Origin and Propagation of Sin</i>	3/6
(Cambridge University Press) net	
Thomas, Rose Haig. <i>Spiderland</i>	5/0
(Richards)	
White, W. H. <i>The Book of Orchids</i>	2/6
(Lane)	
Willson, Beccles. <i>Lost England: the Story of our Submerged Coasts</i> . Illus.	1/0
(Newnes)	
Wilson-Barber, Commander D. <i>Clouds and Weather Signs</i>	1/0
(Office of Knowledge)	

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Albee, Ernest, Ph. D. <i>A History of English Utilitarianism</i> ...	10/6
(Swan Sonnenschein)	
Brenan, Gerald. <i>A History of the House of Percy, from the Earliest Times to the Present Century</i> . Illus.	42/0
(Freemantle) 2 vols. net	
Bryce, James, D.C.L. <i>Studies in History and Jurisprudence</i>	25/0
(Oxford: Clarendon Press) 2 vols. net	
Carr, W. <i>Oxford College Histories: University</i>	5/0
(Robinson) net	
Chevallier, Abel. <i>La Reine Victoria: Sa Vie, Son Rôle, Son Règne</i>	
(Paris: Delagrave)	
Cobb, Sanford H. <i>The Rise of Religious Liberty in America: a History</i>	17/0
(Macmillan) net	
Dale, Lucy. <i>The Principles of English Constitutional History</i>	6/0
(Longmans)	
Gairdner, James. <i>The English Church in the Sixteenth Century from the Accession of Henry VIII. to the Death of Mary</i>	7/6
(Macmillan)	
Harcourt, L. V. <i>An Eton Bibliography</i>	8/6
(Humphreys) net	
Kinnear, Alfred. <i>Across Many Seas: a Story of Action from Crimea to Coronation</i>	6/0
(Simpkin, Marshall)	
Malden, H. E. <i>Trinity Hall</i> . (Cambridge College Histories.).....	5/0
(Robinson) net	
Oman, Charles. <i>Seven Roman Statesmen of the Later Republic</i> . Illus.	6/0
(Arnold)	
Perkins, Jocelyn H. T. <i>Sacrist and Minor Canon of Westminster Abbey. The Coronation Book; or, The Hallowing of the Sovereigns of England</i> . Illus.	10/6
(Isbister) net	
Pike, G. H. <i>From Slave to College President</i> . (Booker T. Washington.).....	1/6
(Unwin)	
Plummer, C. <i>Life and Times of Alfred the Great</i>	5/0
(Frowde) net	
Temple, Right Hon. Sir Richard. <i>Progress of India, Japan, and China in the Century</i>	5/0
(W. and R. Chambers) net	
Washington, Booker T. <i>Up from Slavery: an Autobiography</i>	6/0
(Richards) net	
White, Rev. G. Cecil. <i>Glimpses of King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, in Letters of the late Miss Clitherow, of Boston House, Middlesex</i>	2/6
(Brimley Johnson) net	
Willington, J. R., M.A. <i>Dark Pages of English History: being a Short Account of the Penal Laws against Catholics from Henry the Eighth to George the Fourth</i>	2/6
(Art and Book Company) net	
Wilmot-Buxton, E. M. <i>Makers of Europe</i>	3/6
(Methuen)	
Young, Sir Frederick. <i>A Pioneer of Imperial Federation</i>	7/6
(George Allen)	

POETRY, CRITICISM, AND BELLES LETTRES.

Barlow, George. <i>A Coronation Poem</i>	1/0
(Glasier) net	
Bedwell, Hugh. <i>Life's Little Comedies, and other Verses</i> . (John Long) net	3/6
Birrell, Augustine. <i>William Hazlitt. English Men of Letters</i>	2/0
(Macmillan) net	

Bowles, Fred G. <i>Songs of Yesterday: a Book of Verse</i> . (The Unicorn) net	2/6
Burgh, Hugh N. <i>A Prologue and other Fragments in Verse</i>	2/0
(Mayle, High Street, Hampstead) net	
Campbell, Lord Archibald. <i>Reveries</i>	3/6
(Clark, 36, Essex Street, Strand)	
Chesson, Nora. <i>Aquamarines</i>	5/0
(Richards) net	
Douglas, James. <i>Ode for the Coronation of Edward VII.</i>	1/0
(Elkin Mathews) net	
Liddell, Mark H. <i>An Introduction to the Scientific Study of English Poetry</i>	25c.
(New York: Doubleday, Page, and Co.) net	
MacManus, Anna. <i>The Four Winds of Eirinn</i>	5/0
(Dublin: Gill)	
Magnus, Laur e, M.A. <i>Introduction to Poetry: Poetic Expression—Poetic Truth—The Progress of Poetry</i>	2/0
(John Murray)	
Maude, Aylmer. <i>Tolstoy and His Problems: Essays</i> . (Richards) net	1/0
Neilson, F. <i>The Bath Road</i> . (Macqueen)	
Pearse, Mark Guy. <i>West Country Songs</i> . Illus.	3/6
(Horace Marshall)	
Rae, W. Fraser (Edited by). <i>Sheridan's Plays now Printed as He Wrote Them</i>	10/6
(David Nutt) net	
Read, Edwin. <i>Bacon and Shakespeare Parallels</i> . net	8/6
Francis Bacon our Shakespeare. (Both Gay and Bird) net	8/6
Richardson, M. S. C. <i>Musings and Melodies</i>	2/6
(Baker) net	
Sabin, Arthur K. <i>Typhoon, and other Poems</i> . (Stock)	2/6
Shaw, Bernard. <i>Mrs. Warren's Profession: A Play in Four Acts</i> . (Richards) net	1/6
<i>Songs of England's Glory</i> . Coronation Edition. (Isbister) net	3/6
Stephen, Leslie. <i>George Eliot</i> . (English Men of Letters.).....	2/0
(Macmillan) net	
Street, G. S. <i>A Book of Essays</i>	6/0
(Constable)	
Teucer, William. <i>A Life Tragedy, and Other Verses</i>	2/6
(Bale and Sons) net	
Thomas, E. <i>Horæ Solitariae</i>	2/6
(Duckworth) net	
Waltham, Richard. <i>The British Crown, and Other Verses</i>	2/0
(Stock) net	
Watson, William. <i>Ode on the Coronation of King Edward VII.</i>	2/6
(Lane) net	

RELIGIOUS.

Coit, Stanton, Ph.D. (arranged by). <i>The Message of Man: a Book of Ethical Scriptures</i>	2/0
(Swan Sonnenschein) net	
Dant, Charles H. <i>Distinguished Churchmen and Phases of Church Work</i>	7/6
(Treherne) net	
Hutton, Edward. <i>Studies in the Lives of the Saints</i>	3/6
(Constable) net	
James, William, LL.D. <i>The Varieties of Religious Experience: a Study in Human Nature</i>	12/0
(Longmans) net	
Jones, Rev. D. <i>Life and Times of Griffith Jones of Llandowor</i> (S.P.C.K.).....	5/0
(D. (Edited by). Constructive Congregational Ideals......	6/0
(Allenson)	
Phillips, Rev. H. Lawrence. <i>The Creed of an Evangelical Churchman</i>	5/0
(Stock)	
Selby, T. G. <i>The God of the Frail</i>	2/6
(Hodder and Stoughton)	
Sime, A. H. Moncur. <i>The Epic of God</i>	2/6
(Stockwell) net	
Slater, T. E. <i>The Higher Hinduism in Relation to Christianity</i>	6/0
(Stock)	
Walpole, E. H. S., D.D. <i>Vital Religion; or, The Personal Knowledge of Christ</i>	2/6
(Stock) net	

CONTEMPORARY POLITICS.

Davitt, Michael. <i>The Boer Fight for Freedom</i>	6/0
(Funk and Wagnall) net	
Fallot, E. <i>L'Avenir Colonial de la France</i> (Paris: Delagrave)	5frs.
Furness, Sir Christopher, M.P. <i>The American Invasion</i>	
(Simpkin, Marshall)	
Galvayne, Sydney, Hon. Lieutenant. <i>War Horses Present and Future; or, Remount Life in South Africa</i> (Everett) net	2/6
<i>In Peaceful Africa; a Study for British Traders</i>	2/6
(T. B. Brown)	
"Linesman." <i>The Mechanism of War</i>	3/6
(Blackwood)	
McMinn, C. W. <i>Famine Truths, Half Truths, Untruths</i>	
(Thacker)	
Molesworth, Sir Guilford L. <i>Our Empire under Protection and Free Trade</i>	1/0
(Ward, Lock)	
Shadwell, Dr. Arthur. <i>Drink, Temperance, and Legislation</i>	5/0
(Longmans) net	
The Macedonian Question.....	1/0
(Harrison and Sons)	

TRAVEL, TOPOGRAPHY, SPORT AND ADVENTURE.

Bricknell, E. E. <i>A Guide to South-West Cornwall</i>	2/0
(Richards) net	
Charley, Sir William T., Kt. <i>The Holy City, Athens, and Egypt</i> . Illus.	10/6
(Marshall Brothers)	

Collingwood, W. G. <i>The Lake Counties.</i> Illus. (Dent's Country Guides).....	Dent	4/6
Everitt, Nicholas. <i>Broadland Sport.</i> Illus. (Everitt and Co.) net	12/6	
Greenbough, Rev. J. C., M.A. <i>Towards the Sunrising; or, a Voyage to the Antipodes</i>	(Stockwell) net	2/6
Harper, C. G. <i>Cycle Rides round London.</i> Illus. (Chapman and Hall)	6/0	
Higgins, L. <i>Spanish Life in Town and Country</i>	(Newnes) net	3/6
Johnston, Sir Harry. <i>The Uganda Protectorate.</i> 2 vols. Illus. (Hutchinson) net	42/0	
Lack, R. A. <i>A Visit to Lewanika</i>	(Simpkin Marshall) net	1/0
Machray, R. <i>The Night Side of London.</i> Illus. (Macqueen)		
Mitten, G. E. (Edited by Sir W. Besant.) <i>The Fascination of London. Chelsea. Westminster</i>	(A. and C. Black) net each	1/6
Milton, G. E. <i>The River Thames from London to Oxford</i>	(Richards) net	2/0
Lowry, Rev. E. P. <i>With the Guards Brigade from Bloemfontein to Koomati Poort and Back</i>	(Horace Marshall)	5/0
Ravensley, Rev. H. D. <i>A Rambler's Note-Book at the English Lakes.</i> Illus. (Glasgow: MacLehose) net	5/0	
Smith, Mrs. A. Murray. <i>The Roll-Call of Westminster Abbey</i>	(Smith, Elder)	6/0
Wallace, Sir Donald Mackenzie, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O. <i>The Web of Empire: a Diary of the Imperial Tour of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York in 1901.</i> Illus. (Macmillan) net	21/0	
"X. C." <i>Every Day Life in Cape Colony in Time of Peace</i>	(Unwin)	3/6

FICTION.

Baker, K. B. <i>Robert Miner, Anarchist</i>	(Ward, Lock)	3/6
Becke, Louis. <i>Breachley, Black Sheep</i>	(Unwin)	6/0
Crowley, Alister. <i>Tannhäuser: a Story of All Time</i>	(Kegan Paul) net	5/0
Daudet, Alphonse (translated by G. F. Monkshood). <i>Sapho</i>	(Greening)	1/6
Edge, K. M. <i>Ahana</i>	(Chapman and Hall)	6/0
Farmer, James Eugene, M.A. <i>Brinton Elliot, from Yale to Yorktown</i>	(Macmillan)	6/0
Glasgow, Ellen. <i>The Battle-Ground</i>	(Constable)	6/0
Green, Anna Katharine. <i>The Circular Study.</i> Illus. (Ward, Lock)	3/6	
Gwynne, Paul. <i>Marta</i>	(Constable)	6/0
Hamilton, Bernard. <i>Coronation.</i> Illus. (Ward, Lock)	6/0	
Hamilton, Cosmo. <i>Indiscretions</i>	(Treherne)	6/0
Marris, J. Henry. <i>East Ho! Stories told in East Anglia</i>	(Jarrold)	2/0
Hodgson, Geraldine. <i>The Subtle Thing that's Spirit</i>	(Treherne)	6/0
Hugo, Victor. <i>Notre Dame of Paris.</i> (Heinemann's Century of French Romance)		
Pried, Mrs. Campbell. <i>Dwellers by the River</i>	(John Long)	6/0
Szran, Annie S. <i>An only Son, and Other Stories</i>	(Hodder and Stoughton)	3/6
Twain, Mark. <i>A Double-Barrelled Detective Story.</i> Illus. (Chatto and Windus)	3/6	
Watson, H. B. Marriott. <i>Godfrey Merivale; being a Portion of His History</i>	(Wellsby)	6/0
Whishaw, Fred. <i>The Diamond of Evil</i>	(John Long)	6/0
Wiggin, Kate Douglas. <i>The Diary of a Goose Girl.</i> Illus. (Gay and Bird)	3/6	

ART.

Baldry, A. L. <i>Modern Mural Decoration.</i> Illus. (Newnes) net	12/6	
Bréal, A. (trans. by Clementina Black). <i>Rembrandt: a Critical Essay</i>	net 2/0 and 2/6	
Crane, Walter. <i>Line and Form.</i> Illus. (Bell and Sons) net	6/0	
Jackson, J. Dodd. <i>£60,000! and other Stories</i>	(Stockwell)	2/6
Lindsay, Mayne. <i>Prophet Peter; a Study in Delusions</i>	(Ward, Lock)	6/0
Linskill, Mary. <i>Tales of the North Riding</i>	(Macmillan)	2/0
Mason, F. <i>Annals of the Horse-Shoe Club</i>	(Chatto)	6/0
Munro, Alice. <i>A Woman of Wiles.</i> Illus. (Ward, Lock)	6/0	
Oppenheim, E. Phillips. <i>The Great Awakening.</i> Illus. (Ward, Lock)	6/0	
O'Sullivan, Vincent. <i>A Dissertation upon Second Fiddles</i>	(Richard)	5/0
Orsenham, John. <i>John of Gerisau</i>	(Hurst and Blackett)	6/0
Præst, Marc (translated by Ellen Murray). <i>Léa: a Sequel to Frédérique</i>	(Duckworth)	6/0
Sedgwick, S. N. <i>Petronilla</i>	(Newnes)	3/6
Sims, G. R. <i>Biographs of Babylon</i>	(Chatto)	3/6

MISCELLANEOUS.

Benson, A. C. <i>The Schoolmaster: a Commentary upon the Aims and Methods of an Assistant-Master in a Public School</i>	(John Murray) net	5/0
Bowler, Alfred. Mayor of Winchester, 1877-8. <i>The King Alfred Millennium: a Record of the Proceedings of the National Commemoration</i>	(Macmillan) net	7/6
Fowler, Gilbert J. <i>Sewage Works Analysis</i>	(P. S. King and Son) net	6/0
Leemoin-Cannon, Henry. <i>The Sanitary Inspectors' Guide</i>	(P. S. King and Son)	3/6

Stackpole, W. H., LL.D. <i>The Coronation Regalia</i> (Macqueen)	1/0
Vince, Charles Anthony, M.A. <i>History of the Corporation of Birmingham</i>	(Birmingham: Cornish Brothers) net 12/0
Worsfold, T. C. <i>The French Stonehenge.</i> Illus. (Bemrose)	5/0

YEAR-BOOKS AND DIRECTORIES.

Duncan's Manual of Tramways, Omnibuses, and Electric Railways of the United Kingdom, and the Foreign and Colonial Companies that are Registered in England.....	(Whiting and Sons, 7A, South Place)	5/0
Mercer, W. H., and A. E. Collins. <i>The Colonial Office List for 1902</i>	(Harrison and Sons)	10/6
<i>The Insurance Register</i>	(C. and E. Layton)	1/0
<i>The Year-Book of Photography and Amateurs' Guide for 1902.</i> Edited by P. R. Salmon, F.R.P.S. (Photographic News Office).....		1/3

REFERENCE BOOKS.

Encyclopædia Britannica (new issue of Vol. II.). (A. C. Black and the Times)		
Practical Advertising, 1902.....	(Mather and Crowther)	
"Smith's Index to the Leading Articles of 'The Times' for the Five Years ended December 31, 1900. Part II.—Places.".....	(P. S. King and Son) net	2/6

TWO NEW BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY.*

Two books about books have made their appearance. Mr. Wheatley, author of "How to Form a Library" and "How to Catalogue a Library," now completes his trio of useful handbooks for bibliographers by the issue of "How to Make an Index."

It is over twenty years since Mr. Wheatley wrote his earlier book, "What is an Index?" and presumably it is now out of print. The new work is of a more practical character, the historical part being followed by four chapters on the purely practical side.

The chief characteristics required to form a good indexer, says Mr. Wheatley, are:—

(1) Common sense; (2) Insight into the meaning of the author; (3) Power of analysis; (4) Common feeling with the consulter and insight into his mind, so that the indexer may put the references he has drawn from the book under headings where they are most likely to be sought; (5) General knowledge, with the power of overcoming difficulties.

Mr. Wheatley refers to the growing necessity for a general or universal index—an index of references to the subjects of general information. For this work there ought to be, he thinks, a central or general inquiry office, with a library of printed indexes, which should be a boon not only to the student, but to the general public.

The second book referred to above is "The Life of Edward Edwards," by Mr. Thomas Greenwood, whose work in connection with the Public Library movement is well known to the public. He now deserves the thanks of all librarians for his appreciation of "the chief pioneer of Municipal Public Libraries." Biographical details are few, but the volume includes a valuable digest of Edwards's evidence before Parliamentary Committees on matters relating to libraries, cataloguing, etc. The catalogue, according to Edwards, is the eye of the library, and the utility of the library depends on it. A few of his remarks on the subject may be quoted:—

The result of the best consideration which I have been able to give to it (the question of alphabetical or classified catalogues) is a most decided opinion that classified catalogues are far preferable to alphabetical.

No Catalogue deserves the name unless the reader of it be able to find, either in the body of the work, or in the Index (1) all that the Library possesses of the known books of a known author at one view; as well as (2) all that it possesses, by whomsoever written, on a known and definite subject.

* "How to Make an Index," by H. B. Wheatley. Elliot Stock. 4s. 6d.
"Edward Edwards," by Thomas Greenwood. Scott, Greenwood and Co. Net 2s. 6d.

Wake Up! John Bull.

An Illustrated Supplement to the "Review of Reviews."

No. 18.]

Issued as an integral part of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of July 15, 1902.

SIGNS OF AWAKENING..

THE excitement occasioned by the Morganisation of the Atlantic steam ferry continues. The more reasonable portion of the public is not scared, but the unreflecting Man in the Street has had a great shock. It will do him good. He will be all the better for it. Mr. Morgan is a public benefactor, only one degree less useful than the Boers have been. It is, of course, true that the first instinct of the foolish scared creature is to clamour for Protection or for any other quack remedy whose advocates promise to insure him against any further inroads of the dreaded Mr. Morgan. But none of these nostrums will do any good. Most of them are mere pills against an earthquake. Not a few are deleterious poisons.

The great lesson of all the alarms of these recent inroads of the American invader is to be up and doing, to put our own house in order, and to do our own business as cheaply and as well as the Americans can do it for us. If we cannot do this then there is nothing for it but to make the best terms we can with the Americans, or with any other people who can supply our needs cheaper, better, and more rapidly than we can ourselves.

There are signs

that John Bull is rubbing his eyes, and waking up to a slow appreciation of the fact that he has been befooled into spending hundreds of millions in the wild-goose chase after paramountcies and other will-o'-the-wisps in remote continents.

The vital interests of his own children at home are being sacrificed. The amendments in the Education Bill, whereby the permissive "may" has been changed into the imperative "shall," are hopeful signs of that conviction of sin which is the necessary prelude to a real conversion. The Report of the Royal Commission on the Port of London, of which a summary is given elsewhere, is a remarkable illustration of the extent to which our real interests are sacrificed by sheer neglect and our excessive regard for vested interests. The cost of a fortnight's warfare in the Transvaal would have made the Thames one of the finest waterways in the world. But we had no funds to spare for anything better than desultory dredging, and so the trade of the world is being year by year deflected from London to foreign ports. John Bull will get exceeding mad when he finds it all out; but he has only himself to blame, and no one can say that it does not serve him right.



Puck.]

[New York.]

Commercial Might *versus* Divine Right.

The modern Trust King brings dismay to the old kings of Europe.

THE AMERICAN SHIPPING TRUST.

MR. O. ELZBACHER contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an article upon "The American Shipping Trust." He looks on the Trust with great suspicion, and points out that many of our own Napoleons of Finance have not ended very successfully. Mr. Morgan's breathless leviathan schemes, he says, and his dazzling gifts and purchases bring to mind that unlucky amateur Napoleon of Finance of our own, Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley. There are a great many



Journal.]

[New York.

If He doesn't know, Who does?

J. J. HILL: "We have enjoyed all the benefits of a protective tariff for many years, and whatever good it can do in the way of building up infant industries has already been accomplished."

possibilities of risk in Mr. Morgan's schemes, his age is one, and there is a probability of the great American industrial boom ending in a serious crisis, as such booms have always ended before.

The British chance Mr. Elzbacher apparently sees in this fact. With its unparalleled audacity and boundless ambitions the boom is highly vulnerable. Now, therefore, is the time for the British and Canadian

Governments to make a counter-attack. While taking only 8 per cent. of our shipping, the Americans have captured the very cream of our merchant fleet. Out of sixty ships above 8,000 tons nominally possessed by Great Britain, thirty-seven are already in the American Combine, and of the remaining twenty-three the seven belonging to the Cunard Company may go over. We have already lost the commercial command of the sea, the two largest companies in the world being German. What is more serious is that out of the ten greatest liners in the world the first five for speed belong to Germany.

SS.	OWNERS.	KNOTS.	BUILD' RS.
<i>Deutschland</i> . . .	Hamburg-American Line	23½	Vulcan, Stettin.
<i>Kaiser Wilhelm II.</i> . .	Norddeutscher-Lloyd	23½	" "
<i>Kronprinz Wilhelm</i> . .	"	23	" "
<i>Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse</i> . . .	"	22½	" "
<i>Kaiser Friedrich</i> . . .	Hamburg-American Line	22	Schichau.
<i>Campania</i> . . .	Cunard Line	22	Fairfield.
<i>Lucania</i> . . .	"	22	" "
<i>Oceanic</i> . . .	White Star Line	21	Harland and Wolff.
<i>St. Louis</i> . . .	American Line	21	Cramp and Sons.
<i>St. Paul</i> . . .	"	21	" "

Mr. Elzbacher's remedy is Protection. He quotes Mr. Schwab's opinion, given at an official inquiry:—"Do you think that the tariff policy of the United States for the past four years is the reason of our great wealth?" "Undoubtedly," replied Mr. Schwab. "I know of no other reason so important." The lesson of the Trust, says Mr. Elzbacher, is that of the importance of combination in business and the impossibility of private enterprise to stand up against the powerful State-aided industries. The idea underlying Trusts is excellent. But why all this, we may ask, when Mr. Elzbacher concludes his paper with the warning he gave in its beginning? The Trusts, he says, are in a very dangerous way. The reaction will not fail to come, and posterity may perhaps compare Mr. Morgan with John Law. Mr. Morgan has recognised the Trust as the industrial organisation of the future; but he may, by driving his idea too far and by trying to conquer the whole world for his Trusts, ruin the United States. Yet Mr. Elzbacher wants to reproduce in this country the state of things which make such perilous undertakings possible!

"Our Doomed Shipping!"

"DOOMED BRITISH SHIPPING" is the gloomy title of a paper by Mr. P. Barry in the *Westminster Review*. Mr. Barry sees a parallel between the lack of foresight by British landowners which led to the repeal of the Corn Laws and the want of foresight on the part of British shipowners which for all time is to seal the doom of British shipping. Across the Atlantic there is vitality and deadness here; improvements declined here are adopted there; superseded things are clung to here with miserly tenacity. We have witnessed the ruin of the coaster and its crew, and of the deep-sea brig and schooner. Our sea-going class is vanishing, and being superseded by foreigners and coloured men, and in this way the sceptre of the seas has departed from us, for mere tonnage is not the chief thing. The American Trusts are invulnerable.

MORGANEERING AND THE NAVY.

A WRITER who signs himself "Active List" contributes an article to *Blackwood's Magazine*, in which he expresses himself as entirely opposed to a scare on that scare-producing subject. He regards the present scare as one of the periodical panics from which the British press suffers. The writer, distinguishing between tonnage and carrying power, estimates that the Combine has captured from one-eighth to one-tenth the carrying power of all British ships, more than half that of the German mercantile marine, and quite as much as the whole carrying power of the French mercantile marine. "Active List" points out that under the present British law all the shareholders of a company registered in England may be foreigners. Even if the profits of the Combine go into American pockets we cannot forget that the ships were built by British workmen, are commanded by British officers, and fly the British flag. If Great Britain were engaged in war with any of the Continental Powers it is quite possible that the United States, in order to reap the benefits of neutral commerce, might pass laws admitting the ships in the Combine under the Stars and Stripes. The nation would profit if goods came in cheaply in neutral ships instead of in British ships weighed down by heavy insurances. If the British Government wanted the ships they could pass an Act of Parliament taking them compulsorily. On the other hand, if war were to break out between Great Britain and the United States, the trade between the two Powers would necessarily cease. Any of the ships in American ports might be seized, but this might happen also if they had never entered the Combine. As long as the ships are under the British flag the Americans who have shares in them will be deeply interested in the ascendancy of the British Navy. The great Trust, therefore, points in the direction of benevolent neutrality, if not of alliance. If Mr. Morgan had pooled with the Americans the outlook would have been dark; as it is there is little to groan over.

A CANADIAN CRY FOR PREFERENCE.

IN the *Contemporary Review*, writing under the above title, Mr. W. Frank Hatheway puts forward the Colonial Protectionist view. Canada, he says, is at present faced by danger from the economic predominance of the United States. The American tariff keeps the United States market for their own farmers, and Canadian farmers are inclined to argue that if Canada were within the Union they could sell six times the quantity of agricultural produce now sold and compete with the Western States in supplying New York and the large Eastern cities. Yet the United States farmers are assisted by the present tariff in beating the Canadian farmers, with the result that Canada has increased her imports from the south 318 per cent. since 1866, while the United States have not increased their imports from Canada at all. "The flag follows trade," says Mr. Hatheway,

and the longing for the American market will incline Canadian hearts to forget the law of blood and follow the baser-born twentieth century law of trade.

To save Canada from complete economic absorption Mr. Hatheway wants a higher tariff against the United States and preferential trade within the British Empire. Canada would reduce her free list, and put on as high duties against the United States as they levy against us. Secondly, she would develop the British market. If British Colonies were exempted from the 3d. duty on grain it would cost the United Kingdom only £800,000 a year. And so on. The Colonies would give Great Britain a fifty-per-cent. rebate on manufactures. Mr. Hatheway declares that such a policy would encourage emigration to British Colonies instead of to the United States. Within five years, he says, the Colonies could supply the United Kingdom with all the cereals needed. If some such policy be not adopted the ties of cohesion with the Colonies will spin out into weak cobwebs, and British statesmen will wake up too late.

Is Anything Safe from Mr. Morgan?

THE suggestion that Mr. Pierpont Morgan will carry off anything he can find lying loose around is humorously hit off by a Chicago cartoonist, who pictures for us what the King, Lord Chancellor, etc., would have to do if Mr. Morgan were announced with a Coronation present.



Record-Herald.]

[Chicago]

A Present for King Edward

"THE AMERICAN INVADERS."

WHAT THEY ARE DOING AND HOW TO MEET THEM.

MR. F. A. MCKENZIE has rewritten and Mr. G. Richards has published his famous little book, "The American Invasion," rechristening it "The American Invaders." Mr. McKenzie has done such good service in waking up John Bull that I gladly welcome the opportunity of noticing his new book and giving my readers the advantage of learning something about its contents.

PROGRESS RECORDED.

Mr. McKenzie, in his preface, notes complacently that the work of awakening has made considerable progress since the appearance of his first edition. He says:—

The views as to the needs of industrial reform, which a year ago one dared only state with almost bated breath, are now the commonplaces of the Man in the Street. We move rapidly in these days, and the entire self-confidence of our industrial supremacy which held the minds of most Englishmen not long since has now given way to a perhaps undue sense of depression. The American invasion of Europe is no longer a matter of abstract discussion. It has touched Europe at a hundred points, and has affected no country so largely as our own.

NO REASON TO DESPAIR.

Undoubtedly, says Mr. McKenzie, our commerce has received a check. But there is no reason to despair:—

There is yet a stubbornness, a persistency, a straightforwardness of dealing and famous honesty of manufacture among English traders to which the world can show no equal. English goods still have a name in many lands of being the best. A great, though unhappily diminishing, prestige is behind us, enormous wealth lies in our hands, and our people were never more intelligent. The future still waits for us if we will have it. But to hold our own there must be reform far-reaching and thorough. It is to help to bring needed changes that this book is written.

THE SCOPE OF THE BOOK.

The best idea as to the wide range of this half-crown book will be gained by the following table of its contents:—

I. The Expansion of America; II. The Plan of Campaign; III. The Fight for the Atlantic; IV. The Coming Subsidies; V. The American Boot; VI. Iron and Steel; VII. The Newer Industries; VIII. London Transit; IX. The Genesis of the Tobacco War; X. The Tobacco War in England; XI. Coal; XII. Merely Domestic; XIII. Railways and Locomotives; XIV. T. Westinghouse Works; XV. Books and Publishers; XVI. The Printing World; XVII. The Colonial Markets—Canada; XVIII. The Colonial Markets—Australia and South Africa; XIX. Sport; XX. The Secret of American Success; XXI. Can We Meet America?

THE INVADERS IN OUR COLONIES.

The American Consular agent at Eibenstock reported that "the British Colonies present the greatest field for our manufactured products." It is in Canada where most has been done to favour British imports, but in 1901 she bought only £8,600,000 of goods from us as against £23,860,000 from the United States. America realises, if England does not, the splendid field Canada presents. In South Africa the Americans seem likely to reap the commercial profits of our victories. In one year America's exports to South Africa have risen from £4,127,428 to £6,095,636. And this is only the beginning. Australian trade is still mainly in British hands, but with the aid of low freights the Americans are making special efforts to

conquer the Commonwealth. Mr. McKenzie quotes from an Agent-General's letter the following observations:—

The most important event in the history of trade between America and Australia was the International Conference, held at Philadelphia in 1899. Its object was avowedly the capture of the world's trade for America, and its effect was immediate,



Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.

The Americanisation of England.

Ships, railways, meat, cigars, matches, etc., all these John Bull receives from the many-handed Uncle Sam Buddha, but naturally in return for suitable gifts to the Priests.

as may be seen from statistics. A similar conference is urgently needed in England. The whole case has been placed before Mr. Chamberlain, but up to now nothing has come of it.

THE BENEFIT OF THE INVASION.

Mr. McKenzie maintains that the invasion is, on the whole, beneficent:—

American raw materials keep our factories employed. American food enables our work-people to live in greater comfort at less expense than they otherwise could. Exclude American cotton, American corn, and American meat, and there would be want and famine in our land in a month.

We gain, too, by the interchange of ideas, and by the adoption of American notions. American methods now being introduced to our factories profit us.

WELCOME THE INVADERS!

Mr. McKenzie's conclusion is that we ought to welcome the invaders with open arms. He says:—

So far from opposing the introduction of American improvements, even to the profit of the Americans in this country, we should welcome them and aid them in every way. The pity is that we have not adopted them the more largely. We need a Wanamaker to come here to teach us how to modernise our Sunday schools. We need to learn the American way of dealing with patents, and we will never fully enter into our own until we recognise, as they do in America, the principle of adequate pay for good work. We need a quickening up, and Americans are the people to do it for us. It was as well the Americans should be the agents for our regeneration.



Jude.

[New York.]

The International Siamese Twins.

We have, it is true, to decide whether we are going to be a subordinate people, allowing the Americans to take the supreme rule of our industries, or whether we are going to retain our old chieftainship. But we will not keep our place by any other method than that of raising our industrial conditions up to those of America. To-day we are hindered in a hundred ways by inadequate and pernicious laws. We see industry after industry almost throttled by mere legislative stupidity. We find our traders refused the facilities which every other progressive Government willingly gives its people. The vague talk of a policy of commercial retaliation against America and of protection in answer to America's protective laws loses its force when we remember one fact. Industrially, we cannot do without America; America can do without us, although only at heavy loss. The purchase outright of British manufactures by Americans is a blow to our prestige. But in many instances the American purchasers settle in our midst and become English in their turn. If we wish to hold what America is taking from us we must do so by proving ourselves as good men as the Americans, as good in business energy, in education, in technical

training, in working capacity, and in inventive skill. Then the competition of the two peoples will result in the world's benefit. And sore as Englishmen may be at the successes of their rivals, they have not yet forgotten that we are one kin, too closely knit together for trade disputes to sever.

CHEAP TRANSPORT IN THE IRON TRADE.

ONE SECRET OF AMERICAN SUCCESS.

IN *Page's Magazine* for July Mr. B. H. Thwaite publishes an interesting article on the Iron and Steel Manufactures of the World, illustrated by diagrams and maps. He maintains that if the measure of the efficiency of any industrial system is the progress made when compared with other countries, the United States is not only supreme, but if her progress continues in the same ratio the American furnaces will soon be able to satisfy the world's demand. The main factor which differentiates between the ore and blast furnaces and the distribution of pig-iron is really the transport cost of British railways. Our railway rates are so dear that no blast furnace in Great Britain can pay that is not near a seaport that will permit a cargo of 3,000 tons to be loaded directly on to the stock yards of the furnaces. The cost of transport in the United States for materials on the railways feeding the Steel Trust may be taken at one-sixth of a penny per ton per mile. The transport cost in Great Britain of the same ore is seven-eighths of a penny per ton per mile. In America the necessary ore, fuel, and limestone and the transport of the pig-iron so produced for 100 miles of rail would be 6s. 3d. a ton. On British railways the cost would be 29s. 2½d. a ton. This, however, is an overstatement. Mr. Thwaite himself admits that the economic transport arrangement of the United States gives the American ironmaster an advantage equivalent to 18s. a ton compared with the cost of iron in Middlesbrough furnaces. This margin will enable the American Steel Trust to send their finished product to Liverpool or Southampton at rates which would enable pig-iron produced in Pittsburg to be stocked in England. The tendency is always entirely in favour of the use of rich ores instead of poor ores, but if the British railways adopted freight proportions for mineral traffic he thinks it would be possible to devise an equation of economic co-efficients which would permit the American type of blast furnaces on our Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, and other low-grade ore-fields. England possesses almost unlimited deposits of low-grade, 25 to 30 per cent. of iron ore, but its distance from the coalfields renders it practically useless until railway charges are reduced. Mr. Thwaite notes, as a curious fact, that with the exception of Canada, and some isolated works in India of comparatively small capacity, there is not a single iron-making blast furnace in the whole of England beyond the sea. New Zealand is rich in iron deposits; so is Australia. In the four years ending 1896 the Australian Colonies imported over 76 millions sterling worth of manufactured iron and steel. Mr. Thwaite says, however, that the new Commonwealth will probably follow the lines of progress laid down by the United States, and a vigorous attempt will now be made to establish the iron and steel industry of New South Wales.

WHY LONDON LOSES TRADE.

A RADICAL REPORT BY A ROYAL COMMISSION.

WHEN John Bull does wake up he sometimes swears a good round oath. Of this we have a striking illustration in the report of the Royal Commission appointed to examine into and report upon the way in which the affairs of the Port of London are managed, or rather mismanaged, at the present time. A more drastic, radical, all-round, unanimous anathema upon the state of things which exists could hardly have been expected even from a Commission appointed by the editor of *Reynolds's Newspaper*. It is enough to make the old Tories of the City Corporation expire in an apoplectic fit to read the Report. What are things coming to, indeed, when a Royal Commission lays such sacrilegious hands upon vested interests! For it is the excessive regard for vested interests which the Commission declares has done such a lot to handicap London as a seaport. But this is to anticipate matters.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The first chairman of the Commission was Earl Eger-ton of Tatton. He was compelled by ill-health to resign his office before much progress had been made with the inquiry, and his place was taken by Lord Revelstoke. The other members of the Commission were the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, K.C., M.P., Sir Robert Giffen, K.C.B., Sir John Wolfe Barry, the eminent engineer, Admiral Sir John Hext, K.C.I.E., Mr. John Ellis, M.P., and the Hon. William Peel, M.P., with Mr. Bernard H. Holland as secretary. All the Commissioners have signed the report, so that there is not in this case, as there is in the case of most Commissions, any minority report. Nor is there even any dissentient objection or criticism appended by way of note by any Commissioner.

AN OPTIMIST OUTLOOK.

The Commissioners, although unanimous in condemning what has been, are by no means pessimistic. They have a rather optimist outlook in the future, as will be seen from the remarks with which they conclude their report:—

In conclusion, we desire to say that our inquiry into the conditions of the Port of London has convinced us of its splendid natural advantages. Among these are the geographical position of the Port; the magnitude, wealth, and energy of the population behind it; the fine approach from the sea; the river tides strong enough to transport traffic easily to all parts, yet not so violent as to make navigation difficult; land along the shores of a character suitable for dock construction and all commercial purposes. In addition to these advantages, London possesses docks which, although they are not in some cases upon the level of modern requirements, are yet capacious and capable of further development. The deficiencies of London as a port, to which our attention has been called, are not due to any natural difficulties, but to causes which may easily be removed by a better organisation of administrative and financial powers. The great increase in the size and draught of ocean-going ships has made extensive works necessary both in the river and in the docks, but the dispersion of powers among several authorities and companies has prevented any systematic execution of adequate improvements. Hence the Port has, for a time, failed to keep pace with the developments of modern population and commerce, and has shown signs of losing that position relatively to other ports which it has held for so long. We are, however, convinced that, if in this great national concern, energy and courage be shown, there is no reason to fear that

the welfare of the Port of London will be permanently impaired.

LONDON LOSING GROUND.

Unfortunately energy, courage and commonsense are exactly the things which have not been displayed hitherto, with the result that London is gradually losing ground. The import trade of London has always consisted of two great branches, one the import of goods to be consumed or used in the London district or to be conveyed thence to other places in this country; the other the import of goods destined for re-export to other parts of the world. Most of the modern increase in the import trade of the Port is due to the immense growth in the magnitude and consuming power of London itself. The Commissioners point out that the existence upon the Thames of the greatest market and centre of consumption in the world has given to the Port a "huge practical monopoly," and that this very fact may have caused a certain want of energy as to improvements. Meanwhile the re-export trade seems to have suffered an arrest. In 1882 the amount of foreign and Colonial produce re-exported from the United Kingdom was £65,193,000, of which the share of the Port of London was £39,884,000, or 61·2 per cent. The total value of such produce exported in 1899 was £65,042,000, of which the share of the Port of London was £34,460,639, or 53 per cent.

WHY FOREIGN PORTS FORGE AHEAD.

On the Continent docks, quays, wharves, etc., are almost without exception owned by national or municipal authorities, and are constructed and improved out of public funds. The evidence showed that in the case of neighbours and rivals of London—the German, Dutch, Belgian, and French ports—this expenditure has of late been very considerable, and has been applied in a scientific and successful manner. The Commissioners quote a striking passage contained in a report made in 1897 by an American Board of Inquiry. The American report says:—

The four Continental ports of Havre, at the mouth of the River Seine, of Antwerp, 59 miles up the Scheldt, of Hamburg, 70 miles up the Elbe, and of Rotterdam, on the new Maas, being the main outlet of the Rhine, 18 miles from its mouth, are all great cities and commercial *entrepôts*, whose present growth and importance have been largely achieved within the century. They are all connected by systems of waterways with the far interior of Europe, and are great distributing centres, where merchandise changes bulk in transportation to ultimate destination, and all are natural terminals, where barge or river navigation ends and ocean carriage begins.

At each city are to be found magnificent and costly systems of docks, piers, anchorages, and waterways, under public ownership and control, possessing every facility for carrying immense trade by means of commodious and convenient warehouses, with modern appliances, operated by steam, water, or electricity; and all are designed to promote economy and speed in handling at low, uniform, and unvarying rates of charge.

The Commissioners consider that this concise statement is confirmed by the evidence obtained from British Consuls and other witnesses, and they conclude:—

That for ships which use the docks—that is, for all large ships—London is a much dearer port, both as regards out-payments and as regards delays, than Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Antwerp, and that, for those goods which pass through the

docks, it is, taking together dues on goods and ships, cost of labour and pilotage, a somewhat more expensive port as regards out-payments than Hamburg, and not nearly so well organised.

THE NEED FOR DREDGING THE THAMES.

The Commissioners quote a passage from the evidence of Sir Alfred Jones, who said :—

If London is restricted in the depth and size of her ships, and Hamburg and Rotterdam—those two ports in particular which are going ahead tremendously—are able to get facilities which we cannot get, it is a tremendous drawback to the British ship-owners and British commerce altogether. I might go further, because you may look with certainty to the future producing very much larger ships. The economical ship is the large ship, and unless you can provide for the large ship you cannot compete for the carrying trade. The carrying trade is not protected like a railway. Anybody can come into it who can produce a machine cheaper than his neighbour, and his neighbour is always looking for something that can do it cheaper. Then, again, the Englishman does not care what he ships his goods in, whether under the German flag or the French flag. You do not find that feeling with a German or a Frenchman; he will endeavour as far as he can to ship his goods under his own flag.

In this connection the Commissioners refer to the general maritime situation, to the possible subsidising policy of the United States, and to the fact that, in the class of ships which are the ships of the future, German competition is very close. At the end of 1901 the German companies had afloat twenty-four ships of over 10,000 tons gross tonnage, as against twenty-eight British. The Commissioners observe (par. 30) :—

These are among the signs which show how seriously the maritime superiority of this country is now being challenged. It is clear that any incapacity of the greatest British Port, which takes about a fifth of the trade of the United Kingdom, and does so much trans-shipment and re-export trade, to accommodate the largest modern steamers may count in deciding the result of the contest.

The Commissioners say :—

The evidence leaves no doubt in our minds that far greater works than desultory dredging are now needed, but this is due only in a slight degree, if at all, to any positive deterioration in the river channels. The new necessities are due in the main to the revolution brought about by the rapid growth in the size and draught of ocean-going ships and to the demand for rapid transit.

TIME IS MONEY.

Time is money, but according to the report of the Commission it appears that the business of the Port of London is conducted upon the principle that delays, instead of being injurious, are good for trade. The chief cause of delay in delivering goods at London as compared, *e.g.*, with Liverpool, is that the great bulk of them are removed from the quays by barges, and that the barges cannot lie at the quays when the space is occupied by ships. The docks are constructed upon the assumption, not true to present facts, that most goods are warehoused there or taken away by land. The Commissioners say (par. 210) :—

The body of testimony as to the delays in the delivery of goods from the docks and the injury suffered in consequence by the trade of London is overwhelming. The conditions of modern trade and industry, and the increase of railway facilities in various parts of the world, have enabled enormous cargoes to be brought together and shipped for London. Mechanical invention and enterprise have provided ships equal to carrying these cargoes; and the immense growth in population and wealth of London and the country round it have afforded a market sufficient to attract and absorb them. The dock companies, however, for financial reasons which we have indicated,

have not been able to adapt their receptive powers fully to the change of circumstances.

The reason why the dock companies have not been able to rise to the occasion is because of the extraordinary regard paid to the vested interests of wharfingers and lightermen, who when the Dock Acts were passed made a great outcry on the ground that they had established vested interests in the landing of goods in the Port of London.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

The Commissioners begin their "Conclusions and Recommendations" by a summary of the reasons for the creation of a Port Authority. These reasons are, shortly—(1) That if London is to hold its place as a port against its rivals there is urgent necessity for spending several millions of money in a systematic manner upon the improvement of the river channels and docks in order to meet the revolution in the dimensions of ships and cargoes. (2) That it is difficult, if not impossible, as things now stand, to carry out these improvements by means of the division of powers between various authorities and dock companies and the weak financial position of each of these authorities and companies. (3) That, so far as regards the dock companies, this weakness cannot be remedied without reversing a long-settled policy and giving them power to tax barge-owners and wharfingers—a proposal which has met with the strongest opposition. (4) That the division of port functions between the Thames Conservancy, Trinity House, and Watermen's Company is contrary to the interests of the Port. (5) That "there exists in London among shipowners, merchants, and representative bodies a powerful consensus of opinion in favour of the consolidation of powers at present divided, and the creation of a single public authority for the control and improvement of the Port." In these circumstances the Commissioners "strongly recommend that such an authority should be constituted."

They further recommend that all the powers and property of the Thames Conservancy in connection with the river below Teddington should be vested in the new authority, at and from the date to be appointed for the commencement of operations under the constituting Act; that the powers of the Trinity House, so far as they relate to the area of the Port of London as defined by the constituting Act, should also be transferred at the same date; and that all the powers of the Watermen's Company connected with the licensing and control of watermen and lightermen, and the regulation of lighters and other craft, should be transferred to the new authority. They also recommended that by the same Act all the powers and property of the London and India, Surrey Commercial, and Millwall Dock Companies should be vested in the Authority, and that the actual transfer of the docks should be completed by a date as early as possible to be fixed by the Act.

The Commissioners suggest that the new Port Authority should consist of about forty persons, of whom eleven should be elected by the L.C.C., three by the City Corporation, five by the Governors of the Bank of England, and the rest by various public bodies and groups of traders and railway companies using the Port. They recommend that they should improve the docks and construct new ones at a cost of 4½ millions, and that they should deepen, widen, and improve the river channels at a further cost of 2½ millions, making a total outlay of 7 millions. It remains to be seen whether in the present congested condition of Parliamentary business anything will be done to carry the recommendations of the Commission into effect.

LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

SEEMING from my window just now the incessant downpour of rain, I am reminded that even the give and take of friendly letters is powerless to prevent misconception—especially about our climate—or rather the samples of it we have had just lately. It is not difficult to picture the way in which visitors from over-seas will be confirmed in the idea that our country is one upon which the sun never shines. I quote from a letter from a French lad who spent his holidays near London last summer. He went everywhere, and enjoyed everything apparently; but listen to him about our weather:—

I should almost love London were it not for its horrible climate, which makes it so gloomy and dull. The clear shining of the sun, which with us makes all so bright and merry, is here so capricious that I may say the sun never shines frankly, and fog is its master. If this be the case in August, what must it be in November?

Now this was written of last year. Whatever will be said of this? However, visitors who come later in the year may have glorious sun. Let us hope so; if not, we shall have burning ears upon their return, for they will certainly have very odd tales to tell of black, bleak London, and we shall be politely disbelieved when, in future, we talk about the lovely weather we sometimes have.

I am often asked by foreigners for English addresses, and I really think there is an idea afloat that perfect health is only to be hoped for in Torquay.

FOREIGN RECITATIONS IN SCHOOLS.

The members of the Saxon Neuphilologen Society have taken up most earnestly this new educational scheme. Professor Hartmann is the soul of the movement; but though it commenced in Saxony, it has rapidly spread through the various German-speaking States. Briefly, the plan is worked thus. A foreigner, well known for his elocutionary powers, besides other merits, is invited to make a tour in various towns, reciting in each some short masterpiece of his native literature, or a portion of such. M. Delbost, for example, would choose from Racine, Molière, Daudet, etc.; Mr. Hasluck—Shakespeare, Longfellow, Dickens, etc. The schools in each town unite to greet him in a suitable hall, and there are discussions afterwards. The cost is met by subscriptions of 2½d. from scholars and 5d. from adults. The lecturer is usually the guest of one of the promoters. The subject of the recitation is settled beforehand, and each scholar studies the portion selected so that he may get the greatest good. Any one going from England to other countries is recommended to attend lectures, theatres, etc., and I expect, if questioned, every student who has tried the plan would have the same tale to tell. "Yes! I understood So-and-so quite well, for I managed to get the key-note of his speech; but the other day I was a little late, could not hear well, and the speech was nearly over before I got a clue to what it was about." Then, too, the close attention necessary is sometimes actually pain. The recitation scheme has no such drawbacks. It is objected that the plan is not necessary in England, as everywhere we have foreigners teaching their own tongue, whilst in France and Germany, for instance, only natives may teach. This is quite true, and our need may not be so great as theirs, but that is no reason for rejection; thinking people realise that we want every possible help, if we are to make the teaching of foreign languages thorough and not the simple waste of time such teaching used to be. Why, I have known a boy learn (?) French for two years and still be unable to read five lines of

a simple story or speak an intelligible sentence. And in the recitation scheme amongst other advantages are these: novelty, a chance of awakening interest, and of bearing the best literature spoken in the best manner. I doubt if many schools have a French or German master who is also a gifted reciter.

LANGUAGE IN NUMERALS.

Concordia for June propounds a plan for a means of universal communication by writing, which is original at all events. The writer supposes that about 5,000 words would be sufficient. Then use letters in writing instead of words. The necessary dictionary should be in the six principal tongues, and one number should represent one thing in the six tongues. Take bread for instance; *pain*, bread, *brod*, etc., would be represented by the number 75. So, for example, any Englishman wishing to write to a foreigner of any nationality "send bread and meat," would write 431—75—87. Suppose you needed to say "send bread and meat presently," the numeral for "send" must be written slanting to the right 431, whilst if bread and meat have been sent the numeral should slant to the left 431. There would be the small drawback of an enormous dictionary. In the same number is a speech from M. Passy, the veteran friend of Peace, and one of the recipients of the Nobel bequest.

NOTICES.

Señor Patricio Clara, the Director of the Commercial School at Barcelona, has just published the first number of a polyglot review which is intended to advance the cause of modern languages in Spain. Our readers know that few Spaniards learn English, French being naturally the chosen tongue, and therefore it is very difficult for us to find Spanish correspondents. Education for the masses is advancing but slowly in Spain. The *Practical Teacher* for June gives statistics which show that the salaries of teachers for the whole of Spain only equal in amount the sum expended on the national bull-fights.

The *Teachers' Guild Quarterly* announces, with details, that Miss Walter, an inspector of schools, proposes to take with her on a fortnight's trip to Heyst, on the sea-coast of Belgium, Bruges and Ghent, a small party of ladies, the whole cost of the holiday to be £6 only for each person. Later on a second journey will be to Brussels, Mechlin, and Antwerp. There must be many to whom such a tour would be a great boon. Address, 38, Woodberry Grove, Finsbury Park.

During August and September it is impossible to arrange for introductions for scholars, as the teachers who work with us are unable to help, and the *Revue Universitaire* is not published. There is also a longer delay as regards adults. Teachers, however, are asked to send in lists of scholars with age of each before the vacation, so that there may be no preventable delay after the schools recommence. No stamps are necessary except when German correspondents are desired. Adults are asked to contribute one shilling towards the cost of search. The motive for correspondence is mutual help in the study of language, so great care should be taken in the correction of faults; the writing should be legible and a margin left for correction.

Several young Frenchmen who are teachers ask if it is possible to obtain holiday engagements in England. If any one wishes to receive such guests I will gladly give names and addresses if a stamped directed envelope be sent.

A German lady also would like a holiday engagement.

LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

N.B.—The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

- Ainslee's Magazine.**—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 10 cts. June.
New Orleans; the Most Dramatic City in the United States. Illus. W. S. Harwood.
Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Society Leader. Illus. C. S. Wayne.
The Growth of Luxury in America. J. G. Speed.
The United States and South America. Illus. H. E. Armstrong.
The Medical Student in America; the Girl with a Future. Illus. Lillian C. Paschal.
- Anglo-American.**—57, CHANCERY LANE. 1s. July.
The "Entrepreneur" in the English Combine. E. E. Gellender.
Germany and Her Commercial Treaties. T. Birth.
European Alliances. E. Mace.
Money, Stocks, and Trade. Briton.
Afoot from Cheyenne to New York. A. A. Austin.
English Colonisation. H. F.
- Antiquary.**—Strock. 6d. July.
Sidelights on the Civil War from Some Old Parish Registers of Shropshire. Rev. T. Auden.
Superstitions concerning Human Bone. E. Peacock.
Discoveries of Fossil Bones in the Lower Thames Valley. Rev. B. Hale Wortham.
- Architectural Review.**—EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND. 6d. July.
English Mediæval Figure Sculpture. Illus. E. S. Prior and A. Gardner.
John Francis Bentley. Illus. Contd. H. Ricardo.
Some Leonardo's Questions. Illus. H. P. Horns.
- Arena.**—GAY AND BIRD. 25 cts. June.
Causes of the Philippine War. S. C. Parks.
The late Cecil Rhodes. R. de Quinton and F. L. Osvald.
The Physical Basis of History. C. R. Keyes.
The Case of Prof. Charles W. Pearson; the Echo of the Inquisition. Rev. R. E. Bisbee.
The Plural Marriage Problem. C. W. Penrose.
A National Co-operative Conference. Rev. H. Vrooman.
The Russian Remedy. J. H. Eddy.
A Bit of Old Mexico. B. O. Flower.
The Ancient Working People. W. Baillie.
Are Working Women to blame? E. Flower.
- Art Journal.**—H. VIRTUE. 1s. 6d. July.
The Royal Academy Exhibition of 1902. Illus. Frank Rinder.
The New Gallery Exhibition of 1902. Illus.
Impressions of the First International Exhibition of Modern Decorative Art at Turin. Illus. Walter Crane.
- Badminton Magazine.**—HEINEMANN. 1s. July.
Polo. Illus. Hon. L. Lambart.
Ashford—the Home of the Woodcock. Illus. A. A. Hood.
Cricket Characteristics. H. Gordon.
After 16x on the Red Sea Coast. Illus. C. E. Eldred.
Shooting-Syndicates. G. T. Teasdale-Buckall.
Paper-Chasing in India. Illus. D. Fraser.
An Early Morning Fishing. Illus. V. Hardie.
Stag-Hunting with the "Devon and Somerset." Illus. W. G. Fitzgerald.
- Bankers' Magazine.**—WATERLOW. 1s. 6d. July.
The Inquiry into the Savings Banks.
The Effect of the Crimean War and of the Boer War.
- Blackwood's Magazine.**—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. July.
My Lord the Buck. Hugh M. Warrand.
On the Heels of De Wet. Contd.
Dogs of a Sort.
Concerning Celestial Photography.
A Day in Chitral. Capt. R. L. Kennion.
Lord Howe's Victory, June 1, 1794.
The Shipping Combine from a Naval Point of View. Active List.
Musings without Method. Contd.
The End of the Boer War.
- Bookman.**—DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cts. June.
The Boston Newspapers. Illus. F. B. Sanborn.
An Oxford Man's Impressions of American Universities. E. S. P. Haynes.
Marion Crawford's Rome. Illus. Louise C. Hale.
- Canadian Magazine.**—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO 25 cts. June.
King Edward VII. and His Consort. Illus. Mrs. S. Tooley.
Should the Constitution of Canada be amended? J. C. Brown.
What Britain is doing in West Africa. Map and Illus. Capt. W. F. W. Carstairs.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Illus. L. O. David.
- Captain.**—GEORGE NEWNES. 6d. July.
The Boyhood of King Edward VII. Illus. Mary Belloc-Lowndes.
The Coronation of the King. Illus. H. Gladstone.
- Cassell's Magazine.**—CASSELL. 6d. July.
A Day with Mark Twain. Illus. W. B. Northrop.
The Golf Greens of London. Illus. G. G. Smith.
The Thrones of the World. Illus. P. Brooklyn.
The Art of Theatrical Disguise. Illus. S. Dark.
The Making of Henry. Illus. M. Randall Roberts.
Soldiers of Former Coronations. Illus. W. N. Flower.
- Catholic World.**—22, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s. June.
The Workingman's Apostolate. Father Cuthbert.
Rambles in European Lands. Illus. M. Jane Withers.
Hymns and Legends of Catholic Scotland. Mary C. Crowley.
Is there any System of Public School that would satisfy Catholics? L. J. Markof.
Pope Leo XIII. and the Bishops of America.
Associations of Whittier. Illus. Mary E. Desmond.
Henry Harland's Novels. Rev. J. J. Burke.
The Amazing "Church." W. F. P. Stockley.
- Caxton Magazine.**—BLADES. 1s. June 15.
The Development of Italics. Illus.
Christopher Plantin. Illus. Contd.
- Century Magazine.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. 4d. July.
Irrigation in the Great South-west. Illus. R. S. Baker.
Curious Electrical Forms. Illus. Annabel Parker.
Prince Louis Napoleon and the Nicaragua Canal. Illus. Sara V. Stevenson.
The Strange Experiences of a Blue Jay Family. Illus. F. M. Chapman.
A Campaign against the Mosquito. Map and Illus. H. Clay Weeks.
A Personal Recollection of Carlyle. James D. Hague.
Eugene Field, the Humorist. Francis Wilson.
The Marquis of Salisbury. With Portrait. J. Ralph.
The Volcano Systems of the Western Hemisphere. R. T. Hill.
- Chambers's Journal.**—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 7d. July.
Guerrilla Warfare on the Indian Frontier. R. T. Halliday.
The Buying of Pictures. Contd. H. Quilter.
New York City. Londoner.
- Chautauquan.**—CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, CLEVELAND, OHIO. 20 cts. June.
Consular Service of the United States. L. E. Van Norman.
Metz; a City with a Past. Illus. N. Hudson Moore.
Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Illus. E. E. Sparks.
A Trip down the Rhine. Illus. W. H. Hulme.
Heine: His Life and Work. Illus. R. W. Deering.
- Church Missionary Intelligencer.**—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. 6d. July.
Modern Imperialism and Missions. Rev. T. A. Gurney.
A Coronation Article: Eighty Years Ago.
- Contemporary Review.**—COLUMBUS CO. 2s. 6d. July.
England and Protection. Yves Guyot.
A German View of the British Navy. Ernst Teja Meyer.
Germany and the War in South Africa; How the Pot called the Kettle Black. Hon. Auberon Herbert.
Rebel Catalonia. Miss Hannah Lynch.
The American Shipping Trust. O. Flzbacher.
What about Natural Selection? James B. Johnston.
An Appeal from Canada. W. Frank Hatheway.
Immortality. Emma Marie Caillard.
The Mind of America. G. H. Powell.
The Education of Officers. Lieut.-Col. F. N. Maude.
Some Recent Books. A Reader.
- Cornhill Magazine.**—SMITH, ELDER. 1s. July.
Westminster Abbey; the Centre of the Empire. Canon Hensley Henson.
The French Share in the Mutiny at the Nore. W. Laird Clowes.
Bibliomania. Andrew Lang.
Some Habits of Fishes. F. G. Aflalo.
The Other Half. Rev. H. G. D. Latham.
- Cosmopolitan.**—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 6d. June.
The Fascination of Fast Motion. Illus. W. J. Lampton.
The Coronation of Edward VII. Illus. T. C. Crawford.
Verstchagin in the Philippines. Illus. Isabel McDougall.
Captains of Industry. With Portraits. Contd. J. Ralph and Others.
Cecil Rhodes. Illus. J. B. Walker.
Modern Bread-Making. Illus. H. S. Archer.

County Monthly.—STOCK. 4d. July.

Horses. Illus. G. A. Fothergill.
Social Life in the Seventeenth Century. Mrs. G. A. Croft.
Edward Topham. Illus. Rev. A. N. Cooper.
Old Leeds. Illus. Laurence Kaye.
The Little-Known Women of Turkey. Mrs. T. Eyre Macklin.

Crampton's Magazine.—TREHERNE. 6d. July.
T. W. Robertson, Comedian. J. Forster.
Father Ignatius. Baroness de Bertouch.

Critic.—PUTNAM, NEW YORK. 25 cts. June.
Sir Walter Besant; a Genial Hater. Jeanette L. Gilder.
Where Thoreau worked and wandered. Illus. Annie Russell Marble.
The New Humour. Contd. B. Johnson.
Browning's Treatment of Nature. Contd. • Stopford Brookes.
Certain Authors' Views on Book-Reviewing. G. S. Goodwin.

East and West.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. 1 rupee. June.

Medical Aid to the Women of India. Mrs. F. Donaldson.
A Plea for the Sowkar. M. Gomagi.
Kashub Chunder Sen; a Study. Concl. Rev. Promotho Loll Sen.
The Standardisation of Village Relief Works. H. D. Rendall.
The Coronation Stone. F. Watt.
Socialism and Labour Party in Australia; Rocks Ahead. M. L. Vossion.
Sir Richard Temple. H. G. Keene.

Economic Journal.—MACMILLAN. 5s. June 15.
American "Trusts" and English Combinations. E. Hubbard.
Austrian-Hungarian Trade Policy. E. von Philippovich.
The Financial Control of Local Authorities. P. Ashly.
The Relief of the Poor in Jersey. Beatrice Lander.
On the Need of a Valuation Act. W. M. J. Williams.
The Brussels Sugar Conference. E. Castellet.

Educational Review.—AMERICAN SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOK AGENCY. 1s. 8d. June 3.
Scholarship and Service. N. M. Butler.
Shall the State restrict the Use of the Terms College and University? A. S. Draper.

Francis W. Parker. With Portrait. F. A. Fitzpatrick.
School Instruction in the Effect of Stimulants and Narcotics.
The Abolition of Compulsory Greek in Germany. C. E. Wright.
Bibliography of Education for 1901. J. I. Wyer, Jr., and Isabel Ely Lord.

Empire Review.—MACMILLAN. 1s. July.
The Coronation Conference.
India's Army; Its Place in Imperial Defence. Major-Gen. Sir E. Collen.
The Hackney. W. Burdett-Coutts.
Character Sketch of H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior. J. W. D. Johnstone.
Gold Coast Companies. L. W. Bristowe.
Viscount Kitchener. Staff Officer.
Roses and Rose-Gardens. Minna Wilcock.
The New French Ministry. C. Lyon.
Peace Night in London. Mary Gunt.
The House of Commons in the Eighties. W. H. Helm.
The Bass; the Sea Anglers' Perch. F. G. Aflalo.

English Illustrated Magazine.—T. FISHER UNWIN. 6d. July.
Do we possess Christ's Photograph? Illus.
Stewart Women. Illus. G. S. Street.
May-Flies and Their Neighbours. Illus. J. J. Ward.
King Alphonso XIII. Illus. R. de Palacio.

Etude.—T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cents. June.
A Study of American Conditions. Miss Edith L. Winn.
The Place of Interest in Piano-Study. William C. Wright.

Expository Times.—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 6d. July.
The End of the Age. Rev. J. H. Babbitt.
Jacob's Route from Haran to Shechem. Rev. S. R. Driver.

Folk Lore.—DAVID NUTT. 5s. June 24.
The Letter of Toledo. M. Gaster.
Malay Spiritualism. W. Skeat.

Fortnightly Review.—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. July.

England after War.
The Empire and the Coronation. Sigma.
How to Ruin a Free-Trade Nation. Dr. Beattie Crozier.
Alfred Milner. Walter Lennard.
Dumas the Elder. Francis Gribble.
Magersfontein. Perceval London.
The Situation in Turkey. A. Rustem Bey de Bilinski.
Anton Tchekhoff. R. E. C. Long.
Two Sides of Cricket. A Colonial Cricketer.
Administration of Local Justice in the Transvaal. Africanus.
Science and Religion. W. H. Mallock.
Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna." Laurence Alma Tadema.

Forum.—GAY AND BIRD. 3s. cts. June.
The Philippine War; Two Ethical Questions. Prof. F. Adler.
Our Growing Dependence upon the Tropics. O. P. Austin.
Representation and Colonial Government. Prof. P. S. Reinsch.
Railway Rate Regulation in Canada. S. J. Maclean.
The Municipal Situation in Ohio. S. P. Orth.
The Real Hobo; What He is and How He lives. C. E. Adams.
Our Legacy to the Cuban Republic. A. G. Robinson.
Japan's Mission in the Far East. T. Iyengar.
Faulty Grading in Our Public Schools. W. J. Shearer.
The Old Education and the New. F. Burk.
Among the Constantinople Bookshops. H. O. Dwight.
Victor Hugo. Prof. M. Levi.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—10, NORFOLK STREET. 10 CTS.

June.
Man-Killing Horses. Illus. R. F. Elwell.
Student Humour in Paris. Illus. C. H. White.
The Physical American. Illus. H. W. Field.
John Alexander Dowie. Illus. J. Lowe.

Genealogical Magazine.—STOCK. 1s. July.

The German and Austro-Hungarian Counts. Otho William P. V. R. V. de P. Brunsorff.
The Tauntons of Oxford.
The Reform of the College and Offices of Arms. Contd. A. C. Fox-Davies.
An Old Scottish Manuscript. Contd. C. R. Romanes.

Gentleman's Magazine.—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 1s. July.

The Exposition of Bridge. J. S. McTear.
The Advice of William Petty on Education. F. Watson.
Storm and Calm Among the Fells. W. T. Palmer.
The Young Pretender's Last Grasp at a Crown. A. Shield.
History of a Peculiar Stage Curtain. W. J. Lawrence.
Some Sidelights on Early Dissent in Derbyshire. J. Hyde.
Bird-Courtship. A. H. Japp.
Amy Robsart at Cumnor. P. Sidney.

Geographical Journal.—ED. STANFORD. 2s. June 15.

A Journey from Omdurman to Mombasa *via* Lake Rudolf. With Map.
Brvet-Major H. H. Austin.
Deep Sea Deposits and their Distribution in the Pacific Ocean. With Map. Sir John Murray.
From the Yang-tse Kiang to the China S.a. With Map. W. Barclay Parsons.

Girl's Own Paper.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. July.

Miss Lucy Kemp Welch. Illus.
The late Lord Lilford and His Work. Illus. Jean A. Owen.

Girl's Realm.—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 6d. July.

Infants at the Coronation. With Portraits. Coona.
Girls and Girl Life in the Royal Academy and New Gallery. Illus. Miss Alice Corkran.
Decorated Mail Carts. Illus. J. E. Whitby.
The Enthronement of the King of Spain. Illus. A. Pearse.

Good Words.—LEBISTER. 1s. July.

The Prize Coronation Ode.
Edward VII.; the Man and the King. Illus.
Laying the Boundary Line from the Orange to Vaal Rivers. Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Warren.
Downing Street; the Most Famous Street in the Empire. Illus. M. MacDonagh.
To Mr. Rhodes's Last Home. Illus. G. Ralling.
Ruskin's Jump. Illus. W. G. Collingwood.
The Marquis of Salisbury. Illus. F. D. How.

Great Thoughts.—4, ST. BRIDE STREET. 6d. July.

Aubrey de Vere. With Portrait. Rev. R. P. Downes.
The Royal Academy; Pictures of Still Life and Sea. Illus. W. Roberts.
A Talk with Mr. W. W. Jacobs. Illus. R. Blathwayt.
Maharajah of Jeypore. With Portrait. E. St. John Hart.

Harmsworth Magazine.—HARMSWORTH. 6d. June 15.

Painting the Coronation. Illus.
"I crown Thee King." Illus. H. Navarr.
The Eventful Career of Baroness Buidett-Coutts. Illus. Mary Spences Warren.
Remarkable Animal Surgery. Illus. F. A. Talbot.
What the Queen has done for Britain. Illus. Maid Marian.
Maids of Honour; Their Daily Life. Illus. Lacey Yorke.
Old World Gardens. Illus. H. Havart.
My First Picture. Miss Maud Goodman.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—517, EXCHANGE BUILDING, 53, STATE STREET, BOSTON. 75 cts. June.

American Democracy. C. W. Eliot.
James Bradley Thayer. With Portrait. Edw. H. Hall.
Reasons for a Great Medical School at Harvard.
Harvard on the Eve of the Revolution. Contd. S. E. Mullikin.

Homiletic Review.—44, FLEET STREET. 1s. 2d. June.

Freshest Light from Egypt. Prof. A. H. Sayce.
Talmage the Preacher. Dr. D. J. Burrell.
John Wesley as a Preacher for the Present Time. Dr. W. H. Meredith.

International Monthly.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 1s. June.

Latin Europe and American Imperialism. S. Sighele.
From War to Peace. H. R. Marshall.
The True Nature of Anti-Semitism.
The Social Life of Ants. Concl. A. Forel.
The Byzantine Empire and the Crusades. C. Diehl.
The Formal Garden and Its Revival. F. M. Day.
The Idea of Beauty. Ethel D. Puffer.
The International Shipping Trust. J. B. Bishop.

Irish Monthly.—M. H. GILL, DUBLIN. 6d. July.

Easy Lessons in Verse-making. M. R.

Journal of the Board of Agriculture.—1, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. 1s. June 15.

The Purchase of Feeding Stuffs.
Black Dry Rot in Swedes. T. H. Middleton and M. C. Potter.
Farmers' Co-operative Societies.
Agricultural Credit Banks. H. C. Devine.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.—NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE. 6d. June 15.

The Recent Royal Tour. Canon Dalton.

The Klondike; a Four Years' Retrospect. F. C. Wade.

Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.—J. J. KELIHER. 2s. June 16.

What should be the Disposition of the Material and Personnel of the B. itish Navy in Time of Peace and How can the Peace Strength be most rapidly expanded to War Strength? Commander H. Jones.

Volunteer Artillery; Past, Present, and Future. Lieut.-Col. A. G. Haywood.

A German View of British Tactics in the Boer War. Lieut.-Col. E. Gunter.

Juridical Review.—GREEN & D. SONS, EDINBURGH. 3s. 6d. June

The Advocate's Library. Contd. W. K. Dickson.

On Some Scottish Burghal Origins. G. Neilson.

Transactions between Trustees and Beneficiaries. J. C. Watt.

The Doctrine of *Ultimus Haeres* in International Law. W. G. Miller.

The Liability of Public Bodies for Non-Feasance. A. M. MacRobert.

Lady's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. June 15.

Queen Alexandra's God-Daughters. With Portraits. Ignota.

Should Women ride astride? Illus. Mrs. A. Tweedie.

Lady's Realm.—HUTCHINSON. 6d. July.

The Hobbies of the Queens of Europe. Illus.

Angels in Poetry, Music, and Art. Illus. A. de Burgh.

Honey-Moon Haunts. Illus. G. A. Wade.

Decorated House-Boats. Illus.

Woman's Position in the Present Day; Has it Improved? Constance, Countess de la Warr.

Leisure Hour.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. July.

A Trip to the Arran Isles. Illus. M. J. Simpson.

Life on the London Press. Contd. Active Journalist.

A Day in the Life of a Workhouse Child. Illus. W. S. Campbell.

An Extraordinary Indian Tramp House. Illus. J. Oldfield.

Craft Cramps. T. Hopkins.

Library Journal.—KEGAN PAUL. 50 cts. June.

The Printed Catalogue Cards of the Library of Congress.

The Librarian; Requirements and Duties. S. G. Ayres.

Rare Books. C. E. Goodspeed.

Lippincott's Magazine.—PHILADELPHIA. 1s. June.

The New Atmosphere. C. Morris.

At the Trader's Station in Samoa. Llewellyn P. Churchill.

Tips and Commissions. J. Gilmer Speed.

London Quarterly Review.—CHARLES H. KELLY. 2s. 6d. July.

Mr. Kidd on Western Civilisation. Prof. J. Iverach.

The Last Letters of John Ruskin. H. B. Workman.

The Occupation of Our Lord. J. H. Harris.

The Religious Crisis in Spain. F. G. Smith.

Did St. John ever live at Ephesus? Prof. W. F. Adeney.

The Better Education of the Ministry. Prof. G. G. Findlay.

The Bible in English. T. F. Lockyer.

The Immortality of the Soul and the Scripture Doctrine of the Last Things. Principal Salmond.

Longman's Magazine.—LONGMANS. 6d. July.

In a Devonshire Garden. F. Whishaw.

A.B.C. F. Ritchie.

Bacteria and Ice. Mrs. P. Frankland.

McClure's Magazine.—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cts. June.

Six Months among Brigands. Illus. Contd. Miss Ellen M. Stone.

The Death of Owen Glynn Jones on the Dent Blanche in 1899. Illus. H. Spender.

Pasteur. Illus. Ida M. Tarbell.

Rubens. Illus. J. La Farge.

John Hay. With Portraits. Brooks Adams.

Macmillan's Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. July.

The Influence of Puritanism on American Literature. H. Sheffield Clapham.

Fox-Hunting in the Lake Country. A. G. Bradley.

St. William Napier. David Hannay.

The Disposers of Bird-Life.

The Souffrière of St. Vincent. H. L. Havel.

Education in South Africa. Rev. William Greswell.

Magazine of Art.—CASSELL. 1s. 4d. Jul

Félix Buhot in England. Illus. Octave Uzanne.

The Royal Academy Exhibition. Contd. Illus.

Regal Pageantry. Illus. W. J. Lofie.

Great English Mezzotints at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. Illus. Frederick Wedmore.

Eighteenth Century Art at the Guildhall. Illus. Edgecombe Staley.

Philip Richard Morris. Illus.

Metaphysical Magazine.—53, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. 9d. June.

Astrology a Department of Medical Study. Dr. A. Wilder.

The Religion of the Universe. K. Kaneko.

Missionary Review.—44, FLEET STREET. 2s. 6d. June.

Africa—Old and New. W. R. Hotchkiss.

Healing the Sick in Central Africa. Illus. Dr. A. R. Co. k.

Some Results of Medical Missions in Mexico. Rev. L. B. Salmans.

The Angel of the Tombs; a Tribute to Rebecca Salome Foster. John B. Devins.

In Darkest Morocco. Illus. G. C. Reed.

Month.—LONGMANS. 1s. July.

The Coronation of the Queen Consort. Rev. H. Thurston.

The Moral of Some Recent Actions at Law. Editor.

The Suppression of the Society of Jesus. Rev. S. F. Smith.

Pictures in the Salon, 1902. Ymal Oswin.

Friedrich von Spee; the German Witches and Their Apostle. J. M. Stone.

All Saints, Northampton; the Records of an Old Parish Church. J. S. Shepard.

The Politics of the English Catholics during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Rev. J. H. Pollen.

Monthly Review.—MURRAY. 2s. 6d. July

Trade and the New World.

The One and the Many.

New Zealand and the Empire. A. R. Atkinson.

The True Story of Spion Kop. Contd. With Map. W. Basil Worsfold.

Peace in South Africa. M. J. Farrelly.

Our Anti-National Party in the Great War. J. Holland Rose

The Painters of Japan. Illus. Arthur Morrison.

Si Jeunesse Voulait. Mrs. Hugh Bell.

The Case for National Theatres. William Archer.

National Review.—EDWARD ARNOLD. 2s. 6d. July.

Considerations Governing the Disposition of Navies. Capt. A. T. Mahan.

The Food of the Lower Deck and a Message from Kiel. Arnold White.

A Glorious Peace. H. W. Wilson.

The Society of the British Empire. W. J. Courthope.

Mercantile Cruisers and Commerce Protection. Adm. the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle.

Some London Gardens. C. A. Whitmore.

American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.

Through Baluchistan and Eastern Persia. With Map. Earl of Ronaldshay.

Shakespeare as a Man of Science. Prof. Edward D. Dowden.

Recollections of a Diplomatist; Early Days in Vienna. Sir Horace Rumbold.

A Postscript on the Education Bill. Duke of Northumberland.

Greater Britain.

New England Magazine.—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 2s. 6d. June.

Famous Farm Houses in the Narragansett Country. Illus. H. Knowles.

Creating Character at the Lyman School for Boys, Westborough, Mass.

Illus. A. S. Roe.

The George Putnam Grammar School Garden. Illus. H. L. Clapp.

Rev. Elijah Kellogg, Author and Preacher. With Portrait. Isabel T. Ray.

Korea; the Pigmy Empire. Illus. W. E. Griffin.

Marie Adelaide of Orleans. Illus. Mary Stuart Smith.

Washington-Greene Correspondence. Contd.

The Pennsylvania Germans. Contd. Lucy F. Bittinger.

New Ireland Review.—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. July.

Occupying Ownership and the Irish Land Question. Rev. T. F. Macken.

Irish undefled. T. O'Malley.

Judge Webb's "Mystery of William Shakespeare." Rev. W. H. Sutton.

The Catholic University Question. W. O'Reilly.

Nineteenth Century.—SAMPSON LOW. 2s. 6d. July.

The Suspension of the Cape Constitution. A. Wilmont and Dr. Wargman.

How to Put Down "Hooliganism." Sir R. Anderson.

British and American Shipping. B. Taylor.

The Kaiser's Fleet. A. S. Hurd.

Asia and Australasia. J. Douglas.

Last Words on Mrs. Gallup's Alleged Cypher. W. H. Mallock.

Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna"; the Reader of Plays to the Rescue.

W. F. Lord.

About Playgoers. Mrs. Aria.

Our Uneducated Officers; a Trenchant Report. Major-Gen. F. S. Russell.

The Port of London. Earl Egerton.

The Prophecies of Disraeli. W. Sichel.

The Islamic Libraries. K. Bukhsh.

Joachim; a Forerunner of St. Francis of Assisi. Miss G. E. Troutbeck.

North American Review.—WM. H. REINMANN. 2s. 6d. June.

Airships and Flying Machines. A. Santos Dumont.

The Nature of Volcanoes. N. S. Shiler.

The New Influence on the British Throne. Lady Jeune.

America and France. G. D. Schamps.

Strikes in the United States. C. D. Wright.

Municipal Suppression of Infection and Contagion. E. J. Lederle.

How to curb the Trusts. H. Michelson.

Richard Strauss and His Music. G. Kobbe.

America's Control of England's Food Supply. J. D. Whelpley.

Defects and Abuses in the American Postal Systems. H. A. Castle.

The Tobacco War in Great Britain. L. Springfield.

Meteorology and the Position of Science in America. Prof. C. Abbe.

Public Debt of the German Empire. Dr. A. Wagner.

Open Court.—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. June.

The Apostolic Succession; Dogma and Criticism.

Apostolic Succession as an Historical Truth. Dr. P. Carus.

The Dissemination of Mithraism in the Roman Empire. Illus. Contd.

Prof. F. Cumont.

The Fylfoot and Swastika. Concl. Illus. Dr. P. Carus.

The Jesuit under the X-ray. C. MacArthur.

Outing.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 2s. 6d. June.

Caught in the Act; Record Athletes in Action. Illus. A. Ruhl.

Studying Wild Flowers with a Camera. Illus. L. W. Brownell.

The Classic English Derby. Illus. E. Spencer.

Sight and Scent in Birds and Animals. Illus. Gene Stratton-Porter

English and American Polo compared. Illus. T. F. Dale.

American University Rowing. Illus. Ralph D. Paine.

Dog-Breeding in England and America. Illus. G. Raper.

Pall Mall Magazine.—18, CHANCERY CROSS ROAD. 1s. July.
Animal Messmates and Confederates. Illus. R. I. Pocock.
Auguste Rodin at Home. Illus. Alder Anderson.
A Revolution in Railway Signalling. Illus. H. G. Archer.
Yoland de Flandre. Illus. J. H. Yoxall.
Cuba, the Tragedy of Empire. Illus. W. H. Gladell.
Mrs. Gallup and Bacon. Illus. Andrew Lang.
The Volcanic Eruptions in the West Indies. Illus. Sir Archibald Geikie.
How London will get about in the Twentieth Century. Illus. W. H. Y. Webber.

Pearson's Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. July.
The Art of the Age. Illus.
The Story of a Field Vote. Illus. Douglas English.
The Garden of the Gods, Colorado. Illus. Norman Alliston.
How Kings are crowned. Illus. Marcus Woodward.
The Swiss Alpine Troops; Military Manœuvres above the Clouds. Illus. W. G. Fitzgerald.
Plaster Heads that speak. Illus. Alder Anderson.
Tossing the Caber. Illus. Marcus Tindal.
President Roosevelt; the Overworked President. Illus. Lincoln Steffens.

Philharmonic.—FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO. 20 cts. June.
Personal Experiences at D.L.Y's. Illus. O. Skinner.
The American Music Student at Home and Abroad. G. D. Gunn.

Playgoer.—DAWBARN AND WARD. 6d. June 14.
Miss Cecilia Loftus; Interview. Illus. T. H. Lewis.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keane. Illus. Miss Clara Morris.
Her Majesty's Servants in the Days of the King's Youth. Illus. J. Coleman.

Practical Teacher.—33, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. July.
On Wheels to the Forest of Dean.
The Dells and Dales of Derbyshire. Illus.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly.—48, ALDERSGATE STREET. 2s. July.
Mr. Hardy's Poetry and Philosophy of Life. M. Johnson.
Gowtrey's "Pove ty." B. Haddon.
Evangelical Preaching. G. P. Maynard.
Tennyson's "White Glory of Happy Days." T. Bradfield.
Sunday School Evangelism. M. P. Davison.
Wells' Anticipations; Forecasting the Future. W. Johnson.
The Principles of Western Civilisation. J. D. Thompson.
Criticism and Criticism. A. S. Peake.

Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research.—8, YORK BUILDINGS, ADELPHI. 4s. 6d. June.
The Trance-Phenomena of Mrs. Thompson. Dr. Oliver Lodge and Others.

Quiver.—CASSELL. 6d. July.
The Oxford Martyrs. Illus. Dean Farrar.
Royal Wards in Hospitals. Illus. F. M. Holmes.
The Straits of Central London. Illus. D. L. Woolmer.

Reliquary.—BEMROSE. 2s. 6d. July.
The Decorative Embroidery of the Seventeenth Century. Illus. Rachel E. Head.
The Forest of the Broyle and the Parks of Ringmar. Illus. W. Heneage Legge.
Carb Stone Implements in the Horniman Museum. Illus. R. Quick.
Some Early Christian Monuments recently discovered at Kirk Maughold Isle of Man. Illus. P. M. C. Kermode.

Review of Reviews.—MELBOURNE. 9d. May.
What Australians are thinking of the Coronation. Dr. W. H. Nicholls.
The Coming Fight for Prohibition in New Zealand. Rev. F. N. Isitt.
Another View of the Liquor Question in N. Z. E. d'Esterre.
A Cheerful View of Queensland. Lord Lamington.
George Cadbury. Illus. F. H. Stead.
The Death of Mr. Rhodes; His Political Will and Testament. W. T. Stead.

Royal Magazine.—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. July.
Henley Regatta. Illus. Lieut.-Col. Newnham-Davis.
Celebrities at Dinner. Illus. W. G. Fitzgerald.
Uneasy lies the Head that wears a Crown. Illus. G. Western.
Diamonds worth a King's Ransom. Illus. J. L. Neville.
Crown and Robes to order. Illus. A. W. Myers.
Royalty on Wheels. Illus. S. P. Bunn.

St. Nicholas.—MACMILLAN. 1s. July.
Is King Edward really "Edwa d VII."? A. J. Evans.
The Eagle's Nest. Illus. F. H. Herrick.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—EDW. STANFORD. 1s. 6d. June 15.
Through the Sudan to Mombasa *via* Lake Rudolf. With Map. Major Austin.
Edinburgh and Its Region, Geographic and Historical. Prof. P. Geddes.

Scribner's Magazine.—SAMPSON LOW. 1s. July.
In an Old French Garden. Illus. W. H. Low.
The Abitibi Fur Brigade. Illus. A. Heming.
In Burma with the Viceroy. Illus. Mrs. E. Cotes.

Strand Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. July.
Calvé; Artist and Woman. Illus. Kathleen Schlesinger.
By Way of Autobiography. Illus. C. B. Fry.
Fighting the Sea. Illus. N. Everitt.
Dutch Humorous Artists. Illus. A. Lord.

Sunday at Home.—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. July.
Napoleon Bonaparte's Views of Jesus Christ. John P. Hobson.
James Chalmers; This Really Great Englishman. Illus. Rev. R. F. Horton.

Sunday Magazine.—ISBISTER. 6d. July.
Men of the Coronation. With Portraits.
London's Week-Day Services. Illus. Rev. C. Herbert.
In the Grip of the Brigands. Illus. Contd. Miss Ellen M. Stone.
The Crowning of the King. Illus.

Sunday Strand.—NEWNES. 6d. July.
The Story of the Pilgrim Fathers. Illus. N. Peacock.
Rev. Prebendary W. H. Webb-People. Illus. G. Clark.
Army Chaplains and Their Work. Illus. H. Wyndham.
The National Blind Relief Society. Illus. Charity Commission.

Temple Bar.—MACMILLAN. 1s. July.
The Stone of Destiny. A. Goodrich-Freer.
Browning's "Luria"; a Study. M. Kikby Hall.
The Popular Universities in France. H. Mackenzie.

Temple Magazine.—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. July.
Reviving the Dead. Illus.
Coronation Embroideries. Illus.
Is Aerial Navigation Possible? Illus. J. Alexander.

Theosophical Review.—3, LANGHAM PLACE. 1s. June 15.
Did Jesus live 100 years B.C.? G. R. S. Mead.
Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa. B. Keightley.
Some Ceremonials of the Mass. Miss Hardcastle.
Some Legends of Russian Asia. A Russian.
Dante's Symbolism. Miss Cust.

United Service Magazine.—W. CLOWES. 2s. July.
The Colour of Warships. Telescope.
Admiralty. A Naval Officer.
Side-lights on Naval Education. "Whitewash."
The Coronation; Its Strategic Significance. T. Miller Maguire.
The Empire and Peace. C. de Thierry.
Essays on Artillery. Captain C. Holmes Wilson.
The History and Present Position of the Field Howitzer.
Offensive Tactics in Modern War. Editor.
The Burden of the Troop-horse. Hazard zet Forward.
My Impressions of the British Army. A Hollander who served with the Boers.
A Lady's Visit to the Natal Battle-fields. C. E. P.
The Colonial Forces of Germany.

Westminster Review.—8, YORK BUILDINGS, ADELPHI. 2s. 6d. July.
Darwinism and Empire. R. Balmforth.
Imperialism. J. G. Godard.
The Cause of the War in South Africa. Contd. W. D. Macgregor.
Empire—as made in Germany. H. Reade.
Doomed British Shipping. P. Barry.
Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1901. A. Rogers.
At the Play, before Your Own Gas-Fire. H. Seal.
Agnosticism; a Comment on Criticism. G. Forester.

Wide World Magazine.—NEWNES. 6d. July.
The Sultan of Johore; Interview. Illus. F. Coleman.
On Tour with the "Four Rings Circus." Illus. C. C. Batchelder.
The Prison-Land of Siberia. Illus. J. F. Fraser.
Marooned on the "Graveyard of the Atlantic." Illus. Mrs. E. M. Parsons.
On the March with Menelik's Army. Illus. Contd. Capt. R. P. Cobbold.
Across the Great Sahara. Illus. E. Dodson.
A Hunting Trip in the Mexican Wilderness. Illus. J. M. Chandler.

Woman at Home.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. July.
Courts and Drawing Rooms. Illus. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.
Mr. Balfour as Leader of the House. Illus. Miss Jane T. Stoddart.

World's Work.—DOUBLEDAY, PAGE AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cts. June.

The Consolidation of Banks.
Beautifying the Public Schools. Illus. Bertha D. Knobe.
Peaches; a National Product. Illus. J. H. Hale.
Why the Price of Beef is high. G. W. Ogden.
London as It now is. C. Roberts.
F. A. Vanderlip. With Portrait. F. H. Brooks.
The Future of American Shipping. Illus. A. Goodrich.
How New York educates Its Citizens. F. Matthews.
The Truth about Cuba. Illus. H. H. Lewis.
The Rhodes Scholarships for Americans at Oxford. H. Morse Stephens.
The Bowery Savings Bank. E. Lowry.
A Day's Work of a Public School Teacher. One of Them.

Young Man.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. July.
T. W. Russell; Interview. Illus. E. J.
The Poetry of Mr. Stephen Phillips. C. L. Thomson.
Great Men and Their Little Ways. Illus. A. Mackintosh.
How We got Our Bible. F. Ballard.

Young Woman.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. July.
Tom Browne; Interview. Illus. E. J.
On the Uses of Books. C. L. Thomson.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Deutsche Monatsschrift.—LÜTZOWSTR. 43, BERLIN. 2 Mks. June.
The New Religious Movement amongst Our People. Karl König.
What can America suffer in a War with a European Power? Mars.
Economic Relations between Austria and Hungary. Paul Samassa.

Deutsche Revue.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 6 Mks. per qr. June.

What is England worth to Us? A German Diplomatist.
Gen. and Adm. Albrecht von Stosch. Contd. V. von Stosch.
Reminiscences. Contd. Friedrich v. Esmarch.
The Labour of Love of Women during the War. Lady Hely-Hutchinson.
Political Talks with Koloman Tisza. S.
A Diplomatic Episode in the American Civil War.
History of Bavaria's Entrance into the Rhinebund. Count Bray-Steinburg.
Letters of Grossherzog Karl Alexander. Count Wintzingerode.

Deutsche Rundschau.—GEBR. PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per qr. June.

From the Land of Minos. Arthur Milchhoefer.
Gottfried Keller's Religious Development. Otto Frommel.
Johann Gustav Droysen and Felix Mendelssohn. Contd. G. Droysen.
Gustavus Adolphus and the German Cities. Contd. G. Egelhaaf.
Unread Books as Signs of the Times. F. Lubin.
The Music World. Carl Krebs.

Kunstgewerbeblatt.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. June.
Modern Industrial Art in Saxony. Illus. Dr. J. Kleinpaul.

Nord und Süd.—SCHLESISCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, Breslau. 2 Mks. June.

The English Monarchy. Albert von Ruville.
150 Years of Comic Opera. T. Kellin.
Felix Hollander. Hans Ostwald.

Sozialistische Monatshefte.—LÜTZOWSTR. 85A, BERLIN. 50 Pf. June.
The Struggle for Universal Suffrage in Belgium. E. Anseele.
Political Strikes in Belgium. E. Bernstein.
The Strike Problem in Sweden. H. Branting.
Labour Movements and Social Democracy. W. Heine.
The Language Problem in Bohemia. L. Winter.

Ueber Land und Meer.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 1 Mk. Heft 12.

Dogs of War. Illus. "L." Ernst Schubert.
Goethe's "Lovely Painters." Illus. Arthur Dix.
German-Argentine Trade Conditions. Arthur Dix.
The Cockchafer. Dr. E. M.

Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 10 Mks. per ann. June.

Matthias Grünewald. Illus. F. Rißel.
Petrarch's Influence on Art. Illus. C. de Mandach.
French Masters in the Mesdag Collection at Hague. Illus.

Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft.—BREITKOPF UND HÄRTEL, LEIPZIG. 10 Mks. per ann. June.
Newly Discovered Letters by Johann Sebastian Bach, 1736 and 1738. F. Schmidt.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Art du Théâtre.—51, RUE DES ECOLES, PARIS. 1 fr. 75 c. June 1.
Alfred Capus's "Les Deux Ecoles." Illus. Gaston Deschamps.
"Le Marquis de Priola." Illus. Charles Midlaw.
June 15.

"Orsola." Illus. P. B. Gheusi.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—HACHETTE. 20s. per ann. June.
Lighting and the Problem of Illumination. C. E. Guye.
The Bonapartes in Switzerland. Eugène de Budé.
Behramji Malabari. Contd. E. Tissot.
The Confessions of M. Veressaeu. Contd. M. Reader.
Winston Churchill's "The Crisis." Mary Bigot.

Correspondant.—31, RUE SAINT-GUILLAUME, PARIS. 2 frs. 50 c. June 10.

The Future of the South African. J. B. Piolet.
The Anti-Slavery Society of France. Mgr. Le Roy.
Has Youth Its Role in Society? A. Béchaux.
The Naturalised Subjects of European Nations. M. Héliard.
The Charities of the Russian Empress. Paul Delay.
What Should We drink? Louis Delmas.
The Mind of Swindlers. Baron de Wismes.

June 25.
France and the Holy See in 1815. Vte. de Richemont.
In the Antilles. F. Muru.
Sully Prudhomme. Louis Arnould.
Charity among Paris Apprentices. Countess de Courson.
The Future of South Africa. Contd. J. B. Piolet.
The Predecessor of Cardinal Lavignier. F. Klein.
Tableaux of the Court of Louis XVIII. L. de Lauzac de Laborie.
The Finances of the Consulate. L. Dufougeray.

Fol et Vie.—85, AVENUE D'ORLÉANS, PARIS. 10 frs. per ann. June 1.
M. Bernstein's "Detour" and the Protestants and the Contemporary Theatre. Maurice Gastambide.

June 16.
Paul Bourget's "L'Étape." B. Couve.

Journal des Économistes.—14, RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS. 3 frs. 50 c. June 15.

Protection. G. de Molinari.
The Scientific and Industrial Movement. Daniel Bellet.
The Security-Holding Company in the United States. George N. Tricoche.

Mercur de France.—15, RUE DE L'ÉCHAUDÉ ST. GERMAIN, PARIS. 2 frs. June.

Charles Maurras and the Classic Renaissance. Pierre Lasserre.
Camille Maucclair. Francis de Montandre.
The Salons of 1902. André Fontainas.

Minerva.—4, RUE LE GOFF, PARIS. 2 frs. June 1.
The Letters of the Comtesse de Bonneval. Contd. Gustave Michaut.
Minerva in India. Victor Henry.
The Chamber of Deputies. Louis Paulian.
The Theatres and the Life of Paris. André Beaunier.

June 15.
The Modern Theory of Alliances. Charles Loiseau.
Religious Sects of the Sahara. Jean Pommerol.
Letters of the Comtesse de Bonneval. Concl. Gustave Michaut.
Paul Bourget's "L'Étape." Jacques Bainville.

Nouvelle Revue.—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND. 55 frs. per ann. June 1.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau. Péladan.
A Greek Rite. G. Guiches.
The Japanese Working Man. M. Dumoret.
The Martinique Disaster. H. Desmarest.
The Wounded in War. M. Buret.
Stendahl's Materialism. J. Média.

June 15.
The Story of a Crowning. M. D. Bodkin.
Benjamin Constant. C. Maucclair.
Ledru-Rollin. P. Quentin-Bauchart.
The Inventor of the Compass. R. Montclavel.

Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales.—19, RUE BONAPARTE, PARIS. 1 fr. June 1.

Newfoundland and the French Shore Question. Henri Lorin.
The Sanitary Organisation of a Colonial Expedition. Maurice Buret.
England and the Siamese Malay States. Pierre Dassié.
The Martinique Catastrophe. With Map. Jean de La Peyre.

June 15.
The Financial Delegations and the Question of the South of Algeria. Robert de Caix.
The German Industrial Crisis. René Moreux.
Peace in South Africa. J. H. Franklin.
The Situation in the Far East.

Réforme Sociale.—54, RUE DE SEINE, PARIS. 1 fr. June 1.
The French Constitution and the Anti-French Laws. E. Vigouroux.
The Lace Industry in Belgium. Pierre Verhaegen.
The Social Education of Women in England and in Sweden. Mme. Léa.

June 16.
The French Constitution and the Anti-French Laws. Contd. E. Vigouroux.

The Lace Industry in Belgium. Contd. Pierre Verhaegen.

La Revue.—12, AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS. 1 fr. June 1.

On the Duel. Emile Faguet.
The Anglo-Saxons and Their supposed Superiority. J. Novicow.
The Nobility of Women. Carmen Sylva.
The Martinique Catastrophe. Illus. Camille Flammarion.
M. Servero and His Balloon. Illus. G. Caye.
The Humbert-Crawford Affair. L. de Norvins.
The Secret of Dress. Marius-Arcy Leblond.
Vsevolod Garchine and the Romance of Despair. G. Savitch.
The Heroines of Guy de Maupassant. R. née d'Ulmès.

June 15.
The Psychology of Lying. C. Mélinand.
Slavery in English Countries. Sir Charles Dilke and J. A. Pease.
On Education and Instruction. Count Tolstoy.
The Struggle between the Soul and the Will in Ibsen and Maeterlinck.
E. Schuré.

The New Domains of Biblical Archaeology. Illus. Dr. La Touche-Tréville.
The Feminist Movement. Mrs. Dr. Schirmacher.
A Trifler with Volcanoes. Léon Durocher.

Revue de l'Art.—28, RUE DU MONT-THABOR, PARIS. 7 frs. 50 c. June.
An Egyptian Bronze Cat. Illus. G. Maspero.
The Salons in 1902. Contd. Illus. Henry Havard.
The Exhibition of Bookbindings at the Musée Galliera. Contd. Illus. Henri Beraldi.
The Humbert Collection. Illus. Marcel Nicolle.

Revue Blanche.—23, BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS, PARIS. 1 fr. June 1.
Inquiry on Education.
Alfred Jarry. Pierre Quillard.

June 15.
The Miraculous Cures of Jesus. Dr. Ch. Binet-Sanglé.
Paul Bourget's "L'Étape." Michel Arnaud.

Revue Chrétienne.—11, AVENUE DE L'OBSERVATOIRE, PARIS.
12 frs. 50 c. per ann. June.
Prof. Martin Kaehler. Alfred Boegner.
The Sacred Shroud of Turin. Frank Puaux.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—18, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND.
62 frs. per ann. June 1.
The Biarritz Interview, 1865. E. Ollivier.
The Duke of Burgundy in Flanders. Comte d'Haussonville.
London Water and Paris Water. G. Cadoux.
The Origins of the Odyssey. V. Bérard.
The Centenary of Auguste Comte. F. Brunetière.
The Martinique Eruption. A. Dastre.

June 15.
The Lessons of the late War. XXX.
The First Hohenzollern Candidature. E. Ollivier.
The Duke of Burgundy in Flanders. Contd. Comte d'Haussonville.
French Sea Ports. C. Lenthéric.

Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.—32, RUE DE LA
VICTOIRE, PARIS. 2 frs. June.

Volcanoes and Volcanic Eruptions. Illus. J. Servigny.
Martinique. Chanel.
Saint Pierre, Martinique. Eugène Gallois.
United States and the Shipping Trust.

Revue Générale.—16, RUE TREURENBERG, BRUSSELS. 12 frs. per ann.
June.

A School for the Mercantile Marine in Belgium. Charles d'Ursel.
Greek in the Twentieth Century. F. Collard.
Ancient Universities. Chanoine A. Cauchie.
English Pastoral Literature. Louis Anthéunis.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—76, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES, PARIS.
1 fr. 50 c. June 1.

The Declaration of the Clergy of France, 1862. Contd. C. Davin.
Obedience and Authority. Contd. R. P. Constant.
The Pariahs of France and the Founders of the Great Religious Orders.
Boyer d'Agen.
The Eruption of Martinique. Vte. F. de Tinguy.
June 15.
Protestantism. Justin Fèvre.

The Declaration of the Clergy of France, 1862. Contd. C. Davin.
The Pariahs of France and the Founders of the Great Religious Orders.
Contd. Boyer d'Agen.
Industrial Alcohol. Stanislas Le Prado.

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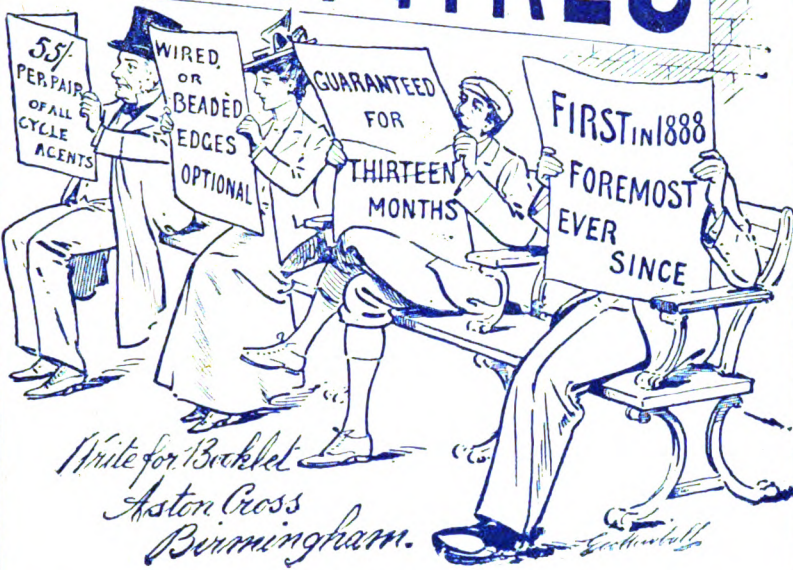
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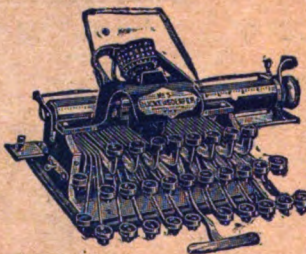
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CONTENTS

FRONTISPIECE:

Rt. Hon. A. J. BALFOUR

CHARACTER SKETCHES:

The Colonial Premiers

(SPECIALLY ILLUSTRATED.)

FALL OF TWO HISTORICAL MONUMENTS:

- (1) THE CAMPANILE AT VENICE.
- (2) LORD SALISBURY'S RESIGNATION.

The American Invasion and How to Resist It

HANDY BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

SOME ARTICLES

	PAGE
Queen Alexandra: By Mlle. Vacaresco	155
A Farming Hostel for Girls: By Lady Warwick	156
The Art of Benjamin Constant	156
Lord Salisbury and his Successor	157
The Claims of Mr. Chamberlain	158
Lord Rosebery: By T. P. O'Connor	159
The Colonial Conference	160
Treatment of the Natives in South Africa	163
Cecil Rhodes: By Mr. H. Cust, M.P.	164
The Case against Protection: By Yves Guyot	167
The First Public Man Interviewed	168
Are the Germans our Enemies?	170

REVIEWED.

	PAGE
The Education of Officers	171
The Slave Trade in White Women	173
An American Ship-builder on Ship-building	174
Tennyson's Home Life	175
Charles Dickens: By Mr. Swinburne	176
Secret of the Kaiser's Power	177
Nature Study in Schools	179
Wireless Telegraphy: By Sir Wm. Preece	180
Edison on the Storage Battery	181
Strange Story of the Countess Beaconsfield	183
Café Concerts and Music Halls	186
St. Augustine on Women and Marriage	187
Are Women Oversexed?	188

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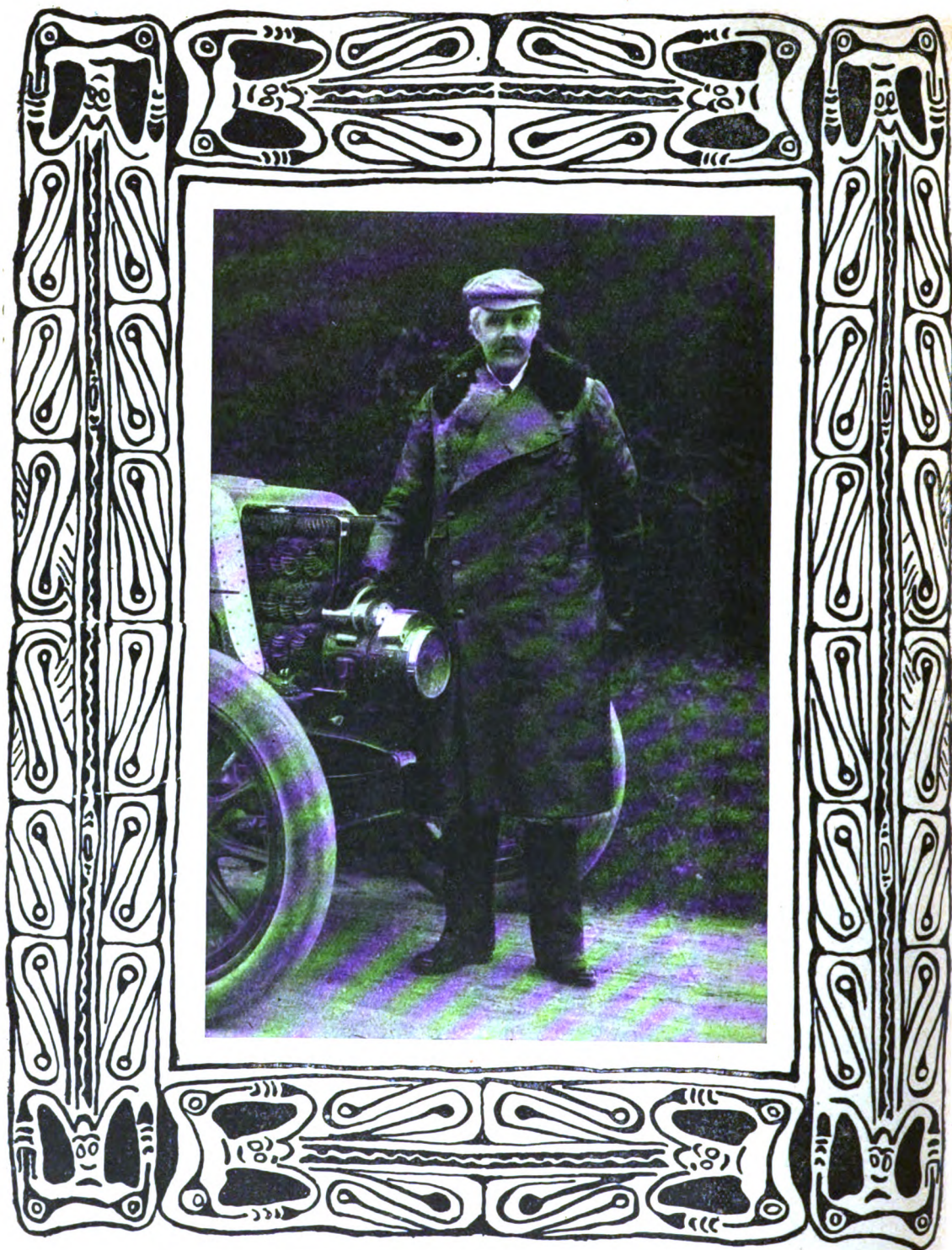
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No. 152, Vol. XXVI.

AUGUST, 1902.



THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, August 1st, 1902.

**The Dawn
of a
Better Day.**

"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by the sun of York." The Liberal victory at North Leeds, which converted a Unionist majority of 2,517 into a Liberal majority of 758, is decisive. One swallow does not make a summer, it is true; but the smashing defeat of the Ministerialist candidate at North Leeds does not stand alone. It was preceded by the victory at Bury, and was accompanied by a notable desertion of the Unionist camp by Mr. J. Cathcart Wason, member for Orkney and Shetland. Of course, no one knows with what fatuous ingenuity it may not be possible for the Liberal leaders to throw away the victory which is within their grasp. They have achieved such marvellous things in that line already that one must hesitate in putting any limits to their capacity in that direction. But given ordinary prudence on their part, the present Ministry may be regarded as having received its death-warrant, nor can anyone reprieve it save those who are appointed to be its executioners. Judging by Lord Rosebery's last address to the Liberal Imperialists, he is *capable de tout*.

**Moribund from
Birth.**

It is rather unfortunate for poor Mr. Balfour that his accession to the Prime Ministership should have been immediately followed by a knock-down blow such as this. But fortunately Mr. Balfour is too much of a philosopher not to recognise

that for the safe working of our institutions it is urgently necessary that the Liberals should come into office. He was the author of the famous dictum that it was necessary for the safe working of the British Constitution that parties should never follow on their innings, but that every six years Ministers and the Opposition should change places. The fact that they did not do so last election was solely due to the delirium of the war. With the restoration of peace the normal rule, discerned and affirmed by Mr. Balfour eight years ago, resumes its force. There will be, of course, a miserable kind of broken-backed interregnum, in which Ministers will remain in office, although not in power, and will be exposed day by day, until they consent to a dissolution, to the taunt that their policy is repudiated by the majority of an electorate, and that they dare not put to the test of popular mandate a majority due to the khaki fever of 1900.

**The Passing
of
Lord Salisbury.**

The resignation of Lord Salisbury marks the close of an era which in English politics corresponds somewhat to the Second Empire in France. Heaven forbid that even his worst enemy—if he has any enemies—should compare Lord Salisbury to the Third Napoleon; but the period of the Salisbury ascendancy has lasted about the same time, and brought about the same results as the Second Empire. It marks a period of arrest in national development, a beclouding of the old national ideals, and a deflection of the energies of the nation from the true path of

domestic progress to Chauvinist aggression. The Third Napoleon fell after a war in which he had involved France, leaving behind him as a fatal legacy an indemnity of £200,000,000 to be paid to the victorious Germans. Lord Salisbury also leaves office after a war which his Ministry provoked, leaving his successors to meet a bill equal to the German indemnity as the result of a war, not less inglorious, in South Africa. Professor Beesly remarked last month that as a young man he regarded the nineteen years of the retrograde *régime* of the Second Empire with disappointment, dejection, and despair on account of its reversion to hereditary government, its despotic administration, its military insolence, and its encouragement of superstition; but now, he said, it appears to us a mere eddy of trifling account in the stream of French progress. Lord Salisbury's *régime* had most of the characteristics which Professor Beesly discerned in the French Empire, and possibly it also will be remembered in history as but the mere eddy of trifling account in the stream of British progress.

The victory in North Leeds and the passing of Lord Salisbury are perhaps less significant as symptoms that the long winter of our discontent is past, than the action of the Colonial Premiers, who last month were in Conference assembled in the capital of the Empire. Sir Edmund Barton, speaking in the name of Australia, vetoed the suspension of the free constitution of Cape Colony, throwing the shield of his great Commonwealth over his valiant brother-in-arms, Sir Gordon Sprigg, who, but for his aid, would probably have failed to hold his own against Lord Milner. That was good, but what Sir Wilfrid Laurier did was better still. The spokesman of the Dominion of Canada has given the *coup de grâce* to the rampant Jingoism which was luring Great Britain to her ruin. The Colonial Premiers were summoned to London in the fond hope, confidently entertained by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Brodrick, and the other high-flying representatives of Jingoism, that they would not merely consent, but enthusiastically co-operate in the work of transforming our go-as-you-please, limited liability, undefined alliance of "independent sister-nations," with the right of secession, into a militant, highly-organised Empire. The Zollverein being impossible, it was thought a *Kriegsverein* was anxiously desired by all the great self-governing Colonies which had rallied to the support of the Empire in South Africa. No sooner

had the Premiers assembled than it was found that, with the solitary exception of Mr. Seddon, they would not have the Jingo Empire at any price. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was dominated from first to last by a passionate determination to oppose to the uttermost every proposal which tended to drag Canada into "the vortex of militarism." The result was that the Ministerial proposals were rejected, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given the death-blow to one of the most dangerous delusions that ever gained possession of our people. I feel disposed to hail him with the familiar quotation from "Alice in Wonderland":—

"And hast thou slain the Jabberwock?
Come to my arms, my beamish boy."

We may therefore take it as settled—first, that the mandate of the Unionist Ministry has expired, and will be revoked at the first opportunity afforded to the electorate; secondly, that Mr. Balfour is now reconciling himself to the practical application of the in-and-out system which he admires so much in theory; thirdly, that the dream of forming a militant Empire out of the associated Republics which are called Colonies, Dominions, or Commonwealths, is out of the question and must be abandoned; and, fourthly, as the result of all these things that we have been delivered, little as we deserve it, from the peril which was threatening our nation with destruction. We are not yet out of the wood, but it seems as if once more, in the merciful providence of God, we are not to be scattered as a brand, for which let us all thank God and take courage, as we have been near enough to the pit to sniff the brimstone. At the same time, as was wittily remarked by an occupant of the front Opposition Bench, "the future of the country will not be secure until there is a boom in sackcloth."

The action taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with the distinct assertion of the right of the self-governing Colonies to choose whether or not they shall take part in the wars of the Empire, is a great security for peace. If either Canada, Australia or South Africa decide that they would prefer to hold aloof and remain neutral in a war waged, let us say, by England with Russia about Korea, or with France about Egypt, we should be compelled to acquiesce in their claims. So far as we are concerned, the right of a Colony to remain neutral, lending us no assistance in any war, is absolute, but it remains to be seen whether our enemies would recognise such a neutrality. It is tolerably certain they would do no such thing,

The Trend
of
the Future.

unless we were precluded from using any part of the neutralised Colony as a base for warlike or naval operations. Hence, if a Colony were determined to hold aloof from an Imperial war, it would be compelled to deny the mother-country the use of its territory over which the Union Jack flies. Russia, for instance, could not regard Canada as neutral if we were using the Canadian-Pacific to pour troops into Vancouver, or using Vancouver itself as a naval base for our operations in the Pacific. It is doubtful whether anything short of an absolute declaration of independence would deter the French from attempting to raise the French Canadians against us in case of an Anglo-French war.

**The
Monroe Doctrine
Once More.** Sir Wilfrid Laurier's resolute assertion of Canada's right to decide whether or not she shall take part in any future war of the Empire may seem to justify the belief that this end can only be obtained by a declaration of independence. But there is a possibility that it might be secured by a less drastic operation. Suppose, for instance, that England were to go to war with any great Power, and that Canada declared her determination to hold aloof and take no part in a war of which she might disapprove, and concerning which she certainly had never been consulted. The great Power against whom we declared war would be legally justified in ignoring Canada's wishes, and sending an army to invade the Dominion either from the Pacific or from the Atlantic. But it is quite on the cards that if Canada made such a declaration, the United States of America might intimate to the other belligerent that, as Canada was taking no active part in the war, they would regard any attempt to attack the Dominion as an infraction of the Monroe doctrine, which would not be permitted by the Americans. This would be thoroughly in accord with the fixed idea of all Americans that the Monroe doctrine guarantees the New World against being convulsed by the wars of the Old World. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier be really as resolute as he seems to be against involving Canada in the "vortex of militarism," he may live to see that his deliverance is more likely to come from Washington than from Westminster.

**The United States
of the
English-speaking
World.** The refusal of the Colonies to constitute a Federal Council, to enter into a commercial arrangement, or to agree to a *Kriegsverein*, might have been regarded with profound disappointment were it not that the veto of these attempts to organise the British Empire on a fighting basis prevents the

creation of a great obstacle that might have barred the way to the absorption of the whole English-speaking race into a great Federation or Alliance which will be known as the United States of the English-speaking World. The action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Edmund Barton places Australia and Canada in a position of independence very little inferior to that of the United States. The Dominion and the Commonwealth are independent sister-nations, with a right of secession; and if they have a right to decide whether they will take part in the wars of the Empire, then their international Sovereign status, with a right of deciding peace or war, is almost as absolutely secured as if they were independent Republics. The failure to achieve the smaller unity on Jingo lines leaves the door wide open for the larger ideal of the union of the English-speaking world on the lines of the American Constitution.

**Stale
Champagne.** The King having recovered sufficiently from his operation, his doctors decided that he would be well enough to face the strain of a Coronation on August 9th. Considerable misgivings have been felt as to his undertaking the risk. It was not until the end of July that he was permitted to walk the deck of the yacht to which he was removed on July 15th. If, however, no untoward event occurs, the Coronation will have taken place before these pages reach the public. The Abbey will be as crowded with representatives of the nations as it would have been had the Coronation taken place at the appointed date, and the ceremony, although shortened, will be as picturesque and as impressive as if the King had never been ill. But it is singular to note the absolute apathy, not to say indifference, with which the postponed Coronation is awaited by the public. If there is any feeling, it is one of uneasiness least a relapse should again necessitate the postponement of the ceremony. In fact, it is as if the nation were invited to drink a bottle of champagne six weeks after it had been first uncorked. The bottle is there, and the wine, and the glasses; but the fizz has disappeared for ever. The Coronation of June 26th would have been the central point of a great national and Imperial festival. The belated crowning of August 9th is but the perfunctory performance of a necessary function which excites more apprehension than rejoicing.

**Lord Kitchener's
Welcome.** The arrival of Lord Kitchener from South Africa was made the occasion of a popular demonstration in honour of the General who distinguished himself even more in making peace than



Photograph by Duffus Bros., Pretoria.] [Published by Stereoscopic Co

Viscount Kitchener.

in prosecuting the war. Lord Kitchener was accompanied by General French, one of the few Generals who emerged from the struggle with untarnished laurels. Since his arrival the late Commander-in-Chief in South Africa has displayed a wise reticence, all the more welcome because of its contrast with the practice of some of his predecessors. He will remain for a short time in this country before leaving to take up his duties in the chief command in India. There is a general feeling that he should remain here in order to cleanse the Augean stable of the War Office. Mr. Brodrick and Lord Roberts rolled into one have not displayed the strength of a Hercules; but as they appear to be well content with themselves, the task will be postponed till Lord Kitchener comes back from India.

**The Return
of
the Troops.**

Shiploads of war-wearied soldiers are beginning to arrive from South Africa, and the arrival of each regiment is hailed with effusive welcome by their friends. It is curious to read of the battalions arriving, every man carrying with him some pet or souvenir of the long months of hardship on the veldt. Parrots and monkeys, fragments of shell, cases of ostrich feathers, encumber the returning warriors, most of whom, however, have few stories of the long war excepting of a continual marching and counter-marching, of exposure to extremes of heat and cold, and unutterable boredom. The winner of the King's prize at Bisley, who had served in the war, was asked by Lord Roberts whether his excellent shooting had not stood him in good stead in South Africa. "I never saw a Boer all the time I was there," he replied. Of the 388,000 armed men whom we put in battle array to subdue 50,000 farmers, it is probable that more than half went and came to the seat of war without ever clapping eyes upon the foe. Such is modern war.

**General
Lucas Meyer.**

General Lucas Meyer was the first of the Boer Generals to arrive in this country after the war. He is a fine figure of a man, tall, dignified and simple. After living for nearly two years on mealie pap, and enjoying the best of health amid the hardships of the campaign, he no sooner was restored to the normal diet of civilisation than his health gave way, and he has been ordered to Carlsbad. Immediately on his arrival Lord Rothschild sent him a pressing invitation to accept his hospitality at the dinner which he was giving to Lord Kitchener, and the two Generals who sat down were the observed of all observers at the dining-table of the great financier. "I think Lord Kitchener," said General Meyer to me, "is a good, straight man—an honest man who keeps his word." General Meyer is evidently expecting as part of the peace settlement that he and all those whose houses have been destroyed, and whose stock has been seized by the British columns, will receive compensation. If they do not, it is probable his estimate of the value of the assurances of the good, straight man who keeps his word may undergo a change, although Lord Kitchener himself may not be to blame. Generals Botha, De Wet and Delarey are now on their way to England. They were the subject of extraordinary popular demonstrations of enthusiasm in Cape Town and Stellenbosch. In this country they will be received with the respect and admiration due



In War!

General and Mrs. Lucas Meyer on Commando, Biggarsberg Camp, 1899.

(Specially photographed for the "Review of Reviews" by Leo Weinthal.)

to heroes and patriots; but on the Continent their reception will be—well, let us say, somewhat similar to that which England gave to Garibaldi forty years ago.

Another notable visitor arrived from South Africa last month in the person of Mr. Albert Cartwright, the intrepid journalist who was sent to prison for twelve months for republishing at the Cape the letter of a British officer—published without protest in this country—who stated that the troops under his command had been ordered to give no quarter. On reaching Madeira Mr. Cartwright received a telegram requiring his instant return to South Africa to resume the editorship of the *South African News*, the publication of which had been suspended when Martial Law was proclaimed in Cape Town. Mr. Cartwright was therefore only able to spend thirteen days in England, and sailed, with his wife and family, for South Africa on August 2nd, in the same ship, by the bye, which carried back to South Africa Mr. Alfred Beit and Dr. Jameson. The reappearance of the *South African News* is a welcome sign that the

gagging policy which has prevailed for the last two years in South Africa is about to come to an end. Mr. Cartwright, before his departure, was entertained at a private dinner by friends, who presented him with a purse of some £400, subscribed for the most part in small sums by those who admired the stand which he had made for liberty and justice in South Africa. Mr. Cartwright's imprisonment entailed upon him a money loss of about twice that sum, but as his incarceration enabled him to acquire a mastery of the Dutch language, he has not been on the whole a serious loser by the fidelity with which he discharged his duty as a journalist.

**Lord Milner's
Indiscretion.**

While such a loving tribute of admiration and sympathy was being paid to Mr. Albert Cartwright in the capital of the Empire, Lord Milner was receiving a much-needed and long-delayed rap



In Peace!

General and Mrs. Lucas Meyer at Sunbury, in England, 1902.

(Specially photographed for the "Review of Reviews" by Leo Weinthal.)



Photograph by]

[Northrop.

Mr. Albert Cartwright.

across the knuckles by his quondam instrument, Mr. Chamberlain. The action of the Imperial High Commissioner in descending from his high position as the representative of the King to become the wire-puller and organiser of a conspiracy against the Cape Constitution, was an offence which would have justified and indeed demanded his immediate recall. To have thus vindicated the traditions of the Imperial service, however, required more moral courage on the part of Mr. Chamberlain than that Minister possesses, so he contented himself with inditing a despatch which definitely refused the demand which Lord Milner had fathered, for reasons every one of which constituted a grave censure in fact, although not in form, upon the indiscretion of Lord Milner. He followed this up by a speech in the House of Commons, in which, while paying tribute to the High Commissioner's public spirit, he slurred over his indiscretion by exhorting the House to look to the future rather than to the past. Lord Milner, therefore, may regard himself as in the position of the criminal in the dock, upon whom a jury found a verdict of Not Guilty, but don't do it again.

The Cape Parliament will reassemble on August 10th, when measures will be brought in and passed by the majority of the House extending an indemnity for such innumerable acts of illegality which have been committed by the military authorities in the last two years. It is to be hoped that any such measure of indemnity will be accompanied by due reservations which will ensure an impartial investigation of the many monstrous acts of oppression which have been committed by those who, dressed in a little brief authority, have played such tricks as to bring lasting discredit on the uniform which they wore and the nation whose commission they held. Sir Gordon Sprigg was assured in advance of the support of the Afrikaners for the first of such necessary measures, and he expects to pass both the Indemnity and the Financial Bill without any serious difficulty. The agitation of the Suspensionists has therefore had this excellent effect: it has compelled Sir Gordon Sprigg to rely for his support upon the representatives of the Dutch, and we are therefore confronted once more with the phenomena of a Cape Ministry, headed by an Englishman, owing its existence from day to day to the loyal support of the Afrikaner Bond. It is not an unfamiliar spectacle; it was on such conditions that Mr. Rhodes obtained the sanction of the Colony and the Empire for the creation of Rhodesia.

**The Crux
in
South Africa.**

The situation in the conquered territories is still somewhat obscure. The real crux of the settlement depends upon the question as to the number of millions which the Imperial Government intends to lend to the returning burghers to enable them to rebuild their farms and restock their farmsteads. According to the principles of International Law, which were codified at the Hague Conference, the private property of individuals, even although they are combatants, is inviolable. According to the estimate of Judge Hertzog the value of the private property actually destroyed in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State amounts to £50,000,000. General Lucas Meyer, when I asked him what private property had been destroyed, replied simply:—"All of it"; and then, correcting himself, said, "Well, perhaps 5 per cent. of it has been saved." The question of questions, therefore, is, "What do we intend to do to fulfil our moral obligations under the Treaty of International Law that private property should be inviolable, or if it should be taken or destroyed, full compensation should be paid?" If we do not do so, we shall have to face

the fact that the burghers will be impoverished, discontented, reminded every hour of their lives of the wrong inflicted upon them by a Government which claims their allegiance and demands their loyalty. There will be widespread misery entailing constant appeals to the charity of the Continent, and if Generals Botha, Delarey, and De Wet are to take the stump in Europe for the purpose of raising funds to relieve the distress which we have occasioned by refusing to fulfil our obligations, there will be a recrudescence of anti-English feeling abroad which the best friends of this country will bitterly deplore.

The Simple Test. To those credulous persons who still believe that Ministers spoke the truth when they declared that no more than 700 farms had been burnt

we would suggest a simple test. Will the Government undertake to rebuild and restock every farm in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State not included in the official list of 700? If they will do that, the Boers will be quite content to waive all claims for the 700 farms officially admitted to be burnt. If the Government will restore to their former condition all farms in the annexed territories excepting these 700 the Boers will be well content.

Peace in the Philippines. Peace in the Philippines has speedily followed the conclusion of peace in South Africa. The Fourth of July becomes an important date in

Philippine history through the amnesty proclamation of President Roosevelt issued at Manila on that day. It marked the end of military administration, declared peace to exist, and subordinated the army to the civil régime in accordance with the Philippine Government Act passed by Congress a few days before. The proclamation, of course, did not apply to the Moro tribes, or the regions inhabited by them, which will have to remain under a separate system. The President's full and free amnesty was granted to all persons in the Philippine archipelago who had in any way opposed the authority and sovereignty of the United States. This, of course, did not apply to persons convicted of ordinary crimes, and it further required the taking of an oath of allegiance. By July civil government had been established in every part of the archipelago where civilised people were living. The amnesty proclamation liberated about 1,800 Filipinos, most of whom were held as military prisoners. Aguinaldo, who was among those accepting the amnesty, predicts an era of prosperity, contentment, and happiness, and it is said that he is going to the United States to study American institutions.

The Disappointment in Cuba.

The establishment of peace and civil government in the Philippines is a matter which the Americans may regard with unmixed satisfaction.

Unfortunately they have much less reason for congratulation in the turn which events have taken in Cuba. The President strongly urged that all Cuban crops of the present year should be admitted to the United States duty free. As Dr. Shaw says, in the current number of the *American Review of Reviews*, "we had taken control, and had spent Cuba's revenues freely in reconstructing matters according to our own ideas. It was due to our self-respect to give the new Cuban Government a handsome send-off. Economic prosperity, as every one knew, was essential both to the success of Cuba's experiment in Home Rule and to the establishment of permanently satisfactory relations between Cuba and the United States. Certain Western agricultural interests, creditably eager to promote the development of the American beet-sugar industry, were used as a cat's-paw by a designing combination which, in turn, had power enough at Washington to prevent any action whatsoever. The situation became a very complicated and involved one; but its outlines will be clear in due time. Then it will be plain enough to those agricultural interests which fought against the decent treatment of Cuba on the plea that they were defending American producers, that they were playing all the time into the hands of those against whom they were in supposed antagonism. President Roosevelt and the administration had mapped out a policy that was honourable, patriotic, and best for all true American interests. The safe and right attitude on this Cuban question, which in its main features is in no sense a party matter, was to follow the lead of President Roosevelt. It is a subject that cannot be dismissed or forgotten."

The Progress of Arbitration.

At last the machinery created at the Hague Conference for the settlement of international differences by arbitration is about to be set in motion.

The long-standing dispute between the United States and Mexico has been referred to it; and the Court will sit this autumn. It is not a matter of great international interest. The difference would never have brought about a war, and it was one of those questions which create worry and friction, and stand in the way of good international relations. The Americans have nominated as their representative on the Tribunal Professor de Martens, of St. Petersburg, and Sir Edward Fry. It is significant that the Tribunal should have first been invoked by two Republics,

and in the second place that the United States should have selected as their arbitrators an Englishman and a Russian. The Venezuelan and French Governments have entered upon a most admirable agreement for settling by arbitration the outstanding disputes due to various claims of French citizens. Each country is to appoint an arbitrator, and M. de Leon y Castilo, the Spanish Minister to Paris, is to be the third arbiter. The first two will settle as many points as possible, and all remaining differences will be settled finally and without appeal by the Spanish Minister.

**The Dual
and
the Triple.**

The visit of the King of Italy to the Tsar, immediately after the renewal of the Triple Alliance, has occasioned much remark. At present Europe is divided into two great alliances—the Dual and the Triple. The visit of Victor Emmanuel to St. Petersburg has caused many people to ask whether the Dual Alliance is not about to become the Triple and the Triple the Dual; in other words, is Italy going to transfer her allegiance from Austro-Germany to France and Russia? She has already made an arrangement with France, which she believed has not only guaranteed her from molestation in the Mediterranean, but has given more than a quasi sanction to her designs upon Tripoli. The son-in-law of the Prince of Montenegro is regarded by a considerable party in the Balkan Peninsula as their chief support against the designs of Austria. It is not at all inconceivable that at St. Petersburg there may have been discussed, if not concluded, a separate Russo-Italian agreement, which would be the Eastern counterpart of the Mediterranean agreement with France. Germany can hardly complain, considering the policy adopted by Prince Bismarck when he made the secret agreement with Russia, which was, to say the least, not exactly calculated to promote the interests of his Austrian allies. On the whole, it is doubtful whether a transfer of Italy from one side to the other would be altogether advantageous to the European equilibrium. The Russian justification of the Franco-Russian Alliance was that it was necessary to restore the balance of power. The Dual and Triple Alliances at present counterbalance each other. If, however, Italy joined France and Russia, the new Triple would be in danger of dominating Europe, as did the old Triple before the Dual was constituted.

**The Position
in
Russia.**

The internal situation of Russia is very far from being satisfactory. M. de Phleuve, the new Minister of the Interior, appears to have so little appreciation of the real difficulties of the situation as to

believe that the internal peace had best be secured by suppressing the few journalists in St. Petersburg who have the courage to criticise the policy of reaction which has unfortunately prevailed in many departments of the Russian State. There is, however, good reason to believe that he has experienced at least a momentary check in silencing the critics of the Administration; and it is sincerely to be hoped that his failure will lead him to turn his attention to the real problem which Russia has to face, which is primarily economic, but which, so far as it is political, would be aggravated, rather than relieved, by the measures of repression upon which he seems to have set his heart.

**Fighting Trusts
by
Tariffs.**

The Russian Government, being moved thereto by M. Witte, created last month a mild sensation by proposing to the Powers which signed the Brussels Convention in favour of imposing countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar, that the whole subject of illegitimate international competition should be made the subject for *pourparlers* between the Governments. The Powers having refused, M. Witte now suggests through his Press in St. Petersburg that an international agreement should be entered into which would automatically increase the import duties upon all goods which were tainted in their origin by syndicates or trusts. The suggestion is a startling one and in its essence impracticable. Who can say whether imports are or are not "trust-tainted" in their origin? But that M. Witte has made such a suggestion may give Mr. Pierpont Morgan occasion to think, and may possibly remind the Beef Trust gentlemen of Chicago that the "resources of civilisation are not yet exhausted."

**Something
like
Progress.**

The proposal to use the Tariff against the Trust, although somewhat sensational, is absolutely insignificant compared with the immense moral and social revolution that has been accomplished by the new Ukase of the Tsar, issued last month, on the subject of the illicit relations of the sexes. Full details are not yet to hand, but from the summary published in *Russia* it is evident that this new law marks a departure of the most far-reaching character. Even the summoning of the Hague Conference may have less far-reaching consequences than this new law, which is passed almost without notice, for the Russian Government, breaking with the principle of the French Code that there shall be no research into the fatherhood of an illegitimate child, goes beyond the English bastardy law in

affirming the duty of every father to support his child, even although it is born out of wedlock. According to the new law, every father of a natural child is compelled to contribute according to his means to the bringing up of that child, until the majority of the son or the marriage of the daughter. This is not all. Any father refusing to discharge his duty to his illegitimate offspring is liable to severe penalties, and is incapacitated from entering the service of the Government. A still more sweeping change is the clause providing that girls who are the victims of seduction must be substantially maintained by their seducer until they are married. Next month I hope to publish more details concerning this decree. At present the only account that has been published in this country appears in *Russia* of August 2nd.

French Politics.

It is too much to hope that France will take the lead from the example of her ally and repeal the clause prohibiting all research into paternity,

which has long been the greatest blot on the civilisation of a country which in other respects is much more civilised than her neighbours. The French Government has, however, done good service by summoning an International Conference last month to consider and advise the Governments of the world on the suppression of the slave trade in white women, which is still actively carried on for the purpose of vice. The new French Ministry is vigorously prosecuting the campaign against the unauthorised schools, provoking a good deal of friction thereby with the nuns and their friends at home, and with the Vatican abroad. The Senate has also accepted their Bill reducing military service from three years to two, and abolishing all exemptions, the motive of which enactment is to render militarism as odious to the well-to-do classes as it is to the lower orders, among whom it finds its chief victims. M. Rouvier has also induced the Senate to accept his Bill reducing the interest on Rentes from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 3 per cent. Despite the clerical effervescence, the promoters of which are believed to aim at an Imperialist Restoration, the position of the new Ministry seems to be secure, until such time as M. Bourgeois decides to exchange the chair of the Presidency of the Chamber for the Premiership.

The Education Bill.

While the French Government has been carrying on war against its own denominational schools, the English Government has been busily engaged all the month in exactly the opposite operation. All last month a fierce wrangle has gone



Westminster Gazette, 11/7/02.]

The Extinction of the School Boards.

MR. BALFOUR: "Oh, do somebody come and help me! I mean him to die, and he can't possibly escape, but I do hate the chopping, it's so horrid!"

[The Government, having so arranged matters that the survival of School Boards was impossible, thought it "very proper" to leave the amendment which actually destroyed them to "the judgment of the House."]

on in the House of Commons—a wrangle not yet finished—between the Conservatives, reinforced by the Home Rulers, and the Liberal Opposition, over the Education Bill. The primary purpose of this Bill is to abolish School Boards, to re-endow Denominational Schools out of the taxes and out of the rates, and to hand over these schools, which have a monopoly of education in the rural districts, to the control of their clerical managers, who in many instances are unable to distinguish between religion and a bastard form of Romanism. It is admitted to be impossible to get the Bill through without an autumn session, and even with an autumn session, if there are any more elections like North Leeds, the Bill will either be dropped or revolutionised; and it will be another case of the deformed transformation.

The Retirement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

Lord Salisbury's resignation is to be followed at some date not yet specified by the retirement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, whose successor is not yet nominated. Lord Cadogan also retires from the Vice-Royalty of Ireland. It is understood that Mr. Austen Chamberlain will succeed to the Board of Trade, that Mr. Gerald Balfour will take the Secretaryship of Scotland, and that Mr. George Wyndham, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, will enter the Cabinet. Of course none of these appointments are official until they are gazetted. But no one can guess at present who will succeed Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. "Black Michael" has been one of the few strong Ministers in the Cabinet, but



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[July 9.

Protection Masquerading.

RIGHT HON. SIR M. HICKS BACH, M.C.: "May I ask the lady's name? We have to be very particular here."
RIGHT HON. JOE (as Pierrot): "Oh, well—er—put her down as Baroness von Zollverein."

his strength has been shown chiefly in the vehemence of his protests that he would never consent immediately before giving way to the importunate pressure of the War Party and Protectionists. In his speech last month he estimated the cost of the war, for which he had to find funds by taxation or borrowing, as £228,000,000—which is three times what the Crimean War cost us. When he retires Mr. Chamberlain will be quite supreme in the Cabinet.

M. Basily.

I deeply regret to hear of the death of M. Basily, who was for many years chief of the Asiatic Department in the Russian Foreign Office, and who after the Hague Conference became Count Lamsdorf's most important assistant. It should never be forgotten that it was to M. Basily that the Russian Government owed the original suggestion of the Hague Conference, at whose sittings M. Basily was subsequently privileged to assist. The news of his death will be read with profound regret by all his colleagues.

M. de Staal, who presided over the Conference, used to talk pensively of the shortness of time which was left to him to live, but he has survived Count Münster, Lord Pauncefoot, and M. Basily; and judging by his present good health he will probably survive many others of his colleagues.

There has been considerable flourish of trumpets over the announcement that a new commercial treaty has been concluded with China, by which

The Likin Duties.

in return for an increase of the Imperial import duties to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, the likin duties—an embarrassing series of internal tolls—will be abolished. The likin have long been a source of irritation to our traders, and of negotiations between the Governments, for they were capable of being indefinitely increased and multiplied by the will of the local mandarins. Their abolition, therefore, has been hailed with joy; but there is reason for the caution of a Manchester man who remarked that he was very glad the likin duties were dead, but he would be better pleased if he were quite sure they would not be resurrected under another name.

The visit of the Colonial Premiers to this country is, it is said, likely to have a strange sequence in the disappearance of Mr. Seddon from the stage of New Zealand politics. It will be remembered that the New Zealand Premier visited South Africa on his way to London. He was so much enamoured of the financial potentialities of the Rand, and also so much impressed with the need of a strong statesman in South Africa, that it is reported that New Zealand will know him no more. The rest of his days will be spent in building up a fortune in Johannesburg and laying the foundation from which he may be able to come back into public life as the leader of the Labour Party of the Rand. Such an announcement will not take New Zealanders altogether by surprise; but it is possible that Mr. Seddon's change of habitat may have been due to the clause of Mr. Rhodes's will, which left Groote Schuur to be the residence of the first Prime Minister of Federated South Africa. "The Right Honourable Sir Richard Seddon, Bart., Premier of the South African Federation, Groote Schuur, Cape Colony," would be a postal address which would not be altogether without its fascinations for worthy Dick.

DIARY FOR JULY.

CHIEF EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

July 1.—The King makes satisfactory progress ... The Queen and Prince of Wales review the Colonial troops in London ... Official programme for the return of troops from South Africa is published ... Meeting is held at Mansion House to decide on a national memorial to Mr. Rhodes ... Mr. S. W. Humphreys is appointed manager of works to L.C.C. ... The United States Congress adjourns until December ... Anglo-French syndicate in China is reported to have secured concessions in Yun-nan ... M. Beau is appointed Governor-General of French Indo-China.

July 4.—The King's progress is satisfactory ... The Prince of Wales holds a reception at the India Office ... The second meeting of the Colonial Conference takes place ... The report of the Select Committee on Betting is published ... Independence Day banquet at the Hotel Cecil ... International Tramways and Light Railways Congress concludes its sittings ... A fire at Lorenzo Marques destroys British military stores valued at £500,000 ... The insurrection in the Philippines is declared at an end except in the Moro country ... Turkish Cabinet Council approves M. Rouvier's original project for the unification of the debt ... The French Senate adopts Clause II. of the Military Service Bill stating that military service is the same for all, and its duration is 2 years.

July 5.—The King pronounced out of danger ... The King's dinner to 500,000 of the poor of London takes place ... Mr. Chamberlain's reply refusing to suspend Cape Constitution is published ... The Hague Tribunal is to be consulted on several questions, including that of the sale of St. Thomas to the United States of America ... Herr Boström forms a new Ministry in Sweden ... Australia wins the Third Test Match at Sheffield by 143 runs.

July 7.—King continues to improve ... Mr. Chamberlain is injured in a cab accident in Whitehall.

July 8.—General Buller's dispatches to Sir George White are published ... The Cape Parliament is summoned to meet on August 20th ... New Zealand Budget statement shows Public Debt was increased in 1901 by £3,370,000 ... M. Rouvier presents his Bill in the French Chamber for the conversion of 3½ per cent. Rentes into 3 per cents ... Henley Regatta begins.

July 9.—Prince of Wales presides over meeting of Royal College of Music ... The Water Tube Boiler Committee makes a further report condemning Bellevilles ... Lord Methuen arrives in England ... Railway accident at West Croydon, 19 persons injured ... Queensland Parliament opens and further taxation is foreshadowed ... The French Conversion Bill of M. Rouvier is unanimously adopted by the Senate.

July 10.—The Queen opens Coronation Bazaar in aid of the Ormond Street Children's Hospital ... According to Red Cross Identity Bureau 3,700 Boers were killed in the war and 32,000 taken prisoners ... The Documents of the late Boer Government are handed over to the military authorities ... Joel, one of the Basuto chiefs, is to be tried for high treason ... Fresh eruption occurs in Martinique.

July 11.—Lord Salisbury resigns his post of Premier ... Total number of Boer surrenders reported at over 200,000.

July 12.—Mr. Balfour is appointed Prime Minister in succession to Lord Salisbury ... Lord Kitchener arrives in London and lunches at St. James's Palace ... The King of Italy arrives at Peterhof on a visit to the Tsar ... The revenue of West Australia for year ending June 30th is £3,688,048 as compared with £3,078,033 for the previous year ... The Sultan will issue an Irade adopting the Rouvier project of unification.

July 14.—Great meeting of Unionists to consider change of Premiers ... Sir Michael Hicks-Beach announces his early resignation ... The Campanile at Venice suddenly collapses.

July 15.—The King leaves London and travels to Portsmouth, thence on the Royal yacht to Cowes without any bad effects happening ... The appointment of six new Knights of the Garter

(Royal personages) announced ... Funeral of Lord Pauncefoot takes place at Stoke, also memorial service in London ... Lord Hoptoun leaves Brisbane for England.

July 16.—Sir Arthur Lawley is appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Transvaal ... The King announces that he hopes to drive through South London later on in the year ... The Duke of Connaught presents medals to Colonial troops at Alexandra Palace.

July 17.—Mr. Balfour holds his first Cabinet Council ... Lord Cadogan resigns the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland ... The Chinese decide to accept the terms offered by the Powers for the restoration of Tientsin ... The King of Italy leaves Peterhof for home.

July 18.—Coronation date fixed for August 9th ... Lord Kitchener's despatch dated June 1st published ... International Congress for the Protection of Children closes in London ... The Basuto chief Joel is sentenced to a year's imprisonment and fined 500 cattle ... Imperial sanction granted in Peking to Sir J. L. Mackay's scheme for the abolition of the *likin*.

July 19.—Mr. Balfour opens a new Conservative Club at Fulham ... The 3rd Battalion of the Guards arrives at Southampton from South Africa ... Seyyid Ali is proclaimed Sultan of Zanzibar, with Mr. Rogers as Regent, until of age ... The Archbishop of Paris addresses a letter to M. Loubet protesting against closing of Roman Catholic schools.

July 21.—A Supplementary Civil Service Estimate for £501,076 is published ... Pleasure steamer sunk in Elbe; many lives lost ... Sultan appoints Commission to consider measure of reforms to ameliorate situation in Macedonia ... Severe earthquake felt in St. Vincent.

July 22.—Before the Subsidies Committee General Drummond, of Montreal, states that Canada desires service of 22-knot steamers with subsidy of £400,000 for ten years, Canada ready to pay up to £250,000 ... There are 61 cholera cases in Egypt, all native.

July 23.—The Lord Chief Justice of England, Mr. Justice Bigham, and Sir John Ardagh are appointed Royal Commission to proceed to South Africa and enquire into sentences imposed under martial law ... The Wesleyan Twentieth Century Fund Committee decide to buy the Aquarium site at a cost of £330,000 ... The Nature Study Exhibition is opened in London ... Evictions are resumed on the De Freyne estates in Ireland ... The German crew are defeated at Cork in the International Boat-race.

July 24.—The Canadian Pacific Railway offers to establish weekly fast passenger service across Atlantic ... Japanese Government despatches cruiser to Marcus Island to prevent American expedition taking possession.

July 25.—The King goes for a cruise around the Isle of Wight ... Lord Roberts visits Sandhurst and settles the recent trouble of the Royal Military College ... The Commission composed of the Grand Vizier and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Interior reports upon the condition of Macedonia and necessary reforms.

July 26.—The Bisley Meeting closes; the King's Prize being won by Lieutenant E. D. Johnson ... The King holds a Council at Cowes on his yacht ... Australia wins the fourth Test Match by three runs.

July 28.—The *Times* publishes the text of the new Commercial Treaty with China ... Blue-book is issued dealing with the land settlement question in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony ... The basis of the arbitration on the house tax question in Japan is finally settled.

July 29.—Lord Kitchener's final despatch on the War is published ... British Medical Association opens at Manchester ... Verdict in inquest on victims of the City Fire censures most of those concerned ... Viceroy Chang Chih-tung is appointed Chinese Imperial Commissioner of Trade ... Earthquake shocks are felt in the United States.

July 30.—The King is able to walk unaided ... The Colonial Conference holds its sixth meeting ... Mr. Carnegie presents the Acton Library to Mr. Morley ... Gens. Botha, De Wet, and Delarey sail for England ... The work of tariff revision in China announced.

By-Election.

At North Leeds, subsequent upon the raising of Mr. W. L. Jackson to the Peerage:—

Mr. Rowland Barran (L.)	7,539
Sir Arthur Lawson (C.)	6,781

Liberal majority	758
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In 1900—W. L. Jackson (C.), 7,512; J. C. Hamilton (L.), 4,995—Conservative majority, 2,517.

PARLIAMENTARY.

House of Lords.

July 1.—The University of Wales (Graduates) Bill, the Police Reservists Bill, the Prison Officers (Pensions) Bill passed through Committee ... Lord Raglan states that £15,039 remains unexpended of the amount for Volunteer rifle ranges.

July 4.—Midwives Bill discussed in Committee; two amendments by Duke of Northumberland agreed to ... Bill passes through Committee ... Immoral Traffic (Scotland) Bill read a third time and passed ... Labour Bureaux (London) Bill read a second time ... Finance Bill read a third time and passed.

July 7.—Second reading of Shop Clubs Bill moved by Lord Cross, and after discussion carried by 78 votes to 17 ... Amendment by Lord Wemyss to postpone second reading six months negatived ... Lord Onslow states that Boer prisoners must take oath of allegiance or its equivalent before returning to South Africa ... The Labour Bureaux (London) Bill passes through Committee.

July 8.—Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Licences) (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee ... The Freshwater Fish (Scotland) Bill passed ... Lord Brassey raises the question of subsidies to merchant vessels; Lord Selborne and Lord Spencer speak.

July 10.—Shop Clubs Bill passed through Committee ... The Police Reservists Bill and Prison Officers (Pensions) Bill passed ... Commons' amendment to Musical Copyright Bill agreed to ... Lord Stanmore moves for Committee to report on unfurnished condition of rooms in the Palace of Westminster; Lord Lansdowne objects and amendment negatived ... Lord Carrington raises question of Sandhurst Cadets' dismissal; Lords Raglan, Roberts, Lansdowne, Rosebery, and the Duke of Devonshire speak.

July 11.—Midwives Bill read third time and passed.

July 14.—Tributes to Lord Salisbury by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Spencer, Lord Halsbury, Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Abercorn ... Lord Belper moves second reading of Licensing Bill; Bill read without opposition ... The Labour Bureaux (London) Bill and University of Wales (Graduates) Bill passed.

July 15.—Question of land settlement in South Africa raised by Lord Camperdown; speeches by Lords Windsor, Lovat, and Ribblesdale ... Lord Onslow outlines Government action and intentions.

July 17.—Lord Chancellor reads acknowledgment from Commander-in-Chief of resolution of thanks in connection with South Africa ... Post-Office Sites Bill read a second time ... Lord Monkswell calls attention to report of Committee on Military Education and moves resolution; speeches by Lord Raglan and Lord Lansdowne; amended resolution agreed to.

July 18.—The New Forest Bill read a second time ... Lord Camperdown calls attention to the position of the Netherlands South African Committee; Lord Onslow replies ... Lord Spencer asks about Chinese, Japanese, and Italian relations ... Lord Lansdowne replies ... The Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Licences) (Ireland) Bill read a third time and passed.

July 21.—Clauses of Licensing Bill discussed in Committee; On motion of Bishop of Winchester proviso inserted in Clause 5; motion on Clause 9 by Lord Camperdown rejected; Bill passes through Committee.

July 22.—Royal assent given, by commission, to Finance Bill and other Acts ... The New Forest Bill passes through Committee ... The Electric Lighting Acts Amendment (Scotland) Bill read a second time.

July 24.—The New Forest Bill read a third time and passed ... The Electric Lighting Acts Amendment (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee ... Lord Hardwicke makes statement as to Coopers Hill College, and Lord Lansdowne replies to Lord Wolverton on affairs in Somaliland.

July 25.—The Public Libraries (Ireland) Bill read a second time ... Lord Onslow makes statement as to immigration into Canada.

July 28.—Post Office Sites Bill and Public Libraries (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee ... Report of amendments to Licensing Bill considered and agreed to ... Education Act (1901) Renewal Bill read a second time and then passed through all the remaining stages.

July 29.—Post Office Sites Bill passed.

House of Commons.

July 1.—Mr. Wyndham introduces Bill to facilitate the execution and maintenance of marine works in Ireland; Bill read first time ... Discussion of Education Bill in Committee resumed on third clause; Mr. Hobhouse's amendment agreed to ... Amendments by Mr. Lambert and Sir A. Rollit resisted by Mr. Balfour and negatived by 269 votes to 166 and 250 votes to 163 ... Dr. Macnamara moves omission of clause; speeches by Sir J. Gorst ... Closure carried by 78 votes and clause agreed to by 144 votes ... Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman protests against closure ... Mr. Lloyd-George moves to defer consideration of next clause; Mr. Balfour opposes ... Motion defeated by 147 votes.

July 4.—Consideration of Licensing Bill on report resumed ... Amendments by Mr. Ritchie (2) and Lord E. Fitzmaurice agreed to, one by Mr. Galloway rejected ... Bill read a third time ... Mr. Gerald Balfour moves second reading of Patent Law Amendment Bill ... Speeches by Sir R. Reid and Attorney-General ... Bill read a third time and referred to Standing Committee on Trade.

July 7.—Mr. Balfour announces that there will be an Autumn Session ... Mr. Balfour tries to explain Lord Cranborne's phrases, "We do not seek treaties; we grant them" ... Adjourned debate on Education Bill resumed in Committee ... Mr. Channing's amendment to fourth clause negatived after closure ... Speeches by Balfour, Bryce, and Lord Percy ... Another amendment by Mr. Channing negatived ... Mr. Balfour moves amendment; speech by Mr. Bryce.

July 8.—Question of Mr. Morgan's offer to British Government of use of British ships in his Combination raised by Mr. W. Redmond ... Discussion of Clause 4 of Education Bill resumed; debate on Mr. Balfour's amendment resumed; addendum by Sir W. Anson carried by 318 votes against 29 votes ... Mr. Balfour's amendment agreed to ... Amendments by Mr. G. White and Mr. Mansfield rejected by 160 votes and 144 votes ... Mr. Whitley moves amendment disposing of religious declarations for teachers ... Speeches by Sir J. Gorst and Mr. Balfour; amendment rejected by 26 votes ... Clause 4 agreed to by 175 votes against 15 ... Public Libraries (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

July 9.—Discussion of Education Bill in Committee continued ... Part III. dealing with Elementary Education considered ... Amendments by Sir E. Strachey and Sir W. Mather rejected ... Mr. H. Hobhouse moves that Part III. be made compulsory; speeches by Mr. Balfour, Sir W. Harcourt, Dr. Macnamara, Mr. Bryce, and many others ... Amendment carried by 272 votes to 102 ... The New Forest (Sale of Lands for Public Purposes) Bill read a third time.

July 10.—Mr. Ritchie introduces Bill for regulating employment of children ... Irish Estimates in Committee ... Vote of £1,369,185 for Irish Constabulary ... Mr. Dillon moves to reduce vote by £500,000; speeches by Mr. Wyndham, Sir R. Reid, and the Attorney-General for Ireland ... Negatived by 195 votes against 102 ... Vote for Criminal Prosecutions and Law Charges in Ireland; Mr. Flynn, Mr. McNeill, and the Attorney-General for Ireland speak ... Vote agreed to by majority of 62

... The Pauper Children (Ireland) Bill read a second time ... Motion by Mr. J. Talbot *re* hours of labour of young girls in fruit-preserving industry defeated by 88 to 76 votes.

July 11.—Consideration of the London Water Bill in Committee ... Postponing amendments moved by Captain Norton and Mr. Buxton; speeches by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Long ... Negated by 123 votes to 86 and 163 votes to 101 ... Mr. Lough moves that L.C.C. be entrusted with purchase of Company's property ... Negated by 91 votes.

July 14.—Tributes to Mr. Balfour and Lord Salisbury by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and to Lord Salisbury by Mr. Balfour ... Discussion on Education Bill resumed on Clause 6 ... Amendments by Mr. Channing, Sir J. Leese, Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Brynmor Jones rejected; amendment by Dr. Macnamara withdrawn and concessions made to amendment by Mr. Lewis.

July 15.—Mr. Brodrick, in reply to several questions, replies as to Sandhurst rustication ... Civil Service Estimates in Committee ... Education vote for £9,921,862 ... Speeches by Dr. Macnamara, Sir J. Gorst, Mr. Whitley ... Diplomatic and Consular vote of £527,570 ... Mr. Gibson Bowles attacks Lord Currie ... Lord Cranborne defends Lord Currie and speaks on commercial side of the question ... Mr. Bowles withdraws his charges ... Sir C. Dilke and Mr. Bryce criticise Consular Service ... Scottish Education vote discussed and agreed to after closure ... Inland Revenue vote of £2,146,770 considered ... Pauper Children (Ireland) Bill read a third time.

July 16.—Consideration of Clause 6 of Education Bill resumed ... Amendments lost by Mr. Priestley and Mr. Lloyd George ... Clause carried by 185 votes ... Discussion on London Tube Railway Bills ... All the Bills read a second time after some debate ... The Local Government (Ireland) Bill read a second time.

July 17.—Vote of £332,000 for War Office considered in Committee of Supply ... Sir Edward Grey brings up the case of Sir Redvers Buller; speeches by Sir J. Kennaway, Mr. Brodrick, Sir E. Vincent, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and Lord H. Cecil. Mr. C. Lowther appeals for Sir Charles Warren. Sir Edward Grey's amendment to reduce vote lost by 236 votes to 98 ... Votes of £1,381,000 for Militia, £585,000 for the Imperial Yeomanry, and £1,287,000 for grants to Volunteers passed ... On vote for £1,025,000 for Army Medical Establishment, Mr. Brodrick replies to questions.

July 18.—Consideration of London Water Bill; Clause 1 resumed in Committee. Two amendments by Mr. Lough (rejected by 99 votes to 70 and withdrawn); by Mr. Buxton (withdrawn), by Mr. Cremer (rejected by 96 votes), by Mr. Whitmore (carried by 155 votes to 120).

July 21.—Mr. Balfour states that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's fiscal policy to the Colonies will be carried on ... Lord Cranborne states Waima award ... Mr. Brodrick makes personal statement with reference to Buller debate of 17th; Sir E. Grey replies ... Consideration of Clause 7 of Education Bill ... Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman announces that changes made by Government fail to satisfy Opposition, and moves to report progress; speeches by Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Balfour. Motion lost by 213 votes to 93; amendment by Mr. C. M'Arthur rejected by 273 votes to 120 ... Mr. Balfour moves first of two amendments; speech by Mr. Bryce. Amendment carried by 237 votes to 93 ... Lords amendments to Midwives Bill agreed to ... Education Act, 1901 (Renewal), Bill read a second time.

July 22.—Mr. Balfour states that many burghers are anxious to join South African Constabulary ... Debate on Education Bill resumed; amendment by Mr. McKenna, after long discussion, rejected by 243 votes to 124 ... Mr. Balfour moves second of his Amendments ... Opposition moves that Amendment should be substituted for Clause, lost by 267 votes to 91 ... Amendment by Mr. Lloyd-George lost by 230 votes to 80 ... The North and South Shields Electric Railway Bill considered ... Education Act, 1901 (Renewal), Bill read a third time.

July 23.—Vote of £26,108 for the department of Chief Secretary for Ireland ... Mr. J. Redmond attacks Mr. Wyndham's Policy and moves to reduce vote; speeches by Mr. Devlin, Mr. Macartney, Mr. W. Moore, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. T. W. Russell, and Colonel Saunderson.

July 24.—Debate on Mr. J. Redmond's motion continued; speeches by Messrs. Dillon, Healy, W. Redmond, Asquith, W. O'Brien, John Morley, and Wyndham ... Motion defeated by 196 votes to 135 ... Vote agreed to.

July 25.—Mr. Clancy moves that the overtaxation of Ireland established by the Childers Commission should be considered by the Government ... Speeches by Messrs. Law and Robertson, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Messrs. T. W. Russell, McKean, Lough, T. P. O'Connor, and McCann ... Motion rejected by 168 votes to 117.

July 28.—Mr. Balfour moves suspension of 12 o'clock rule in order to dispose of 7th clause of Education Bill and make progress with London Water Bill before the adjournment ... Speeches by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. James Lowther, Sir C. Dilke, Sir W. Harcourt ... Amendments by Mr. Corrie Grant and Mr. Fenwick rejected; motion carried by 216 votes to 158 ... Consideration of Clause 7 of Education Bill resumed; discussion on inclusion of women among school-managers; all amendments lost or withdrawn ... Mr. McNeill moves the adjournment of the House to inquire into the composition of the Commission to inquire into martial law sentences in South Africa; speeches by Mr. Brodrick and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman; after closure, motion lost by 210 votes to 64 ... In Committee on the Education Bill amendments by Mr. Channing and Mr. Lewes rejected by 178 votes and 44 votes.

July 29.—Colonial Office Vote of £51,100 in Committee; speeches by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Chamberlain (on Colonial Conference and on South Africa), Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Bryce ... Vote of £59,650 for the Office of Works considered ... Lords' amendments to Shop Clubs Bill agreed to.

July 30.—Mr. Balfour announces the composition of the Commission of Inquiry into the War ... Discussion of Education Bill is resumed; Mr. Dillon moves amendment, speeches by Mr. Balfour, Sir H. Fowler, Sir E. Grey, Sir W. Anson, Mr. Bryce, Sir W. Harcourt; amendment lost by 230 votes to 189. Amendments by Mr. Heywood Johnstone, Mr. Hutton, Mr. E. Robertson rejected.

OBITUARY.

July 1.—Mr. Frederick Smartt.

July 2.—Dr. A. E. Marsden, chairman of committee of Cancer Hospital, 70.

July 4.—M. Hervé Faye, eminent French astronomer, 88.

July 6.—Baron von Buol Berenberg, ex-President of German Reichstag, 61.

July 8.—Earl of Arundel and Surrey, only son of Duke of Norfolk, 23.

July 9.—Admiral M. B. Pechell, 72 .. Duchess of Athol.

July 10.—Lord Cheylesmore, 59 .. Duchess Frederica of Anhalt Bernburg, 91 ... Mr. John Southward, authority on Printing, 63.

July 13.—M. Autocolski, Russian sculptor, 59 .. M. André Lequeux, French Consul-General in London, 50 ... Mgr. Freehan, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Chicago.

July 14.—Sir Joseph Little, Chief Justice of Newfoundland.

July 15.—Mr. B. Martell, late Chief Surveyor to Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, 77.

July 17.—Mr. William Johnstone, of Ballykibbeg, M.P. ... Marshal Marquis Saigo, Japanese statesman, 63.

July 18.—Gen. Sir Mark Walker, V.C., 76 ... The Sultan of Zanzibar, 49 ... Mr. A. Yule, Indian merchant and manufacturer, 68.

July 19.—Charles Kegan Paul, publisher, 75.

July 20.—Mr. J. W. Mackay, American financier, 71.

July 21.—Prof. Gerhardt, authority on diseases of lungs and children's diseases, 69.

July 22.—Cardinal Ledochowski, in Rome ... Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, 78.

July 23.—Princess Caroline Murat.

July 25.—Canon Blackley, 71.

July 28.—M. Vibert, French artist and dramatist, 62.

July 29.—Rev. Chas. E. Searle, Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, 74 ... John Watts, jockey, 41.

July 30.—M. Basily, First Councillor to Russian Foreign Office ... Lord Gerard, 51 ... Bishop William Walsh, 83.



CHARACTER SKETCHES.

THE COLONIAL PREMIERS.

THE illness of the King, entailing as it did the abandonment of the original programme for the Coronation, had one unexpected effect.

The Conference of Colonial Premiers which, according to the original arrangement, was to be a subsidiary feature of a great national festival, has been brought into prominence as the most important political episode in the history of the Empire. The truncated Coronation, shorn of its splendour, has dwindled into a mere pageant, while the Colonial Conference has from day to day become more and more conspicuous as the Witenagemot of the Empire. That the Colonial Conference has not done and is not likely to do much except in a negative direction, in no way detracts from its importance. Sometimes the most important thing to be done is to do nothing, or at least to prevent the

doing of things from which more harm would come than good. But it would be a mistake to say that the Colonial Conference has done solely negative work. Its very coming together was a positive factor in the evolution of the Empire. It has brought into close and continuous consultation the rulers of the half-dozen quasi-sovereign States which,

for the time being, are content to be regarded as Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire. In Council these representatives of the Britains beyond

the seas have vetoed the creation of a Jingo Empire, but have agreed that small things should be done of practical importance, and have paved the way towards doing something more in the future. In the midst of the wreck of the festivities wrought by the abscess which threatened to burst like a loaded shell in the abdomen of Edward VII., the Colonial Conference emerges not only erect and unscathed, but with its usefulness enhanced and its prestige magnified. It is the one factor of the Coronation the importance of which has been enhanced rather than diminished by the malady of the King.

There is something of significance in the place where the Colonial Premiers are

lodged. The representatives of all parts of the British Empire have been accommodated in the western wing of the Hotel Cecil, the hotel which somewhat represents the British Empire in that, after a period of vigorous expansion, it has almost reached the limits of its growth. It was a happy conception to lodge the representatives



The Hotel Cecil.

of all the Colonies under one roof, and make them live there for a couple of months. Hence the real Colonial Conference probably took place in the Hotel Cecil, not at the Colonial Office, for men really confer much more when they meet in friendly talk in the ease of their inn than when they are formally assembled under the presidency of a Secretary of State. The Colonial wing of the Hotel Cecil became not merely a place in which the Premiers could confer with one another informally, in corridors or in sitting-rooms; it also became, to a very remarkable extent, a kind of reception room of the Empire. Here every day and all day came those who were interested commercially, financially, politically or personally in the welfare of Greater Britain. Never before has it been possible to interview the rulers of all the British Colonies under one roof, and to hear from the authoritative representatives of the self-governing Colonies their views upon all matters in which their interests interlock with our own. In the early days of the Hotel Cecil Conferences the courtyard of the hotel was seldom without some bright splashes of colour in the shape of the scarlet coats of the Royal coachmen or the graceful uniforms of the Indians.

Hence few spots in London attracted more constant homage from the curious crowd. If the Premiers were not inclined to magnify their office there was every disposition on the part of the public to magnify it for them. From the King on the throne downwards to the meanest of his subjects, everyone was glad to do them honour. They were entertained in a long series of banquets; they were presented with degrees by Edinburgh University; and they were snowed under by cards of invitation to all manner of social functions. And the Colonial Premiers on their side, it must be admitted, rose gallantly to the occasion. They struggled with untiring energy to meet their innumerable engagements, and on the whole, if they have not entirely succeeded in satisfying everybody, they have undoubtedly created a very good impression, and have done yeoman's service to the Empire.

I.—SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Of the six Premiers assembled at the Hotel Cecil Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the head and Sir Albert Hime the tail. In many respects Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the most distinguished of all the Premiers. The fact that he is of French origin is a distinction not to be overlooked. It is a tribute to the cosmopolitan character of the British Empire that its most conspicuous banner-bearer at the Colonial Conference is French by birth, and although speaking much better English than some of his colleagues, to whom it is their native wood-note wild,

nevertheless he has that faint trace of an alien accent which adds a certain charm to his conversation. Sir Wilfrid has produced everywhere the best of impressions. He is charming, courtly, dignified, full of animation, a delightful French variant upon the monotonously British characteristics of our kin beyond the seas.

Representing the most important of our Colonies over-sea, he is also the representative of the State whose controversies with its neighbours cause the Foreign and Colonial Offices more anxiety than any of the other Dependencies of the Crown. Canada, the future granary of the Empire, is also destined more and more to become the great high-road from the Old World of Europe to the older world of the Far East. Canada, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his own person bears sufficient witness, is a crowning illustration of the ability of Liberal Colonial policy to bind together in one dominion men of different races, of antagonistic religions, of different language and social customs. Canada has also progressed much further in the road of nationhood than any of the other Colonies. It is five years ago since Sir Wilfrid Laurier proclaimed, at the time of the great Jubilee, that Canada was a nation. He has made no declaration this time which has produced an equally deep impression upon the public mind at home. But I do not think I am exaggerating when I say that those who met him were conscious that Canada was still forging ahead in the same direction of nationhood, and that, although the loyalty of the Dominion to the mother-country is more fervid than ever, it will be but a very short time before Canada insists upon being invested with all the privileges and authority of an independent Sovereign State. The new State will, no doubt, be in the heartiest and most friendly alliance with Great Britain, but the condition of such alliance will be that the last shred of dependence shall disappear, and that Canada will neither ask nor be expected to accept any responsibility for any policy to the adoption of which her prior consent has not been sought and obtained.

Each of the Premiers brings a distinct idea to the Imperial Councils. The contribution of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not the least important, for it has been the lot of this French-Canadian to smash, pulverise, and utterly destroy the pernicious delusion which has taken possession of the mind of the man in the street and that of some of his journalistic leaders, that it was possible to fashion the congeries of independent Republics which are collected together in the British Empire into a strongly organised militant unit. The contingents sent to South Africa from Canada and the Australasian Colonies are no doubt responsible for this delusion, and politicians whose brains were heated with the fumes of Jingoism dreamed fantastic visions of celebrating the Coronation by compacting these loosely-organised Commonwealths into a strong fighting Empire which would dominate the world.

These fantasies were most rank immediately before the Coronation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's remarks came-



Moonshine.]

as it were, like a cold blast from those regions of eternal snow which lie to the northward of his Dominion, and these foolish hopes now lie around us blighted and blackened. For the message of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the Empire has been that while Canada is perfectly willing and even anxious to co-operate as an independent Sovereign State, and as a self-governing nation, with the Sovereign State and self-governing nation which dwells in these islands, it is resolute to resist every effort to draw Canada within the entanglements of our military system. "Beware the vortex of militarism!" Canada is not to be relied upon as a fighting unit in future Jingo wars. The impulsive Mr. Seddon, in more than one of the speeches in which he has essayed to act as the guide, philosopher and friend of the Empire, has encouraged the fatal belief that the Colonies consider it their duty to rally to the defence of the mother-country in any war in which she may be involved. On the Seddon theory the Colonies have nothing to do with the merits of the quarrel—

"Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die,"

as if they were troopers of the Light Brigade.

Sir Wilfrid is a man of very different mould. When I met him for the first time at the Hotel Cecil this year, he told me that nothing impressed him so much when he came to the Old Country as the radical difference in the point of view of statesmen in Europe and America.

"Here," said he, "no matter whom you meet, whether statesmen, politicians, financiers, journalists, of any kind, however little they may say about it, you always come sooner or later upon the fact that the thought at the back of their minds is the possibility of war. It may not come to-day or to-morrow, or the next day; but some day a great war will be blazing along their frontiers, and the supreme question with them is how they are prepared for that tremendous eventuality. It colours all their thoughts; it dominates all their policies. They never escape from it; it dwells with them constantly. Now, in Canada, we never think of war from January to December. So far from it continually preoccupying our thoughts, the possibility of war never even enters our minds—as a contingency for which we should be prepared. And it is that," said he, speaking with great emphasis, "which more than anything else has made me resolute to prevent, at any cost, any entanglement of Canada in the military system of the Old World."

I ventured mildly to suggest that Canada had entangled herself pretty considerably in military matters by the contingents which she had sent to South Africa.

"No," said Sir Wilfrid; "we sent the contingents, it is true, but if you will refer to the speech which I delivered in Parliament when the first contingent was sent, you will find that I laid it down in the strongest possible terms that their despatch was in

no way to be regarded as a Constitutional precedent or the fulfilment of an obligation. Canada reserved her liberty—in any future war in which the Empire might be involved—to decide whether she would take part in it or whether she would stand aloof."

It is evident that this policy of standing aloof from the wars of the Empire in which she did not choose to take part may carry Canada rapidly towards a declaration of independence. Canada no doubt could play what tricks she pleased in the South African War. Her own participation in the war was strictly confined to the transport to and from South Africa of some 4,000 adventurous youths at the cost of Great Britain. The cost of transport and the payment of wages—five times as great as those of the British soldier—was borne by the British Treasury. Canada sent ten times as many to fight in the great Civil War, and not one of them received a red cent more than the payment of the men by whose side they fought.

Canada's participation in the South African War did not entail the slightest foreign complication, with a liability more limited than can well be imagined. It would be very different if the Empire were involved in a war with a great European Power, say France. If Canada desired to exercise her option of taking no part in the struggle she could only do so in one way, namely, by following up a declaration of war between Paris and London by a declaration of independence at Ottawa. When the Empire is at war all the Empire is at war, and although the Colonies may refuse to participate actively in the despatch of contingents to the seat of war, they cannot prevent that seat of war being transferred to their own territory at the sole will of the enemy, so long as they remain within the pale, and are sheltered under, the Union Jack. That flag, which at present is a defence, shields them from war, so that, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier says, the whole Canadian Commonwealth never even dreams of it as a possibility. But if war broke out that flag might tempt our enemy to attack Canada, which, but for its connection with the Empire, they would leave as severely alone as they leave the United States of America.

This resolute refusal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to be entangled in the military system of the Empire marks his preference for, and suggests the possibility of, a loose alliance rather than of a close federation. He would rather have the British Empire recognised as the modern equivalent of the Achaian League of Ancient Greece than he would have it make any further steps in the direction of such a close federation as that which exists in the United States of America. The Colonies with which the Greeks studded the shores of the Mediterranean held themselves to be perfectly free to assist or to refrain from assisting the mother-country when it was involved in a war with its neighbours. Each Greek Colony had the right of decision whether it would fight or whether it would remain neutral. A similar privilege is claimed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier for the Colonies, and the fact that such a claim should be



put forward at such a moment, in the very heyday of the Imperialistic fervour occasioned by the participation of the Colonies in the South African War, is only to give pause to those bellicose gentlemen who have been dreaming vain dreams as to the future of the British Empire. They imagine that it is an Empire heading rapidly to a federation of all its parts for the purpose of offensive and defensive war. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has waked them up from their dreaming by reminding them that the Empire is but a free alliance of independent Sovereign States, each of whom will claim absolute liberty, when the Empire goes to war, to decide whether it will take part or stand aloof.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had other things to say, but his supreme message, the one which dominated the Conference and has decided the course of imperial development, is his emphatic declaration against any entanglement of the people of the Dominion in the military system of the mother-country.

Of course the force of events may be too strong for the Colonists. If we were involved in a war which entailed attacks upon their own territory, they might be driven, against their will, into that *Kriegsverein* which Lord Salisbury desired, but which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has vetoed. But for the present Sir Wilfrid's veto is decisive.

II.—SIR EDMUND BARTON.



[Moonshine]

Sir Edmund Barton, the representative of the second great federation within the Empire, is a genial optimist, who sits at the Hotel Cecil prophesying all manner of smooth things for the Empire and the world in general. His face, especially his mobile upper lip, reminded me of Lord Russell of Killowen, although the pallor of the face of the late Lord Chief Justice is conspicuously absent from that of the Australian Premier. Apart from contributing a certain geniality, born of self-satisfaction and a confidence that all is for the best in the best of all possible worlds

(a faith not particularly rampant amongst us at present), Sir Edmund Barton has rendered one great service to the Empire. Very shortly after his arrival, in a speech at the South African dinner, he put his foot down firmly upon the dangerous agitation which Lord Milner had set on foot in South Africa for the purpose of abolishing the free Constitution of Cape Colony. Sir Edmund Barton seized the first opportunity to declare that it was not only his own opinion, but, as he told me, the opinion of all Britishers outside Great Britain, namely, that there should be no tampering with free representative institutions when once they had been granted to a Colony. Any attempt to take away representative government would be regarded with alarm and suspicion by Colonists every-

where, for what could be done in Cape Colony might be done elsewhere.

The moment he made that speech I felt that Mr. Chamberlain would hear and obey. The result justified expectations. Notwithstanding the reckless manner in which Lord Milner compromised his position and discredited himself by the part which he took in promoting the suspensionist agitation in Cape Colony, Mr. Chamberlain dared not, in face of Sir Edmund Barton's warning, yield to the prancing pro-Consul whose imperious will three years ago made the Colonial Secretary his obedient tool.

Apart from this timely word, which sufficed to convince Mr. Chamberlain that there was a point beyond which it was unsafe to follow the leading of Lord Milner, Sir Edmund's influence has been more negative than positive. His optimism has acted as a restraining force upon those who are impatient for action. As everything is going on so well, there seemed to be no reason to hurry to alter things in any direction. Even the New Hebrides, which have so long been a thorn in the flesh of Australia, failed to disturb his placid serenity. All that was wanted was a good impartial Court, in which the various concessionaires could settle their disputes legally and with good will. From the heights of his Olympian calm Sir Edmund surveys the

Australian Continent and decrees that it shall be a white man's country, and, if possible, pre-eminently an English-speaking man's country. Not even the drought which has slaughtered the live stock of Australia by millions casts a shade over his brow. Australia is prosperous, and will be still more prosperous. Australia wants little from the mother-country, and is not disposed to give very much. To such height of audacious optimism did Sir Edmund Barton soar that he even ventured to assure me that there were no Jingoism in Australia at all, which shows

how differently things appear to observers at a distance, and Premiers at home. If ever there were Imperialists of the Jingo type, these are the Australians, who, while hallooing for war, and sending their contingents to fight in South Africa, sternly refused to saddle themselves with any direct responsibility, financial or otherwise, for carrying on the work of Imperial protection and Imperial expansion. If that is not Jingoism, it would be difficult to know what Jingoism is. However, as Sir Edmund Barton says there are no Jingoism in Australia, perhaps we are mistaken. Perhaps even at the Antipodes Jingoism begins to stink in the nostrils.



[Melbourne Punch.]



Australia is not keen about preferential tariffs. Possibly she may agree to follow Canada's lead in this matter, and make some rebate in the duties levied on British goods, but beyond that nothing. As for the *Kriegsverein*, she may make a slightly increased contribution to the cost of the Navy, but the Constitution forbids any very great generosity in that direction, so that so far as Sir Edmund Barton is concerned things will remain very much as they were, and why should they not? Seeing that everything is going on so cheerily and so well, what can we hope to gain by meddling?

III.—SIR GORDON SPRIGG.

Sir Gordon Sprigg, as the Premier of Cape Colony, holds a position of importance hardly, if at all, inferior to those of the greater federations of Canada and Australia. Coming fresh from the country which has been the seat of war, he was much sought after; and the fact that he was fighting a battle royal with the Imperial High Commissioner for South Africa intensified the interest which he excited. Sir Gordon Sprigg, it is only fair to say, has astonished his friends and confounded his foes. He has displayed a resolution and a courage with which he had not been credited, and he went back to Africa carrying with him the spoils of war.

"I have saved the free Constitution of South Africa," he said to me; and he did not exaggerate the extent of his triumph. That such a defeat should have checked Lord Milner at the very culminating moment of his triumphant career has probably amazed that gentleman as much as were the hosts of Philistia when they were confounded by the stripling David with his sling and smooth stones from the brook. Sir Gordon Sprigg had been so complacent during the war, and acquiesced so readily in all the demands of the military authorities, that Lord Milner thought nothing in the world more unlikely than that the man whom he has treated as a submissive and obliging tool should suddenly develop individuality and energy sufficient to confound the machinations of the Imperial High Commissioner. Never-

theless so it was. Sir Gordon Sprigg would hear nothing of the suspension of the Constitution. If W. P. Schreiner had only combated the war policy of Lord Milner in 1899 as Sir Gordon Sprigg has combated the suspension policy in 1902, there would have been no war. Unfortunately Mr. Schreiner was weak where Sir Gordon Sprigg was strong, with the result of which all men know.

Sir Gordon Sprigg impressed his colleagues at the Conference with the sincerity of his belief that he would be able to carry the Indemnity and the Financial Bills necessary to put the Colony straight. If no Indemnity Bill were passed, every person in the country who has been guilty of administering martial law will be liable to prosecution in the Civil Courts. It is understood that the leaders of the Afrikaner Party have promised to support Sir Gordon Sprigg in passing these Bills through Parliament, on the understanding that when these Bills are passed martial law is to disappear from Cape Colony. This understanding marks the beginning of the formation of the future governing party in South Africa, which will consist of the reasonable solid men of the country as opposed to the "screamers" of the towns; men like Sir Gordon Sprigg on the one hand, Mr. Fischer of the Free State and General Botha of the Transvaal on the other—a great Conservative middle party, which, while acquiescing in the maintenance of the British flag, will work together to save Africa from the two dangers which threaten it to-day. The first of these dangers is the rule of Downing Street, against which South Africans, whether British or Dutch, have always been in incipient revolt; and the other, not quite so immediate, but far more menacing, is the rule of Johannesburg, a mining camp which aspires to dominate South Africa.

Without the confidence and support of the Dutch, Sir Gordon Sprigg and his Ministry would be powerless to assert African interests against either of those two centres of menace. Between Downing Street and Johannesburg, the Scylla and Charybdis of South African politics, Sir Gordon Sprigg may be able to steer a middle

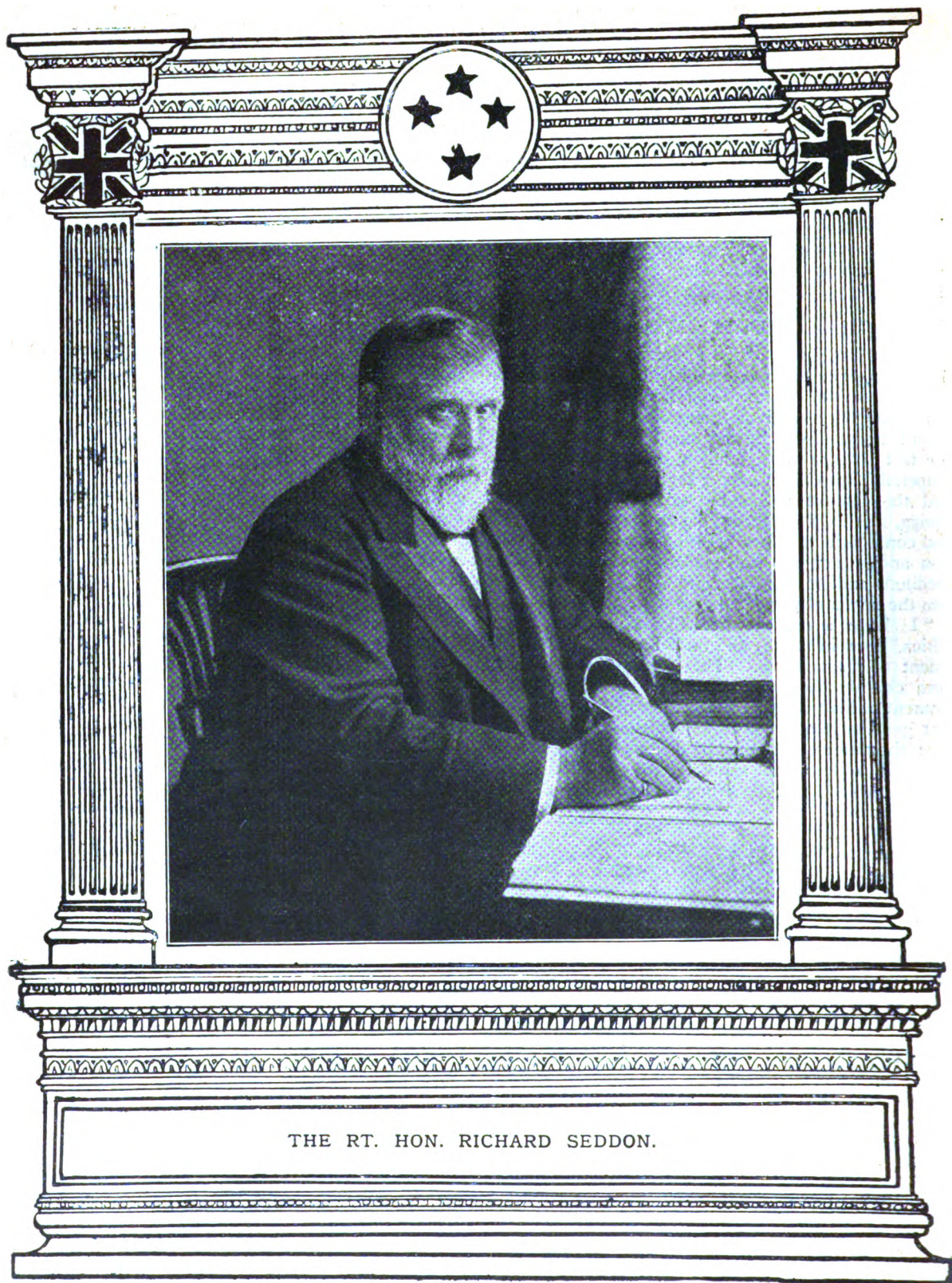


South African Review, 30/6/02.]

[Cape Town.]

Liberty Sprigg! or, the Bond Automaton!

"I stand for Liberty and Freedom."—[Vide Sir Gordon Sprigg's telegram to his constituents].



course, but if he is not to perish in the whirlpool he must frankly adopt the watchword of Mr. Rhodes, and make it the first object of his administration to secure the support of the Dutch and to prevent the efforts of the Smartts and the Brabants *et hoc genus omne* to trample on the Dutch, for, in Mr. Rhodes's pregnant words, no one can govern South Africa if they trample on the Dutch.

Sir Gordon Sprigg was compelled to leave London before the Colonial Conference concluded its sittings, but he departed bearing the hearty good-will of his Colonial colleagues. They would have been glad to have had him remain in Conference, but the post of danger is the post of duty, and at the present juncture the only place for the Cape Premier is Cape Town.

IV.—MR. SEDDON.



[Moonshine.

The star of the Colonial troupe, from the point of view of the gods in the gallery, is neither Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Edmund Barton, nor Sir Gordon Sprigg. It is the Hon. Richard John Seddon, better known to his old chums in the Colony as "Dick Seddon." A remarkable man is Mr. Seddon, typical in many ways, who, without the culture of our ancient Universities, finds himself transplanted into a soil in which he can strike by his roots deep and far and attain a luxurious growth that would have been impossible to him had he remained in the somewhat frigid

habitat in which he was born. Mr. Seddon is a native of St. Helens, in Lancashire. If he had remained in St. Helens he would possibly have been Mayor, with a considerable reputation for energy, a reputation which might probably have landed him in the House of Commons. Beyond that he would probably not have gone. But having been transplanted in his early youth to the Antipodes, he is now the Great Bounding Brother of the Imperial troupe, whose speeches are reported in all the newspapers of the world, and who has already begun to conceive of himself as the great statesman of the Empire. Mr. Rhodes having died, there is a vacancy, for which Mr. Seddon is nominated, if not by himself, at least by many admirers in South Africa and elsewhere.

If you can imagine the late W. E. Forster, Minister of Education, crossed with a fox, you will have Mr. Seddon, a rough diamond of a man, who combines impulsiveness with calculation, and is at once the most Socialist of Radicals and the most Jingo of Imperialists. It is an unholy blend, and one which will not last, but for the moment it gives Mr. Seddon a unique position in the councils of the Empire. When he approached the capital he strode across the continents like a Colossus, thundering with

megaphonic voice his anathemas upon the Boers, and generally exhorting poor old John Bull as if he were an impenitent mule, who required considerable strength of language to keep him moving. I told him I thought that he had seemed to many of us the worst man in the Empire.

"Yes," he replied; "except W. T. Stead."

Then he went on to explain away the report of the infamous speech attributed to him about the Maoris. According to Mr. Seddon, nothing could be more innocent than his reference to his wish for the Maoris to be sent to fight the Boers Maori fashion, for, he said, Maori fashion simply meant great mobility unhampered by baggage waggons. As for the suggestion that the Maoris should deal with the Boers like savages, to say nothing of cannibals, Mr. Seddon's virtuous soul was shocked at the suggestion. "The Maoris," he said, "are the most chivalrous of all warriors. Why, on one famous occasion of civil war, one party, hearing that their opponents were short of provisions, sent over a supply, saying that they did not wish to fight with starving men."

It was not, however, this particular description of "Maori fashion" which Mr. Seddon proposed the Maoris should take over to South Africa. The fact of the matter is, Mr. Seddon plays to his gallery, and as Jingoism was in the ascendant, he out-Heroded Herod in his zeal against the Boers, and tore a passion to tatters in denouncing what he called the "kid-glove methods" of Lord Kitchener. Considering that the kid-glove methods consisted in the deliberate, calculated adoption of a policy of devastation, which resulted in giving to the flame private property (supposed to be inviolable according to the rules of International Law) of an estimated value of £50,000,000, after 15,000 children and 5,000 women have perished as the result of this policy, it will be difficult to find words adequately to stigmatise the infamy of a man who could describe such methods as kid-glove, were it not that Mr. Seddon was very imperfectly informed as to the facts.



[Melbourne Punch.

DUSKY POTENTATE (to King Edward, looking at Seddon and Barton): "Look at those two men. What a good meal they would make!"

Mr. Seddon is a Lancashire man, shrewd, hard-headed, not very scrupulous, with a keen eye to the way in which the cat is going to jump, and a resolute determination that in whatever direction pussy moves



THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT BOND.

he must always be in ahead. At the same time, it would be a mistake to deny him the possession of a genuine popular sympathy; he is a man of the people, who refused a title, as it might prejudice him with those to whom he has always been plain Dick, and who might not take kindly to Sir Richard. He plunged into the South African War on the ground of sympathy, turning a blind eye to the fact that if he had been in Paul Kruger's place he would have been ten times more difficult to deal with than the old Boer. I should like to see Lord Milner or any other emissary from Downing Street venturing to dictate to Mr. Seddon as to franchises or other matters concerning the internal administration of his Colony. Why, Mr. Seddon has hinted the dire consequences which might follow to the Empire if John Bull does not patronise New Zealand butchers when he goes to purchase his mutton chops, or in any other department of his business fails to take due cognisance of the interests, wishes, and even the prejudices of New Zealand! He is a hustler, is Mr. Seddon, with a keen eye to the main chance, who is always on the look-out to do a good stroke of business for his Colony, nor would his zest in the transaction be at all diminished if the great Richard were not left out in the cold.

Mr. Seddon, during his stay, has placed the whole resources of the New Zealand Government at the disposal of the Cold Storage Company, for the purpose of eliminating the middlemen, who ran up the price of New Zealand mutton to such a figure as to shut it out of the South African market. What the middlemen think of this transaction remains to be seen; but the result of this latest move in the Socialist direction will be watched with anxiety in some quarters and with interest in all.

Mr. Seddon leads the van of those who would hustle and worry the Empire into an organised federation. He is the man for preferential duties and federal Councils, subsidies, and all the paraphernalia of the fighting Imperialist. But as those advanced views are regarded with scant sympathy by his Colonial colleagues, Mr. Seddon is little more than a voice-crying in the wilderness. His resolutions have been tabled, but they have not been, and will not be, passed. His message is not so much that of progress in the direction across which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has written "No thoroughfare," as the constant and welcome reiteration of the warning "Wake up, wake up." He is a lusty-voiced muezzin, who from his New Zealand minaret, temporarily transferred to the Hotel Cecil, sounds out over sea and land "Wake up, wake up, John Bull! There is no Empire like the British, and Mr. Seddon is its prophet."

"Wake up! wake up!" says Mr. Seddon; "you are being ruined. The balance of trade is against you, and 120 millions of golden sovereigns, which represent the excess of imports over exports, are draining your coffers dry." Poor Britannia rubs her eyes, and marvels at finding this precocious youngster

from the Antipodes teaching his own grandmother how to suck eggs.

Nevertheless, Mr. Seddon, with that great voice of his, and with his Titanic energy, has been welcome in London. He is a boulder, say his enemies; but after all the man has something to say and has said it with a will. He has behind him the most progressive Colony in the Empire, probably the most advanced community from a Socialist point of view in the world; he feels within his veins the swelling tide of Imperial instincts, and if he were let loose in South Africa heaven knows what he would do. The Socialisation of De Beers and of the Rand gold-mines will probably be one of the first tasks to which he would address his energies, and if he were but a few years younger, who knows but that he might descend like a new Hercules on the Libyan continent to strangle the Lernaean hydra of Kimberley and Johannesburg.

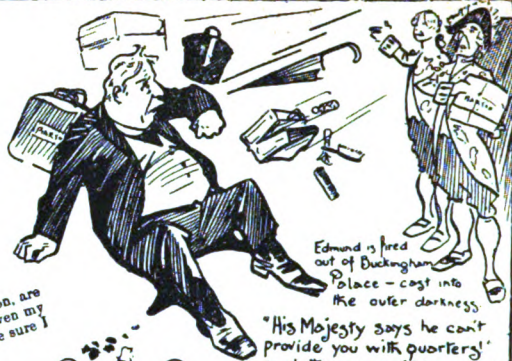
V.—SIR ROBERT BOND.

Sir Robert Bond is the representative of the oldest Colony, the central pivot of the Empire. Newfoundland is the most English of all the Colonies, although there is a very strongly-defined Irish contingent in St. John's; but it is in many ways one of the most interesting of all the Dependencies of the British Crown at the present moment. Sir Robert Bond, unlike Sir Edmund Barton, who is the Pangloss of the Conference, is full of ideas as to how things might be improved, especially in regard to Newfoundland. That Colony has just completed her railway system, and Sir Robert is fired with the great idea of converting Newfoundland into a stepping-stone across the Atlantic. The other Premiers may concern themselves with the general interests of the Empire; Sir Robert Bond is concentrating himself very largely upon the welfare of the Colony which he represents. He stands for Newfoundland. Newfoundland has specific grievances of her own; but if they are removed and she is generously treated, no one can say of what an immense development this great island may not be the theatre in a very few years. Whether or not Sir Robert Bond succeeds in persuading Mr. Chamberlain and the British public to adopt his programme, there is no doubt of its immense attractiveness. If a first-class mail service were established *via* Newfoundland, the postal distance between London and New York might be shortened by fifty-three hours. To cut the Atlantic ferry by more than two days at a stroke would be a great achievement, and this, Sir Robert Bond maintains, can easily be done, if we would but take advantage of our oldest Colony, which lies like a great bastion thrown out to defend the entrance to the St. Lawrence. Newfoundland might be made the Queen of the Atlantic. In the old days the contest for the naval supremacy of the world was fought out in the Mediterranean. In future it is more likely to be fought out in the Atlantic. The power which holds St. John's will be mistress of the situation.

Just a hint at the possibilities that await Mr Barton in England, where the treatment Lord Hopetoun has received at his hands has had a considerable effect.

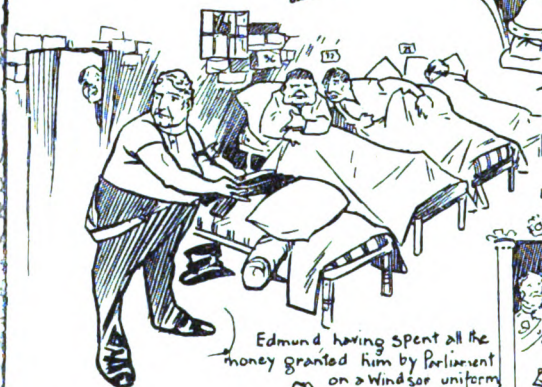


The King — 'So you're Edmund Barton, are you? Well, the treatment you have given my representative you have given me, and be sure I shall make no allowances for you.'



Edmund is fired out of Buckingham Palace — cast into the outer darkness.

'His Majesty says he can't provide you with quarters,' said the minion, 'You must pay for your quarters out of your screw.'



Of course he is admitted to the Coronation banquets, but is refused allowances.

'You must pay for champagne out of your salary,' cries the King.

Edmund having spent all the money granted him by Parliament on a Windsor uniform is compelled to take a shake-down in a penny doss-house.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY



AT THE RECEPTION

THE PRINCE OF WALES — 'Ah who is this person, Mr Chamberlain?'
EDMUND — 'Excuse me, your Highness, I'm Barton, and I —'
THE PRINCE — 'We can make no allowance for you.'

He cannot convince anybody that he is the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and would not have a ghost of a show of seeing the Corona too were it not that Dick Seddon takes pity on him and hustles him in on the nod.

Eventually after pawning the Windsor uniform the Prime Minister reduced to camping in Hyde Park and boiling his bully like a stray sundowner.

the Windsor finds himself in Hyde Park and boiling

The Police man — 'I arrest you for having no visible means of support.'



IN COURT NEXT DAY

THE BENCH — 'We give you seven days.
THE PRISONER — 'Couldn't you make it seven weeks, your worship? I can't return to Australia till then, and I'd like board and lodgings in the meantime.'

MARK TAYLOR

But St. John's is undefended ; there are still the outlines of old fortifications, but the big guns are missing, and the island has neither powder nor shot to defend itself against a passing cruiser, to say nothing of affording shelter to a fleet which may be driven into the harbour of St. John's to refit.

It is not, however, for the purposes of war so much as for the conveniences of peace that Newfoundland seems likely to come to the front. The 644 miles of railway, which are now completed across the island, or 390 in summer-time, when there is no necessity for landing at St. John's, would afford a pleasant break in the monotony of Atlantic travel. From the western side of Newfoundland a very short sea journey would land the travellers in Canadian territory, whence they would proceed to their destination by rail. Newfoundland would therefore practically cut the Atlantic ferry in half, and introduce a pleasant and instructive railway journey as a delightful prelude to the introduction to the American continent. A well subsidised line of steamers between Canada and Great Britain, which would make use of the Newfoundland railway as an integral part of the line of route, would bring new life to the Colony. Whether Canada would agree or not is doubtful. Canada, despite the horrible Channel down to Quebec, hankers after running steamers direct down the St. Lawrence. But Canada has always left Newfoundland out in the cold. If it had not been for Canada, Newfoundland would for the last twelve years have been enjoying the benefits of a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Canada asked that the reciprocal arrangement which Newfoundland had concluded with Mr. Blaine might be held up until she had a chance of concluding a similar Treaty of her own. She has been hard at work ever since, and has got no further. For the lack of such an arrangement Newfoundland has been at a disadvantage in her dealings with the United States, a country upon which she is largely dependent for the supply of her provisions, and which is the market for the bulk of her catch in fish. Negotiations are shortly to be resumed at Washington, and it is hoped that whatever comes to Canada, Newfoundland will no longer be deprived of free access to her greatest market and to the two great distributing centres of New York and Boston. The terms of the reciprocity arrangement were free bait for American fishers, in return for free entry to American ports.

The third question which urgently demands settlement is that of the French shore. A couple of St. Malo companies, who might be bought up, but for patriotic reasons, for £25,000, are the only representatives of the French shipping industry on the whole of this coast. For their sake Newfoundland is deprived of free access to and utilisation of its own waters. Not a pier can be built along the whole 2,000 miles of coast line, because the French hold that, by the reading of the Treaty of Utrecht, no permanent erections can be put up along the shore excepting with the consent of France. The great

bulk of the French fishing fleet never touch the west coast at all. They fish solely on the banks ; and if French rights on the French coast were extinguished to-morrow, it would not materially affect the French fisheries. These fishers depend, not upon the price which they receive for the fish which they sell, but on the bounties which they receive from the French Government. Sir Robert Bond told me that the French could afford to give their fish away for nothing, and still make a profit, owing to the bounty system. He would like to see some kind of bounty adopted as a war measure against the French, to give our fishers an equal chance with their rivals in the markets of the world. Of this, however, he has no hope.

He is a little more hopeful, but not much, as to a solution which he has put forward for the extinction of the rights of France under the Treaty of Utrecht. The French, he thinks, would give up their rights over the West Coast if they were allowed the right of obtaining bait freely from Newfoundland ; but to obtain free bait would mean that it would increase the facility of the French for obtaining fish, which they sell in competition with the Newfoundland fishers. Therefore, if we give them free bait, in Sir Robert Bond's opinion, the Colony should receive a subsidy of £100,000 a year, either in the shape of a grant for the maintenance of training-ships for the Navy, or in some other way, so as to recoup the Newfoundlanders for the loss that they would undergo by the impetus which free bait would give to the industry of their rivals. Failing this suggestion, Sir Robert Bond falls back first upon the oft-discussed proposal to make an exchange of territory somewhere—a proposal that is barred by the objection of the Australian Commonwealth as regards any transfer of property to France in the Pacific, and by the fact that we have nothing that we can part with in Africa that the French would consider good enough to justify the waiving of their rights under the Treaty of Utrecht.

There remains a third and more dangerous way, to which we may yet be driven. At the beginning of last century we ceded to the Americans a right of making use of the West Coast for fishing purposes. Of this right Americans have not yet availed themselves, but if they do it will raise the question of the French shore in the acutest form. The Americans, who derive their right from us, would be refused access by the French, who would deny our right to concede to them privileges which we did not possess ourselves. The question would therefore become a tripartite one at once, and the solution might hardly be arrived at *via* Washington. It is a curious fact that the Americans are allowed to have a Consul at Miquelon, which is the centre of the French smuggling trade—an industry which costs Newfoundland £75,000 a year—while no British Consul is permitted to show his nose in the place. Forty-five per cent. of the trade of Newfoundland is done with Great Britain and Canada. Sir Robert Bond is strongly opposed to the adoption of the principle of a tariff aiming at

preferential trade between the various Colonies, and so far as Newfoundland is concerned, he is quite sure that no change could be made that would improve the position of British trade in the island. He is therefore disposed to let well alone.

Of Newfoundland Sir Robert speaks with the enthusiasm of a native born. Contrary to general belief, there are no fogs in the island, and still more strange to say, although it is in the latitude of Labrador, the Gulf Stream keeps it so warm in winter that last year they had only three days' sleighing in the whole year.

There are inexhaustible resources of lumber, great mineral deposits, which are as yet barely touched; they have a position of unequalled importance in the Atlantic, and if they could only get rid of their worries with the French and make their island a half-way house between the two Continents, the future of Newfoundland would amaze, though not stagger, humanity.

VI.

SIR ALBERT HIME.

Sir Albert Hime is the only remaining Premier. He represents a white population of 64,000 persons, of whom a considerable fraction are Dutch. The white population, therefore, does not exceed that of a third-rate provincial town, yet its representative sits and votes in conference as if he were equal in importance to the Premiers of the great Federations of Canada and Australia. It is probably the last time that Natal will be directly represented in a Colonial Conference. When the next Conference is held it is to be hoped that South Africa will be federated, and the Premier of United South

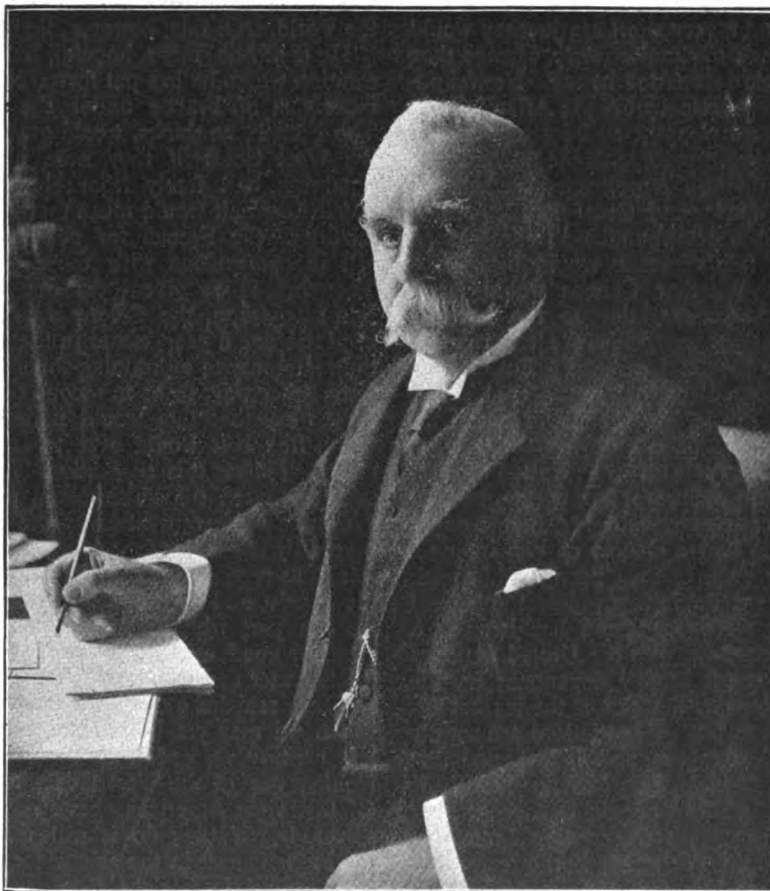
Africa will come from Groote Schuur to the Hotel Cecil.

For the present, however, of course Sir Albert Hime ranks equally with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Edmund Barton, just as at the Hague Conference the representative of Luxembourg sat as the equal of those of the German Empire and the French Republic.

What precise contribution Sir Albert Hime makes to the collective wisdom of the Conference I am not able precisely to say. I have not had

the privilege of meeting him, and the interviews and letters which have appeared in the Press leave me in some doubt. So I propose that the best plan would be to leave my readers to draw their own inferences from the accompanying portrait.

It is not without some significance that when approaching the Colonial wing of the Hotel Cecil every one must pass directly before the windows of the ground floor premises, which have been secured by the enterprising managers of the Hamburg-American line of steamers.



The Right Hon. Sir Albert Hime.

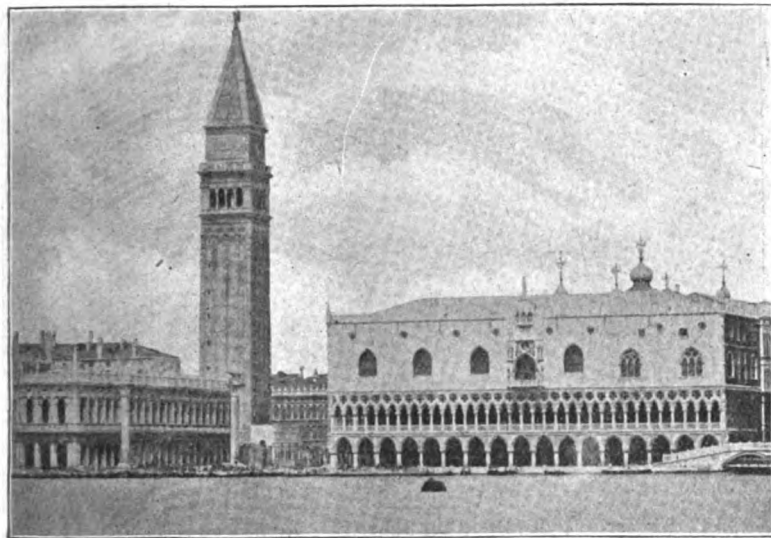
It is a reminder of the solid facts with which Mr. Seddon is wont to emphasise his sonorous appeal to John Bull to wake up. As if a further object-lesson were wanted as to the need for the awakening, the only other shop in that location is devoted to American boots. The visitor, therefore, passes through a display of German steamers and American boots, on his way to visit the representatives of the Britains beyond the seas. *Absit omen!*

TOPICS OF THE MONTH.

THE FALL OF TWO HISTORICAL LANDMARKS.

I.—COLLAPSE OF A GREAT HISTORICAL MONUMENT.

FOR many centuries the great bell-tower of the Cathedral of St. Mark's in Venice has been one of the famous monuments of Europe. Begun in A.D. 902, it stood three hundred and twenty-three feet in height, and weighed no less than 20,000 tons. From its lofty summit the bells of St. Mark's have scattered their melody for a thousand years over the beautiful city. The Campanile was as

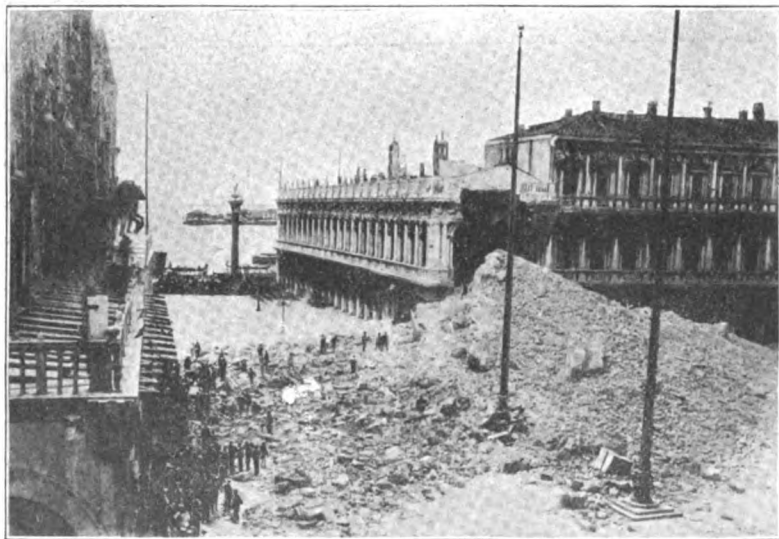


The Campanile from the Grand Canal.

a guardian angel, singing an ever-renewed song of glory and of praise in the ears of the Bride of the Adriatic. But for ten years past the existence of the Campanile had been known to be in danger. A veteran architect had been dinning into the ears of the authorities Cassandra-like warnings as to the coming destruction of the tower. There are none so deaf as those who will not hear, and his warnings passed unheeded. He then redoubled his outcry, and was exiled for his pains. Returning from exile, he once more renewed his lamentation over the coming doom of one of the greatest of the architectural glories of Italy. A few workmen were employed re-pointing the walls here and there, but it was mere tinkering at the

outside. Then the inevitable happened. On the morning of July 13th cracks began to appear in the Campanile, visible even from the Piazza. The architect redoubled his warnings, and claimed that the Campanile had not twenty-four hours to live.

It seemed almost incredible that, with such prophecies in their ears and such fissures before their eyes, the people of Venice should have contemplated with comparative equanimity the fate of their Campanile. Even if they had not cared for the tower, they might surely have dreaded the havoc that seemed inevitable if 20,000 tons of masonry suddenly collapsed and fell by the side of the crowded Piazza between the Cathedral and the Palace which are the pride and glory of Venice. They seemed, however, to have taken the matter very nonchalantly. On Monday morning, July 14th, the sun rose for the last time upon the old Campanile, lighting up with its own glory the golden angel on the tower.



Ruins of the Campanile, showing damage to the Royal Palace.

At nine o'clock, according to the story of an American architect who witnessed the fall of the tower from the neighbourhood of the Rialto, he saw the golden angel slowly sink directly downwards behind a line of roofs, and a dense grey dust arose in clouds. Instantly, from all parts of the city, a crowd rushed towards the Piazza, to find on their arrival that nothing was left of all that splendid nave but a mound of white dust, eighty feet high, spreading to the walls of St. Mark's. His daughter, little Katharine, had gone off to the square, with her horns of corn to feed the pigeons. The child said :—

Everything was quiet; two men were putting up ladders in the tower, when suddenly people began to cry out from under the arches (it was warm sun and the Piazza was empty), little puffs of white flew out at the height of the first windows, great cracks started at the base and opened "like the roots of a tree," a fountain of bricks began to fall all around the walls, and she says as she looked she saw the golden angel, upright and shining, slowly descending a full third of the height of the tower, when a great white cloud enveloped it.

The Campanile had suffered the natural dissolution of extreme old age. It died almost without a sound, and in its death, miraculous though it may seem, it did not kill or wound a single living thing. On the surrounding buildings hardly any damage was done. The great treasures of art which were stored in the immediate neighbourhood escaped without injury, and the golden angel, instead of being dashed to pieces,



The Campanile and the Piazza.

was found almost intact directly within the semicircle of the central doorway of the Cathedral. The angel, say the Venetians, has flown home. It is to be placed upon the high altar with great pomp and ceremony in token of the miracle. The accompanying photographs show the Campanile as it was and the Piazza as it appeared immediately after the fall of the tower. The Italians spend but little money over the preservation of their monuments; they have received them as an inheritance from their ancestors, and consider that they are an eternal possession.

This sudden reminder that everything but a pyramid crumbles beneath the touch of time has spurred the Italian Government and people into spasmodic activity, which may have good results in the preservation of many monuments which are now crumbling into ruin. The Campanile is to be rebuilt. The statement that an American-Italian had subscribed £20,000 towards its restoration is unfortunately contradicted. £20,000 has been voted, however, by the Municipality of Venice, and it is estimated that it will cost £120,000 to restore the tower. The new Campanile will be, of course, as nearly as possible an exact replica of the old.



The ruined Campanile, showing St. Mark's Cathedral.

II.—THE RESIGNATION OF LORD SALISBURY.

THE day on which the Campanile fell in the midst of Venice, without destroying a building or sacrificing a life, the English newspapers announced the resignation of Lord Salisbury, who, as Prime Minister, has towered aloft over the dead level of English political life, much as the Campanile had soared above the roofs of the City of Venice. And as the Campanile fell, so Lord Salisbury departed, without convulsion or commotion. Like the Campanile, he had lived his life. He had been for 5,000 days Prime Minister of Great Britain. Mr. Gladstone, his great predecessor, had fallen short of that total by more than 500 days. His resignation marks the disappearance of a great landmark in contemporary history.



Cartoon by Harry Furniss, showing Mr. Balfour in Lord Salisbury's position, first published years ago.

In his eighty odd years of life Mr. Gladstone was Prime Minister for twelve years, while Lord Salisbury in seventy-two years of life was nearly fourteen years Prime Minister, so that one spent one-seventh of his life and the other one-fifth as Prime Minister of the Crown.

But this does not represent half the time which he spent in the service of his country. He entered the House of Commons when he was twenty-three years of age, and sat there continuously until, when thirty-eight, he took a seat in the House of Lords. He was only thirty-six when he was appointed Secretary of State for India. Before he became Prime Minister, in 1885, he had been seven years a Cabinet Minister, fourteen years member of the House of Commons, and seventeen years member of the House of Lords. If he has not exactly grown grey, he has grown stout in the service of his country.

Between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone there was as great a contrast in their politics as in their physique. Mr. Gladstone was spare, erect, athletic, keen to the last, while Lord Salisbury seemed to experience in his own person the increasing weight of years and of Empire.

When last I saw him he was crossing the Parliamentary lobby after leaving the Cabinet Council which had been hurriedly held on the night of the King's operation. He stooped somewhat, but there

was no indication of failing powers either in his port or his step. There was a certain philosophic calm about him, down to the last; and that serenity he defended with cynicism, as nations defend their frontiers with cannon. His departure, long anticipated, evoked many regrets, and led to such cordial compliments from the leaders of the Opposition as slightly to turn the heads of the Conservatives themselves.

Lord Salisbury's administration coincides with a period of arrest in the progress of our people. John Bull went to sleep when Mr. Gladstone fell, in 1884; and not wishing to be disturbed in his comfortable nap, he put Lord Salisbury at the door of his bedroom, with instructions to warn off all intruders. Lord Salisbury performed this duty with zeal and success. Nothing could more admirably suit his peculiar temperament; but the old adage holds good, "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," and as there was nothing doing at home needs must that he should get into trouble abroad. His administration will probably be best remembered by its worst act. Like that of the late Sovereign, Lord Salisbury's career has closed under the shadow of the disgrace of an unnecessary and disastrous war.

As the Campanile fell without injuring the Cathedral over which it stood as guardian, so Lord Salisbury's resignation left the Hotel Cecil intact. The uncle went; the nephew came. Mr. Arthur Balfour is now Prime Minister of the King. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who has been always going to resign, is now really going to take his leave; but he lingers a little longer in order to express his devotion to his new chief. Lord Cadogan quits the Viceroyalty of Ireland, and speculation is rife as to how many more of the veterans who form the top-hammer of the Cabinet will be fired out by its new master. Lord Halsbury, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Ashbourne, are all popularly designated for slaughter. Mr. George Wyndham, an ex-private secretary of Mr. Balfour's, and one of the rising light-weights of the House, will receive Cabinet rank, together with Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who, it is rumoured, will become President of the Board of Trade in place of Mr. Gerald Balfour, promoted to some more congenial sphere. With the Colonies and Commerce in charge of the firm of Chamberlain and Son, some of the predictions which I made in "Blastus" seven years ago, will be in a fair way of being realised. The Duke of Devonshire becomes Leader of the House of Lords, in place of Lord Salisbury; but everything will go on very much the same as it did before. Mr. Balfour is undoubtedly the best man whom the Conservatives could place in the uncle's chair. He is probably the most friendly to America of the Conservatives, and the person most sympathetic to Ireland. He is nonchalant in his manner, but I would rather have him at my back in a fight than anyone else in the House of Commons, certainly much rather than Mr. Chamberlain, although he, like Fuzzy Wuzzy, is a



THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY,
P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O.

first-class fighting man, and not given to deserting his friends in the midst of the *mêlée*.

What will be the duration of the Balfour Cabinet it is premature to say. The Nonconformists are very angry at the Education Bill, and it is possible Mr. Balfour may repeat Mr. Forster's mistake. He regarded the Nonconformists as a negligible quantity, with the result that Mr. Disraeli came into power in 1874 and held office for six years. Of course it is more dangerous for Liberals to offend the Nonconformists than for the Conservatives; but of late years, unfortunately, many Nonconformists have been bowing in the House of the Conservative Rimmon; and their defection from the Unionist ranks would have serious consequences to Conservative candidates in more than one constituency.

In foreign politics Mr. Balfour, with Mr. Chamberlain at his back, would probably have been less pacific than his uncle, had it not been for the lessons which have been taught him by the recent war. His famous telegram, "Don't hesitate to shoot," when he was Irish Secretary, is not likely to be the signal of the British Empire. Still, there are sufficient complications in the Far East to lead us to contemplate this phase of his policy with considerable misgivings.

He has usually been very rational about Russia, and a Prime Minister who has sound views both on the United States and the Russian Empire will not make very serious mistakes in foreign policy.



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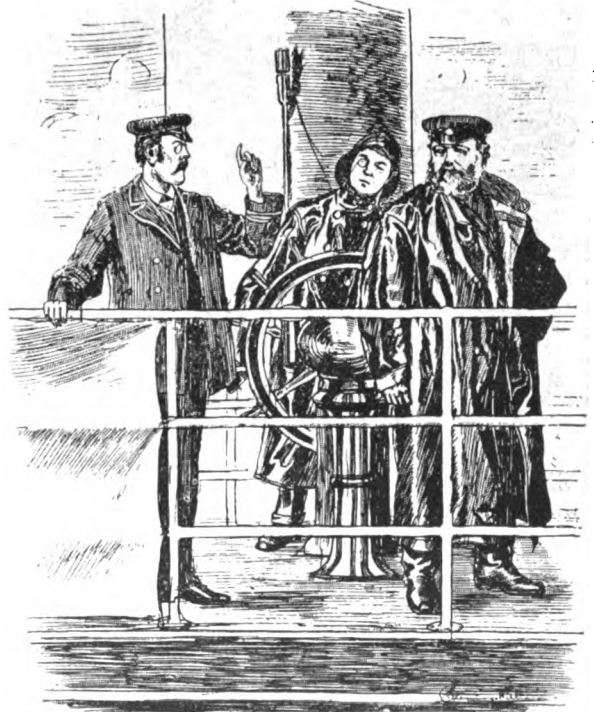
The Last Furrow.



Moonskin, 26/7/02.

[London.]

Retiring from the Fray. "Well Done!"



July, 23/7/02.

[London.]

The New Captain.

CAPTAIN SALISBURY: "Now, Balfour, I've pulled her through the worst part of the storm, but I'm dog tired. I leave her entirely in your hands, and I trust you."

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.

THE month of July produced many good caricatures if we include in the number some of those which were published in June but have only reached London since our last number went to press. The illness of the King caused a remarkable slump in cartoons on the Coronation. Excepting an occasional cartoon, such as that representing Death in the guise of a "monarch-murdered" soldier from South Africa visiting the sick-bed of the King, the Continental press has been singularly free from anything to which a loyal subject could take offence.

The present note of brotherly feeling which is set up by the common sympathy felt by Britons and Americans is happily delineated by the Minneapolis artist.



Hind Punch, June 22, 1902.]

[Bombay.]

Hind's Namaskara!—The Coronation: Thursday, 26th June, 1902.

"Long live our Emperor-King and Empress-Queen!
God save them from all evils near or far!
May golden years of happiest peace serene
Make bright the sway of their Imperial Star!"

The sympathy felt for the King's illness softened even the rancour of the bitterest cartoonists. Round the sick-bed of the King the whole English-speaking world stood united in sympathy. The cartoons for the new Coronation have begun to arrive before we go to press, and, therefore, a belated cartoon from the *Hindi Punch* intended for the earlier Coronation comes in good time for the postponed ceremony.

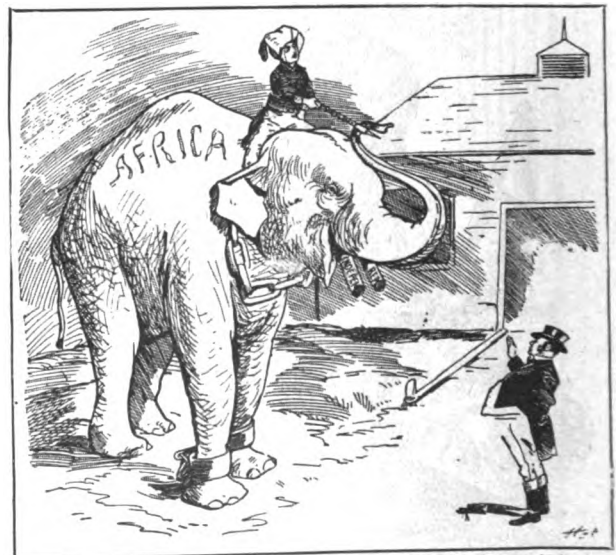


Journal.]

[Minneapolis.]

This Coronation is not deferred.

After the Coronation the first place is still monopolised by the cartoons that have appeared concerning Peace. Some of them are very clever. There are, for instance, the *Sydney Bulletin's* sarcastic comments, the first, in which the annexed Republics figure as "England's New White Elephant." Another, reproduced elsewhere, satirises the exuberant enthusiasm with which John Bull professes his delight at welcoming our Brother Boer into the family circle.



Bulletin.]

[Sydney, 7/6/02.]

"Peace!"—England's New White Elephant.

MAHOUT CHAMBERLAIN: "Well, here he is, sir, at last. I've sawn off his tusks, and I think in time he'll become quite tame and feed out of your hand."
J. B.: "But won't them tusks grow again?"
CHAMBERLAIN: "Time will tell, sir."

Continental opinion, as reflected in the European cartoons, is very dubious as to the solidity or permanence of the Peace. The artist of *Nebelspalter* depicts the position as that of the Briton and the Boer dancing upon a platform spread on two powder-casks.



In South Africa.



Nestling in her arms.

An Indian cartoonist pays a delicate compliment to Queen Alexandra in a cartoon in which she is represented as the nursing mother of the Dove of Peace.



"The Angel of Peace."

His work is done, and spreading his wings he has left the shores of Africa once more. To think and act are with him synonymous terms. The verb "to do" he fully comprehends. The verb "to talk" has no meaning for him, and he leaves this function to the politicians. From North to South the name of Kitchener has brought peace to Africa, the firm and lasting *Pax Britannica*. And now that he has left us the people acclaim with one voice—*Bon voyage!*



The Conqueror's Return.



Waes Hael!

From these cartoons it is but a slight transition to the excellent cartoon which we reproduce from *Amsterdammer*.

In this Peace is propped upon the bayonets of the Double and Triple Alliances, while the lady thus precariously exalted on high remarks meditatively that she only requires the Double and the Triple to be welded into one to make her position quite secure.



[Amsterdammer.]

Peace in Europe.

The renewal of the Triple Alliance appears to be regarded with but small favour by Italians, or at least those Italians who have access to the pages of a comic periodical. *Il Papagallo* publishes one of its large, brilliantly-coloured cartoons, only one-half of which I reproduce here.

Kladderadatsch, under the title of "Marquis Posa in Russia," publishes a cartoon suggested by the news contained in the Petersburg telegram published by the *Daily Express*, declaring that the Tsar had been taking counsel with some 200 persons of all sorts and conditions, including prisoners and suspects. The story suggests amusing possibilities of the treatment of those prisoners before and after their audience with the Emperor.



[Bologna. *Il Papagallo*, 6/6/02.]

ITALIAN: "See, dear friends. The placard that was slatched in Venice and then finished in Vienne. This work sows you, with the tripl, a forced reformed and the most humbling alliance."

All this is expert ministers virtue.

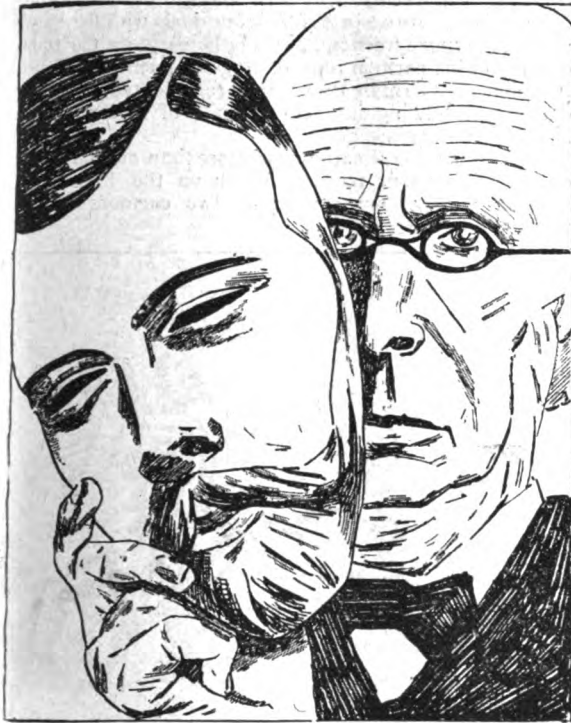


[Berlin. *Kladderadatsch*, 13/7/02.]

Marquis Posa in Russia.

IVAN IVANOVITCH: "Well, did you express your opinion with brutal frankness?"

MONSTANTIN KONSTANTINOVITCH: "Yes, indeed; just you go in! You'll leave the audience with the same feelings as you went in."



Ulz, 27/6/02.]

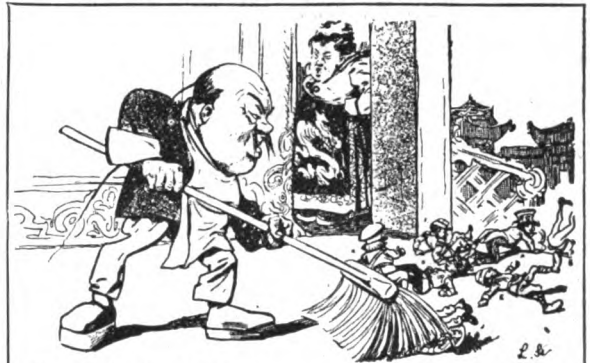
The Face behind the Mask.

[Berlin.]

The Italian cartoons of *Papagallo* often deal with Russia, and usually in a way quite different from that of the Western artists. Here, for instance, is a reproduction of their cartoon of July 20th, which is interesting as giving some new conventional types of national character.

The cartoon appears to have been inspired by the visit of the King of Italy to Petersburg. The expectant faces of the small Powers, who hope for deliverance from the Turk, and the alarm of the great Powers, who deprecate the disturbance of the *status quo*, are very cleverly set forth. The inscription underneath in English of Bologna does not throw very much light upon the meaning of the cartoon.

The German cartoons seem to be taking pretty considerable liberties with their Russian neighbours, as may be seen from the two cartoons reproduced here. One is described as "In the inside track of Russian politics," and represents the well-known features of the Procurator of the Holy Synod holding in his hand a mask which bears a remarkable resemblance to the not less well-known features of the present Tsar. Beneath we read the legend, "When he puts on the mask he means foreigners to mistake him for the Messenger of Peace."



Kladderadatsch, 20/7/02.]

[Berlin.]

Kladderadatsch publishes a cartoon, entitled "Clear Out of the Good Room," which represents the Chinese vigorously brushing the allied troops out of Tientsin.



Il Papagallo, 20/7/02.]

[Bologna.]

That to whisper of the oracle is very complaining for us, and the enthusiasm of the old Russian democracy give another aspect. Thence are those hopeful of another age against christian, slave and oriental servitude.



Neuchâtel, 21/6/02.]

[Zürich.

The Tormented William.

"The damned flies are simply devilish again to-day!"



Le Rire.]

A Modern Cannibal.

[Paris.

The Swiss satirist in *Nebelspalter* deals with the Kaiser with much more freedom, as may be seen by the reproduction of his cartoon representing the tormented Kaiser, in which the German Emperor is represented as striking out desperately against a multitude of flies which are knocking up against him.

There are several cartoons of more than ordinary merit of a miscellaneous nature. We have the French and German view of our country in two cartoons which I print side by side.



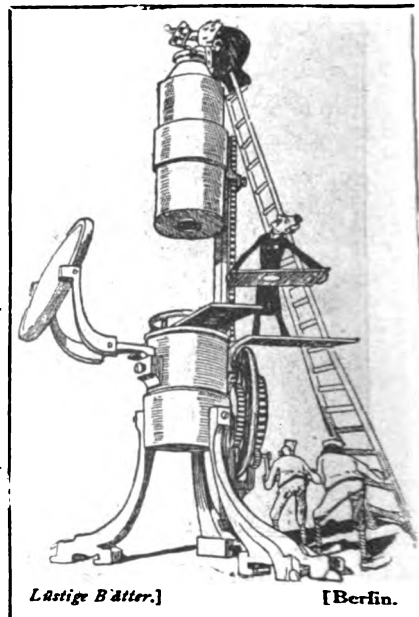
Life, 10/7/02.]

[New York.

John Bull is casting hungry eyes at Madagascar, and exclaims: "Now that I have finished with the Transvaal I am getting up an appetite for Madagascar, which, although black, will nevertheless be a toothsome morsel."

This cartoon, reproduced from *Lustige Blätter*, represents the King looking through a powerful microscope with the view of discovering the humanity and generosity of our Peace terms, which Mr. Chamberlain is exhibiting on the slide of the Treaty of Peace. The King, after careful observation, cries out: "I think I can see them, but they are not very clear."

Another cartoon is that which appears in *Life*, of New York, entitled, "Birds of Prey," in which the long legs of Uncle Sam are curiously worked into the heraldic bearing of the United States. The grim title below the picture reads:—"The same yesterday, to-day, and for ever."



Lustige Blätter.]

[Berlin.



Among the portrait cartoons *Uk* publishes a very excellent caricature of the Cardinal Secretary of State to the Pope, entitled "The Voice of Truth in the Vatican."

Mr. Croker's declaration that he has ceased to exercise any control over Tammany is evidently received with scant credulity on the other side of the Atlantic.

The complaint of Lord Hopetoun that he could not support the dignity of Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth upon his salary and allowances has given a good opening to the Australian wits for contrasting the royal state of the retiring Governor-General with the modest equipage of his successor.

The principal cartoons dealing with the retirement of Lord Salisbury and the acceptance of the Premiership by Mr. Balfour are to be found in The Topic of the Month. Miscellaneous Cartoons are in the advertisement pages.



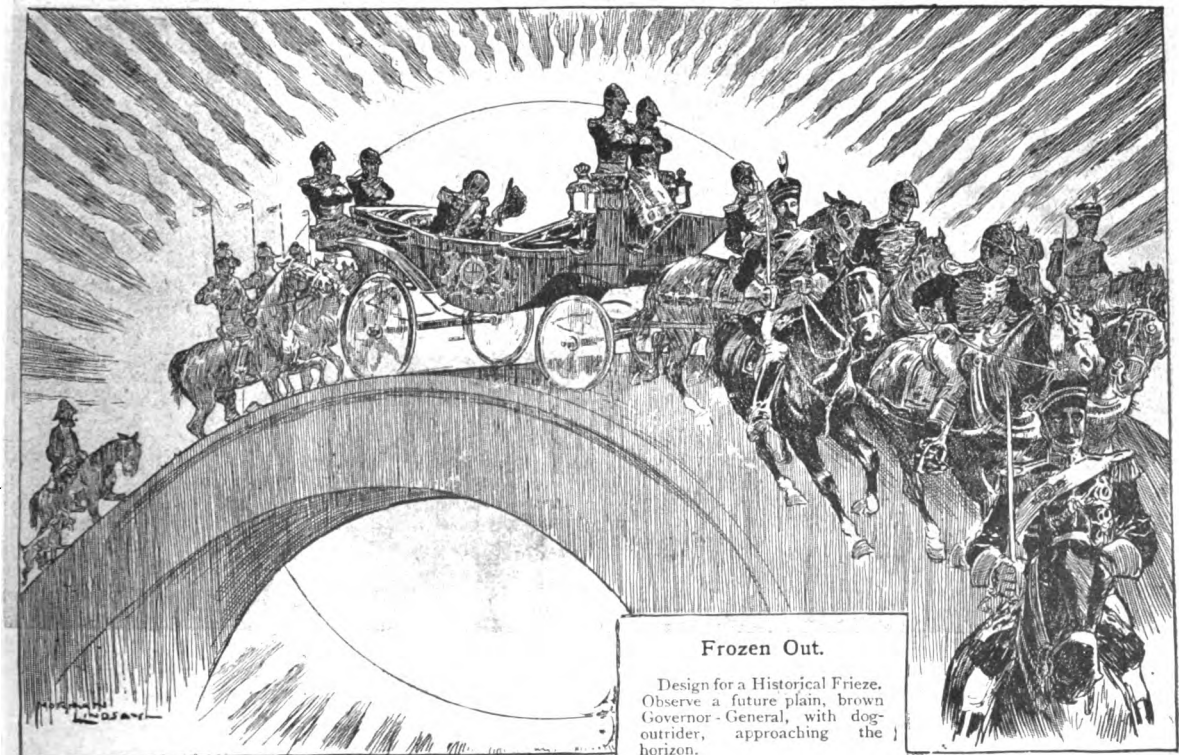
[Journal, 21/6/02.]

[Minneapolis.]

Heads, I Win; Tails, You Lose.

They say Croker is no longer head of Tammany—If he isn't it's an easy bet that it's a case of the tail wagging the tiger.

"What has the Holy Father said—that the Catholics in Germany have nothing to complain of? That was another infallible saying—very unwise."



Frozen Out.

Design for a Historical Frieze. Observe a future plain, brown Governor-General, with dog-outrider, approaching the horizon.

[Bulletin, 7/1/02.]

[Sydney.]



Reproduced from "Russia."]

THE TSAR OF RUSSIA AND HIS FAMILY.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

A SKETCH BY Mlle. VACARESCO.

MR. BUNTING is to be congratulated upon having secured for the *Contemporary Review* a writer who is not afraid to express her sentiments and emotions in the poetic language which naturally accords with an exalted idealism. Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco, to whose papers on Roumania I have called attention in this Review, contributes to the *Contemporary* for August a charming paper on Queen Alexandra, which gives us a much more vivid, picturesque and fairylike portrait of our Queen than has ever been put before the world by any of the innumerable writers who have endeavoured to interpret her to her subjects. A cynical critic might claim that Mlle. Vacaresco lets herself go too much, but she is a child of Southern Europe; she is a woman who is writing of one whom she knows and loves; and the reader would willingly sacrifice a thousand dull studies in black and white for this delightful presentation of Queen Alexandra, as radiant and glorious as the figure of a saint in a cathedral window. There is imagination here, and poetry, and a capacity to present one woman's enthusiasm for another in language that is worthy of the theme.

WITH CARMEN SYLVA AT BALMORAL.

Mlle. Vacaresco was attached to the Court of Carmen Sylva when she first visited Balmoral, and the influence of the Royal poetess of Roumania is perceptible in the story which she gives us of her impression of the Queen. She had been presented to Queen Victoria, and had felt what Bourget calls *le frisson de l'histoire*—the great shiver of history—"in seeing before me so many years of glory represented by a kind old lady, whose clear blue eyes looked straight into my heart, whose voice, distinct yet gentle, questioned me pleasantly on our journey and our first impressions in Scotland." She could not have answered had she not perceived by the side of the Queen "a face so soft, beautiful, and reassuring, that I kept wondering who the dazzling unknown might be. Her eyes had the azure, intense and bright, of the water where sirens meet." She thought that she was one of the youthful daughters of the Prince of Wales, and "my admiration and worship went towards her only because of her smile and the intense azure of her eyes."

HER MEETING WITH QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

They talked a little, and Mlle. Vacaresco expressed a wish to be introduced to the Princess of Wales. "You have just been speaking to the Princess," said Carmen Sylva, and so their acquaintance began. Carmen Sylva described the glories of the Rou-

manian landscape. Then Princess Alexandra spoke in her turn, describing the charm of the northern landscape, reminding the listener of Victor Hugo's dialogue between the Peri and the fairy, and the oriental queen and the star of occidental skies.

Next day, in the forest, she again met Princess Alexandra, who seemed to her to represent spring-time and hope. "I had seen a fairy among the purple hills of Scotland in the dark December day."

A few years later she met her again in Rome, and in the pagan splendour of Roman noon, three months after the death of the Duke of Clarence. She was awed by the rigid white face, and the smile that had been broken like a flower from its stem.

The third time she met her at Marlborough House, after the death of Queen Victoria. The Queen said: "A great duty has now fallen upon me, a great task is set before my soul." In reply to a remark of her visitor, the Queen said:—

Yes, the King knows how to make himself beloved. He understands and cherishes the nation. But if they love me it is only because they are so good and true. You cannot imagine how good, how true the people are in England, in all classes everywhere. There are some Princesses and reigning Queens, are there not, who ever feel themselves strangers in the lands that become theirs by marriage? I have never known this feeling, not one single moment, and now I never succeed in discerning that I am not born here; it seems to me as if even my childhood had been spent here, and even when I am away from this land I am not absent. I am here, and I am in every corner of England, as if I belonged to this earth entirely. The people are so good. They partake of all our joys and sorrows, and their joys and sorrows are ours.

When the Queen dismissed Mlle. Vacaresco, she stood in the green light of the neighbouring trees exactly as she had stood in the autumn forest, and again she represented spring-time and hope, serenity and strength.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S LIKES AND DISLIKES.

In addition to her account of her three meetings with the Queen, Mlle. Vacaresco tells us something concerning the Queen's tastes. Music, she says, is one of her great delights. She has a deep-rooted taste for art, and discerns the great part art is called upon to play in modern society. She not only encourages artists, but also explains to them how much she relies on their talent and their help in hours of depression. Poetry, however, the Queen prefers to everything else. She is accustomed to recite aloud the poems that please her, provided she be quite by herself. She detests exaggerations of feminism, and lays particular stress on her disapproval of those doctrines; but she esteems the labour of womanhood in the lower classes, and admires women poets, singers, and painters. Dogs she prefers even to horses, and hearing once a remark that Michelet called dogs candidates for humanity, the Queen remarked that Michelet

was wrong if he thought a dog would not be content to remain one, even though he had the choice; though, she added, what would tempt a dog or any other animal to enter the ranks of mankind would be the prospect of possessing an immortal soul.

It is impossible to carry on a long conversation with the Queen without being struck with the evidence of her piety. "Goodness in women is the chief virtue, and outshines all other qualities," said the Queen. "When a woman is good, she can do without beauty and talent. Goodness is the eldest sister of intelligence."

A FARMING HOSTEL FOR GIRLS.

AN APPEAL BY LADY WARWICK.

THE Countess of Warwick contributes to the *New Liberal Review* for August an article in which she pleads that something should be done to provide for the daughters of professional men with large families and small incomes. She says these girls are the inmates of the concentration camps of modern competition. The lot of such girls has always appealed to Lady Warwick very strongly, and she established the Lady Warwick Hospital at Reading in order to bring within her reach fresh fields of labour, in which they would not be driven into the cities to struggle for work in an overcrowded labour-market.

Her object was two-fold. She wanted to make a new opening for educated women by training them in the lighter branches of agriculture, and at the same time to benefit the farming interest by raising an army of trained women to do battle in its service. The first of the Reading Hostels was opened in 1898, and accommodates twenty-four students. Brook House, opened in 1899, accommodates fourteen, and the Maynard Hostel sixteen. In 1900 a pair of six-roomed cottages were built, and two large green-houses erected. There was nine and a half acres of land rented for practical work. The students are instructed in gardening, poultry-rearing, bee-keeping, and dairying. They have no laboratories, however, so that all scientific work has to be done at Reading College, which is very dear.

Lady Warwick started with a capital of £1,500, but now the time has come for launching out on a larger scale. She wants £30,000 to build an agricultural college for women. The appeal in the *Times* and at the Mansion House only brought in £600. The fees for the students at the Hostels which are already opened vary from £65 to £126 a year, including board and residence and training. Starting with 12 students in 1896, 168 have now attended a longer or shorter course of training. Lady Warwick would like to fix a minimum limit of two years for training, but she would not exclude short courses, and lectures are given to non-resident students in the neighbourhood. Every student who has been through the full course of training has obtained a salaried post on leaving.

To help on the movement she has founded an Agricultural Association for women, with the *Woman's Agricultural Times* as its official organ. This association, started in February 1899, now numbers thirty patrons and 132 associates in many parts of the world. Her dream for the future is that several women should take a cottage and several acres of land to start with, so as to form women's agricultural settlements in various parts of the country. She would have them work it on the allotment system as a market garden, or horticultural farm, or small dairy farm, combined perhaps with bee-keeping or fruit-growing. Three students have already applied for cottages next year. She has opened a new department of work at Reading this year for Colonial training. The course extends over one year, of which three months will be devoted to each of the following groups:—cooking, housewifery, laundry and dressmaking, dairy and poultry-farming, flower, fruit and vegetable gardening. The students are taught to find substitutes for every-day necessities, such as making their own yeast from the potato. Their training, in fact, will consist very largely in doing without things. With the £30,000 endowment Lady Warwick says an agricultural college could be founded which would take in between fifty and sixty students under one roof. They could build their own laboratories, supply their own teachers, and rent 200 acres of ground on which all the practical work could be done.

The Art of Benjamin Constant.

IN the August number of the *Magazine of Art* Mr. M. H. Spielmann, the editor, has an appreciation of the late M. Benjamin Constant and his art. In reference to the artist's work in portrait painting, Mr. Spielmann writes:—

It was in 1893 that his loving and exquisite portrait of "My Son André," now in the Luxembourg Museum, gained him the honour which is coveted by every artist of France for whom medals have any attraction at all. This picture he repeated for his wife, and it was this success probably that gave him a vogue as a portrait painter, and assured him a *clientèle* not in France only, but in America and England. In most of his women's portraits there is an opulence, an *ensemble* of presentation, which is not always in accordance with the best English taste for simplicity and modest grace; but when he did not aim at "the grand style" he did extremely well. In his men's portraits he was much the more successful; not so much in respect of the merely fine, good-looking man as of those whose faces betrayed real character and subtlety of expression—which were not always flattering to the sitter. There is a world of love and tenderness in his son's portrait, and a world of cunning, of vulgarity, of wickedness, shall I say?—in others which shall be nameless. At such times Benjamin Constant was the fine portraitist, worthy, perhaps, of the eminence it was his ambition to reach, as successful as master of his brush as he was brilliant in the rendering of Oriental light and colour.

THE *Empire Review* for August 1st is full of the Colonial Conference and the issues raised at it. The principal articles are noticed elsewhere. Lord Monkswell discusses the recent almost incredible Army report. The Consular Service is defended by Mr. F. Bernall, formerly British Consul at Havre, and criticised by "Reformer."

LORD SALISBURY AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

THE transfer of the Prime Ministership from Lord Salisbury to Mr. Balfour is dealt with in a brilliant article by an anonymous writer in the *Fortnightly Review*. The article is entitled "Amurath to Amurath." The author points out with considerable acumen and much eloquence the fact that the Balfour Premiership is merely a prolongation of the old era, whereas if Mr. Chamberlain had been chosen he would have marked, as definitely as any event in political annals, the point of transition between two eras. The substitution which has occurred is conventional, plausible, and radically false. In the new Prime Minister the analytical instinct and the negative tendency of Lord Salisbury are continued. In Mr. Chamberlain the progressive qualities, the affirmative instinct, and the constructive aptitude which the country desires and requires are embodied. For convenience of reference I will deal in another article with the *Fortnightly* reviewer's remarks about Mr. Chamberlain.

LORD SALISBURY, THE LAST OF THE BARONS.

Of the late Prime Minister he says :—

Lord Salisbury, in the political sense, is the Last of the Barons. . . . In the age of democracy he has been the most powerful, and for many purposes the most absolute noble, who ever controlled the State. . . . In the age of advertisement he has been the most reticent and secluded statesman who has held office at any time. . . . A Conservative by philosophy and descent, his Governments have been the medium of legislation more socialistic and advanced than the measures of any Liberal Ministry before him.

Had they been introduced by a Radical Cabinet Lord Salisbury would have denounced them as communism and plunder. In the domestic sphere, excepting by the exercise of his preventive and negative influence, he has not left a single considerable trace of constructive capacity upon the social organisation of the country.

His great achievement, in the opinion of this critic, has been in the field of foreign policy. It is questionable whether England, with the single exception of Chatham, has ever had a greater Foreign Minister. He treated democracy as though it did not exist. When he came to office the prestige of this country had reached the depth of ignominy. He has quitted office leaving the repute of England abroad at a level never previously attained in our time—a remark which shows that the reviewer, with all his acumen, is not superior to the temptation of emphasising a point by reckless exaggeration. Lord Salisbury's achievements in the domain of foreign policy were first displayed in the success with which he brought the two branches of the English-speaking stock from a condition of chronic liability to war, within sight of permanent peace, if not of eventual alliance. In Europe his relations with all the members of the Triple Alliance have been marked by an intimate and consistent cordiality. Yet he thwarted Bismarck's attempt to embroil us with France and Russia with a sagacity which will always rank with the very highest of his achievements. He has annexed more of Africa than Germany, and in

spite of Fashoda has almost brought to an end the antagonism of centuries between England and France. He extricated British policy from the historic entanglement in the Near East, and so laid the ground for that agreement with Russia which it remains for others to achieve. He has been able to commit the country to the most serious engagements and to break its oldest connections at will, without forfeiting the implicit confidence of the people in his moderation. He had the art of investing the immense audacity of his action in this as in other cases with a scrupulously matter-of-fact air.

Among the other achievements with which Lord Salisbury's name will be ever associated are the reconquest of the Soudan, the annexation of the Transvaal, and the reconstruction of the Navy.

STORIES OF THE EX-PREMIER.

The *New Liberal Review* publishes an article by a writer who conceals his identity under the *nom de plume* of "Index." It is an interesting article, and perhaps the most interesting paragraph which it contains is the last :—

Of Lord Salisbury's patient kindliness something has been said. Perhaps something of its extent may be judged from a very trivial instance indeed. There was once a certain cat who, as cats will, decided to take a house. Her choice fell on Hatfield, and in particular on Lord Salisbury's private study. Cats are fond of sitting on paper. This puss found that she slept best on letters that Lord Salisbury had just written. And so, rather than disturb her, he has been known to write them over again :

It is to be hoped that this anecdote is more trustworthy than the extraordinary account which "Index" gives concerning the publication of the Schouvaloff memorandum, which Charles Marvin, a copyist at the Foreign Office, published in the *Globe*, to the no small scandal of everybody. I do not think there is a word of truth in the story, but here is "Index's" account of that famous incident :—

Now it was true that, in anticipation of the Congress, there had been confidential negotiations between our Foreign Secretary and the Russian Ambassador, and that a provisional understanding on certain points was arrived at. But the form agreed upon was not that which saw the light. They differed in several important respects, notably as to the creation of the "Greater Bulgaria," to which England refused her assent. Lord Salisbury was strictly veracious in his denial that the published version was "authentic." On the other hand, its peculiarities betrayed its origin. It had not been purloined from the Foreign Office, no such theft being indeed possible for any underling. The suspicion that it really came from the Russian Embassy itself was confirmed by the fact that its provisions corresponded in every detail with the original proposals made by Russia but rejected by our Government. There was some reason, further, to believe that the clerk who pleaded guilty to stealing the document had been handsomely bribed to make the assertion. The whole affair was an intrigue of Schouvaloff's.

The publication of such a fable discredits all the other stories in the number. Some, however, may be true. "Index" says that for fine art in any of its forms Lord Salisbury has scarcely any sympathy at all. He represents the City mind at its best. "Largeness is writ upon everything that he is and does . . . In the ordinary affairs of life he is above

being upset by trifles; he has never been 'nagged,' is never in a passion, never fidgety, never petulant, never resentful of small annoyances. . . . In politics he has shown himself absolutely devoid of personal ambition or selfish ends."

HIS TASTES AND RECREATIONS.

From his early life he was an accomplished botanist. He has made a special study of the practical application of electrical energy. When he went round the world in the early days, on board a sailing ship, he largely occupied his time in reading the Fathers. When he accepted the Chancellorship of the University of Oxford, his only preparation for the Latin reply he had to deliver was half an hour's reading of Cicero. He is an ardent student of history, of which his special period might be said to be that of the French Revolution.

At Hatfield the practice has always been observed of reading all the best French novels, chiefly with the object of keeping up an intimate knowledge of conversational French. He is seen at his very best in the midst of his family circle. Nothing could be more delightful to listen to than the interesting exchange of views on all imaginable subjects at the sociable round dinner-table at Hatfield.

In 1868 Mr. Gladstone visited Hatfield and urgently pressed upon Lord Salisbury to join his ministry, and at one time confidently counted upon success.

He was a close personal friend of Sir Stafford Northcote. He regarded Lord Cairns as the cleverest member of their party, but his relations with Lord Randolph Churchill were never of the closest or most sympathetic character. On the night on which Lord Salisbury resigned he attended his wife's ball at Hatfield, and sat down at four o'clock in the morning as if nothing had happened. He was not easily disturbed by political events. A day or two before the fate of the first Home Rule Bill was to be decided a member of his family observed to him: "Really, I don't know how any of us will manage to live through that night." The answer was: "My dear, I am quite sure that for my part I shall sleep comfortably through it."

His habits of life have been very simple. He has been practically a total abstainer. His special weakness is the odour of tobacco. His inner sanctum at Hatfield is plainness itself, and except for its spaciousness oddly reminiscent of a ship's cabin.

LORD SALISBURY AND GERMANY.

"An Englishman," writing in the *National Review* upon "Lord Salisbury and Continental Entanglements," thinks that Lord Salisbury has been the great obstacle to the success of German blandishments and designs to obtain control over English foreign policy. He understood Germany, says "An Englishman," and repeatedly resisted all manner of attempts on her part to draw England into her net:—

It is probable that his two agreements with Germany, by one of which he virtually resigned Samoa to that Power and by the other of which he gave her a measure of influence in the Yang-tse Valley, were recognised by him to be of the nature of blackmail, extorted by a possible enemy in an hour of great national peril.

The object of Germany, says "An Englishman," is to disarm England in the critical years while the German Navy is still unready for action, and then to deliver the British Empire to a coalition in which she will have the lion's share of the plunder. The fact that Lord Salisbury admits the danger of such an alliance and recognises it more clearly than any of his colleagues, makes the withdrawal of Lord Salisbury a measureless calamity to the Empire. He comforts himself by thinking that any alliance cannot last. At the same time he is a little alarmed about Mr. Brodrick's acceptance of an invitation to the German military manoeuvres.

THE CLAIMS OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE anonymous writer of the article on "Amurath to Amurath," in the *Fortnightly Review* maintains that a grave mistake has been made in not appointing Mr. Chamberlain to the Premiership instead of Mr. Balfour. He maintains that the whole argument can be packed into a nutshell. "A Balfour Administration without Mr. Chamberlain would, under present circumstances, be untenable. A Chamberlain Administration without Mr. Balfour would be perfectly tenable. . . . Either the Administration will exist by the Colonial Secretary's support or it will not exist." But as he maintains this was equally true of Lord Salisbury's Administration, the nutshell argument hardly appears to be conclusive. According to him the defeat of Home Rule was due to Mr. Chamberlain, and almost to Mr. Chamberlain alone. If he had not joined the movement, the Liberal Unionist secession would have failed. With Mr. Chamberlain's assistance Mr. Gladstone's policy would have succeeded. Mr. Chamberlain's action brought about the conditions which have since made the Liberal Party, for the first time in its history, the party of an almost permanent minority. It was Mr. Chamberlain, and not Lord Salisbury, who did most to deprive Mr. Gladstone of popular support. It was Mr. Chamberlain, and not Lord Salisbury, who invented the scheme of committing the Tory Party to Radical legislation. Again, it was Mr. Chamberlain, and not Lord Salisbury, who made the war and carried it on to the close. If Mr. Chamberlain had not risen to the height of his personality and of the occasion, the Unionist Government would have disappeared from office long before the close of the war.

WHY WAS BALFOUR CHOSEN?

Instead of Mr. Chamberlain, now Mr. Balfour has been chosen. The country is full of a vague desire for a great change, but Mr. Balfour is made Prime Minister precisely because it is desired by the ruling family that the minimum of change should be made. If that idea is to prevail, it will not take long to prove that the new Ministry is fundamentally out of harmony with the temper of the country. The reviewer admits that Mr. Balfour is capable of displaying prompt and daring initiative by fits and starts, and he thinks that his forms of procedure have improved the

machinery of Government. He admits that his Premiership may be a brilliant surprise, but his record on the education question is not encouraging, and his principal difficulty will lie in the adherence to the weakest tradition of his uncle's statesmanship, which is habitual favouritism towards Germany and a markedly different demeanour towards France and Russia.

The reviewer fears that Mr. Balfour is considerably more likely to succumb to than to resist the blandishments with which Germany is endeavouring to hypnotise British opinion. The result of the appointment of Mr. Balfour is that we have now a dual Government, but it ensures the defeat of the Unionist Party at the next election. The average Englishman perceives that to place the Opposition in power it is necessary to restore the normal efficiency of the Party system. Mr. Chamberlain's premiership would be offering a strong counter-inducement. Mr. Balfour's does not.

THE ONE REALLY BIG MAN OF THE CABINET.

The *New Liberal Review* finds it difficult to believe that Mr. Chamberlain has abandoned all hope of the Premiership, to which he is entitled by all the laws of political warfare. "He is the one really big man of the Cabinet. . . . With the Colonial Secretary at his back Mr. Balfour would be a merely spectral Prime Minister. He will continue virtually to 'boss the show.'"

AS CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

The editor of the *National Review* is strongly of the opinion that Mr. Chamberlain should have been Prime Minister. If the new Premier had been elected by ballot of the party, "Mr. Chamberlain would have been chosen by a great majority, and there is probably no part of the country nor any corner of the Empire in which a similar result would not have been obtained. He is not only marked out for the Premiership by the signal and overshadowing services which he has rendered to the State, but also—and this is more important—that he is the pilot most likely to weather the storm which may burst upon us during the next few years." His conduct in giving the place to Mr. Balfour has been "morally magnificent," but it is not politics. The editor hopes that Mr. Chamberlain will become Chancellor of the Exchequer, apparently because he thinks Mr. Balfour would break with Free Trade:—

We require at the head of our finance a man who will examine the whole situation quite independently of the accepted shibboleths, and among our leading men the only one with a thoroughly open mind is Mr. Chamberlain. Profound as would be the regret throughout Greater Britain should Mr. Chamberlain relinquish the Colonial Office, it would be generally recognised that at the Exchequer he would have at least as great opportunities of furthering the cause of British Imperialism as in Downing Street.

Sir Wemyss Reid says, in the *Nineteenth Century*, that Mr. Chamberlain's position in the reconstructed Ministry must undoubtedly be of unique importance. Circumstances have conspired in his favour, and have given him a position superior to that of any of his colleagues. Even if Mr. Chamberlain were less vigorous

and self-assertive than he is, a Premier who had to work with a colleague whom a considerable section of the community regard as the first statesman of the day could hardly hope to have an easy lot. At the present time there is no doubt that "Mr. Chamberlain's ideas and Mr. Chamberlain's policy will more than ever prevail in the Cabinet. . . . Mr. Chamberlain's eager temperament may lead him to look with sympathy upon action more spirited than prudent, but his experiences of late have taught him that in most human enterprises to go gently is to go safely."

LORD ROSEBERY.

BY T. P. O'CONNOR.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, in his critical character sketch of Lord Rosebery, in the August number of *Pearson's*, deplors the fact that the ex-Premier was never able to enter the House of Commons. Lord Rosebery himself keenly felt the immense loss it was to him to have lacked this training. Mr. O'Connor thinks that it accounts for much of the unsatisfactoriness of what he clearly thinks a distinctly unsatisfactory career.

WHY HE ROSE TO POWER.

He was chosen Foreign Secretary in 1886 largely because of his being a really good French scholar—an essential qualification for the post; but his power of impressing his personality on people also had much to do with the selection for so important a post of a man still a wayward and uncertain factor in politics, and without experience of high office. Mr. O'Connor says:—

People who do not watch events closely are under the delusion that Lord Rosebery's great position in the public eyes has been the result of accident—of circumstance with the making and direction of which Lord Rosebery has had nothing whatever to do. This is childishness. Lord Rosebery is the most prominent man in England and one of the most powerful because he has the popular instinct.

EXTREME SENSITIVENESS HIS BANE.

"It is partly that lack of experience in the House of Commons . . . which accounts for the fact that Lord Rosebery is perhaps the most sensitive man in public life in England to-day. I once heard him described by one of his former colleagues as like a naked man standing in an open field in a thunder-storm." Mr. Labouchere was a terrible thorn in Lord Rosebery's side; and even after a great political triumph he would keep humble Members of his Party up half the night while he moaned over the pain caused him by the wicked Editor of *Truth*. "Ambition should be made of sterner stuff," says his critic.

SOME PERSONAL TRAITS.

Always a somewhat lonely man, Lord Rosebery is now almost a recluse. What company he frequents he chooses himself. Rarely, if ever, is he to be seen at another man's table, though at his own may be found the most interesting men of his time. Sunday is often the only day in the week when he comes to

town. His restlessness is not less striking, and must often get badly on the nerves of the guests at his country houses.

A FORECAST OF HIS FUTURE.

Like Hamlet, Lord Rosebery is haunted by self-questioning, and Mr. O'Connor's verdict will probably find many to agree with it.

I myself am inclined to believe that the conflict is too constant to leave Lord Rosebery any power of effective and tenacious action, and that he will remain finally in history as one of those men who mourned over the cursed spite that called upon their own conflicting and wearied souls to settle the conflicts of a world out of joint. It is not unusual in political history for great and brilliant souls to be wrecked by their sensitiveness, indecision, fluctuations, moods.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

THE *Quarterly Review* publishes an article upon the Colonial Conference which sets forth in great detail the various stages through which Colonial Conferences have passed from the beginning down to the present time. The first Colonial Conference sat in April-May, 1887, Lord Knutsford being Colonial Secretary; the second was held in 1894, Lord Jersey attending on behalf of the British Government, and Lord Ripon being Colonial Minister. The Colonial Premiers at this Conference first adopted a resolution in favour of preferential trade within the Empire, and recommended the repeal of the treaties with Germany and Belgium, which rendered it impossible for the Colonies to give preference to British trade. The third Colonial Conference was held in the Jubilee of 1897 in London, Mr. Chamberlain being Colonial Secretary. It was at this Conference that Mr. Chamberlain proposed the formation of a Federal Council, which was rejected, the Conference resolving that the present political relations between the United Kingdom and the self-governing Colonies are generally satisfactory under the existing condition of things. Mr. Seddon and Sir Edward Braddon were the only dissentients.

At the Conference this year Mr. Chamberlain summoned the Colonial Premiers to discuss with them questions of the political relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies, Imperial defence, and the commercial relations of the Empire.

THE QUESTION OF A ZOLLVEREIN.

The *Quarterly* then passes in review the history of the efforts which have been made to establish a Zollverein. A British Zollverein, it declares, need not be discussed. It may be desirable but it is not desired. The Colonies have no wish to revolutionise their own fiscal systems. All that they are willing to do is to give a certain preference to British goods. Mr. Hofmeyr, in 1887, made the first proposal in this direction. He suggested that an Imperial Navy Tariff of 2 per cent. should be levied at all ports of the Empire on all goods entering the Empire from abroad, irrespective of existing tariffs. This he calculated would yield seven millions sterling, of which the people of the United Kingdom would pay by

far the largest part. Colonel Denison proposed to raise the tariff to 10 per cent., which would yield 44 millions, the United Kingdom paying 41 millions, and Canada and Australia $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The *Quarterly Review*, therefore, dismisses the Hofmeyr-Denison scheme as a revolutionary and perilous enterprise outside the scope of practical politics. The only thing possible to be done is to accept with thanks any offer which the Colonies may make of refusing duties on English goods. The reviewer prefers much the schemes for developing steamship services rather than propositions to restrict trade by imposing fresh taxes. For a forward policy in this direction time is fully ripe. There will be widespread disappointment if the new Colonial Conference does not draw up a scheme for improving the communications between the various parts of the British Empire.

IS A KRIEGSVEREIN POSSIBLE?

A Zollverein is impossible, but a Kriegsverein ought, in the opinion of the reviewer, to be regarded with more favour. But he regretfully admits that in military matters the volunteer principle is likely to continue as in political and voluntary. All that can be done in that direction is to establish a common understanding with regard to armament schemes of mobilisation, the formation of reserves, and other kindred matters. In the field of law something might be done to create an Imperial Court of Appeal, composed of a combination between the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which would be a better symbol of the Empire than even the Parliament at Westminster. Besides the constitution of a Court of Appeal, something might be done to give us a uniform Imperial law in the matter of trade-marks, copyright, patents, naturalisation, and emigration.

SHALL THESE CONFERENCES BE PERIODICAL?

The reviewer concludes with a suggestion that steps should be taken to give some periodicity to the meeting of Colonial Conferences. Some day there may be evolved an Imperial Council advising the Crown, and acting as a medium between the groups of federated States and the great Executive officers in charge of Imperial interests.

THE EMPIRE AT PEACE.

The writer of the article entitled "The Empire at Peace," in the *Church Quarterly Review* for July, discusses what might be done at the Colonial Conference. It is the reviewer's earnest hope that the Imperial Conference will not disperse without having made some definite advance towards a working understanding on the question of common defence. Many as might be the advantages of a fiscal union within the Empire, the difficulties of attaining it are very great. He thinks that it would be the greatest possible blunder for its attainment to be regarded in any quarter as a condition precedent to such an understanding. If, in presence of the perils which are being deliberately

prepared for us, the Empire does not in some effective, while elastic fashion, federate itself for defensive purposes, its members will deserve the ruin and destruction which will come upon them.

"CALCHAS" ON THE CONFERENCE.

"Calchas," writing in the *Fortnightly Review* for August on "The Colonial after the Conference," proclaims aloud the bitter disappointment which the Colonial Conference has inflicted upon the high-flying advocates of a militant Imperialism. Unless the Conference should promote the establishment of an inter-Imperial mail-service, the only decisive consequence of its deliberations must be of a negative kind. The refusal of Canada and Australia to have anything to do with the attempt to form a *Kriegsverein* is valuable as helping to rid us of positive nonsense, and severely abates the immeasurable exaggeration in which we have indulged upon the subject of the Colonies.

"Calchas" is both mournful and indignant with the refusal of the Colonies to take any step leading to formal federation. Their action has thrown Great Britain back upon the conviction that, for all the immediate and proximate purposes of practical statesmanship, the Colonies will look to her for their defence, and England must look to nothing but her efforts for her own. "Calchas" had no illusions on the subject of a *Zollverein*. The true issue, he held, was that of common responsibility, and common organisation for defence. On this point the Colonies do nothing. Under definite and equal arrangements "Calchas" thinks Canada would contribute perhaps four millions a year to the Navy; Australia another three millions; South Africa one million; New Zealand less than one. "The Dominion and the Commonwealth would each maintain one army corps, raised and trained precisely as the Federal Government in each case might choose, for foreign service with the forces which the mother-country in an Imperial emergency would be ready to place in the field." But from this both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Edmund Barton recoiled with horror.

IS THE EMPIRE TO BE A BROKEN RACE?

The result is that for all regular and continuous purposes the British of the Empire, holding a fourth place in their numbers among the great ruling peoples, and occupying a lower position still in their rate of vital increase, elect to remain a broken race in face of rivals united in every way by compulsion of nature.

We do not even take pains to plant our emigrants in our own Colonies. Since Waterloo more than 12,000,000 have left our shores. "Three-fourths of them in all probability have been planted in the United States. Had they filled up the territories under the flag, the white population of the Colonies would to-day be not ten millions but thirty, and the position of the Empire would have been secured for all time." Colonial population grows so feebly that another century will pass before we have thirty millions

of white Colonists. There is no doubt that the Anglo-Saxon, wherever he exists, has become the least fertile of all the larger races. The British Empire consists of only 50,000,000 Britons; and they have refused, in the Colonial Conference, to enter into any form of common protective organisation whatever.

"Calchas" recoils from the delirium of dithyrambics which has treated the Colonies as if they were first-class Powers in population and wealth, and declares that they are but equivalent to first-class counties. They have a combined population only equal to that of Lancashire and Yorkshire put together, but they are increasing far more slowly than those two counties, and contribute less than either Lancashire or Yorkshire alone, whether in wealth or in men, to the maintenance of the Empire as a whole.

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

"Calchas" laments that all the preoccupations of Imperial Defence are equally vague and unreal in the mind of both Canadian and Australian Premiers. Sir Wilfrid Laurier passionately entreats us not to be drawn into "the vortex of militarism." Sir Edmund Barton resists by instinct and on principle every attempt to reduce the pure sentiment of Imperialism to any, even the mildest form of contract. He does not believe that Australia is vitally interested in the efficiency of general measures for Imperial defence. Thus between the mother-country and the Colonies there exists a fundamental indecision of practical purpose. Imperial Federation in its present stage can only mean Imperial organisation for defence. But in this direction nothing can be done. Let us probe, says "Calchas," the fondest illusions, no matter how disagreeable may be the task. . . . "The Colonies believe in help for sentiment, but not in help for a common and identical interest of Imperial defence. . . . The naval and military forces of allies internally foreign to each other . . . like Germany and Austria, are more closely associated and co-ordinated with each other than the resources of the mother-country and her Colonies are, in spite of the fact of their nominal unity as members of one body." There is no solidity behind all the oratorical fervour of platonic Imperialism. "At present the Imperialism of the Colonies is strictly on limited liability against our unlimited liability. The British taxpayer wears the nimbus and foots the bill."

The Australian Army.

MR. F. WILKINSON, late war correspondent of the *Sydney Telegraph*, writes in the *Empire Review* of the Australian Army Reorganisation. He comments on the great lack of ammunition in the Australian States:—

In one case—the 3rd Battalion Commonwealth contingent—only about ten magazine rifles per squadron could be loaned to the troops for preliminary training, and ammunition was unobtainable.

Small arms and ammunition factories are to be established near Sydney.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN VIEWS.

MR. A. MAURICE LOW, writing in the *National Review* for August, gives the following account of the position which the President of the United States takes up on this much-disputed question :—

It must be understood in England that the United States will not consent to submit the claim to the arbitration of a European ruler, or to a court in which the casting vote is given by a European. Quite recently—and I have absolute authority for the statement I make—the question of the Alaska boundary was incidentally brought up in a conversation with the President. The President emphatically declared that he would not consent to arbitration. He went into the matter at some length, showing that he was thoroughly familiar with the merits of the controversy, and that from the American standpoint there was not the slightest foundation for the Canadian claim, and that the claim had never been asserted until quite recently. He rose from the desk at which he was sitting, walked over to a large globe, called attention first to the maker's name, an English firm which supplies the Admiralty with its charts, and showed that on this globe, made by an English firm, whose work is officially recognised by the British Admiralty, the Canadian border was placed where the Americans claim that it ought to be, and not where the Canadians would now like to place it. It was suggested to the President that the whole matter might be quickly and easily settled by giving the Canadians a port on the Lynn canal. The President refused to give the suggestion the slightest consideration. Canada shall not be given a port, he said in substance, because he regards the Lynn canal as American territory, and nations do not give away their territory. He went on to talk about arbitration and to explain why arbitration was out of the question, because it was like a man taking something that did not belong to him, and when the rightful owner claimed it answered by saying, "Let us arbitrate." Clearly, then, arbitration is impossible.

The disputed boundary line is held in abeyance because of the conclusion of the *modus vivendi* agreed to three years ago and terminable at the pleasure of either party without previous notice. On this slender thread hangs not the peace of two great nations—that would be an exaggerated statement to make—but certainly the continuance of friendly relations, because there is always the danger of a clash between reckless miners or over-zealous officials that may start a blaze that might take all the wisdom of President and Ministers to quench. Surely no one wants to be spectator to that. But the *modus vivendi* cannot continue indefinitely.

Mr. Low says there is a possible way by which an agreement can be arrived at if the Senate could be got to assent. This way out is that the case should be sent before a tribunal composed of three members of the High Court of Justice, and three members of the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision of the matter to be final and binding on both parties.

THE CANADIAN CASE.

The Canadian case is to be found in the *Contemporary Review* in an article written by Mr. Thomas Hodgkins, an eminent barrister of Ontario. He states the case at considerable length, with much quotation from official documents. The whole question at issue lies in a nutshell. The Alaskan frontier is governed by the 4th Article of the Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1825, which was incorporated in the Russian Treaty of 1867, by which Alaska was ceded to the United States. This article states that the boundary line should follow the summit of the mountains, parallel to the coast; but when this mountain summit was

more than ten marine leagues from the ocean the limit between the British possessions and the

strip of coast (*la lisière de côte*), which is to belong to Russia as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom (*et qui ne pourra jamais en être éloignée que de ten lieus marines*).

This seems clear enough, but it leaves one important question open for discussion. What is the coast line from which the ten marine leagues are to be measured? The north-west coast of the American continent is indented by arms and inlets of the sea, which run seventy miles inland. It is obviously, therefore, a matter of considerable importance whether the strip is measured from the sea or the land end of an arm of the sea. The Americans contend that it should be measured from the land end, whereas the Canadians contend that every canal inlet or arm of the sea should be treated as territorial waters, and that the strip should be measured from the ocean end only.

THE CONTENTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following extracts from Mr. Hodgkins's article will make the matter clear enough :—

The contention of the United States, as stated in a late magazine article by Mr. Ex-Secretary Foster, is that "Russia was to have a continuous strip of territory on the mainland around all the inlets or arms of the sea;" and that the boundary line was not to cross, as claimed by Great Britain, such inlets or arms of the sea at the distance of ten marine leagues from the ocean. And he supports his contention by the *argumentum ab inconvenienti*, that "the purpose for which the strip was established would be defeated if it was to be broken in any part of its course by inlets, or arms of the sea, extending into British territory." Great Britain and Canada dispute this "rounding" theory, and contend that the terms used, the minute details as to mountain summits, together with the expression *ne pourra jamais*, which imports an imperative negative and veto on any uncertainty as to the exact locus of the line separating the territories of the two nations, clearly indicate that the Russian territory was to be, in the words of the late Mr. Secretary Blaine, "a strip of land at no point wider than ten marine leagues, running along the Pacific Ocean." And that the Treaty line was to cross inlets and arms of the sea, at the ten marine league distance, is clear from the Russian "persuasive stipulation," as well as from the 6th Article; otherwise the reciprocal concession of free navigation would be meaningless.

The practical effect of the claim of "a continuous strip of territory around all the arms or inlets of the sea" would be to nullify the Russian grant of *libres débouchés* through the inlets, or arms of the sea, along the Alaskan strip of coast. Taku Inlet is one-fifth of a mile wide at its ocean mouth, and extends inland for about twenty-three miles. The United States claim the whole, and ten marine leagues inland, instead of seven miles. Lynn Canal has three ocean mouths (owing to two islands) of four-and-three-quarters, one-and-three-quarters, and one-and-a-half miles wide respectively, and extends inland for about seventy miles; the United States claim the whole as territorial waters, and also ten marine leagues of inland territory. Glacier Bay is three-and-a-half miles wide and extends inland for about 45 miles from the ocean. The United States claim the upper 15 miles and also 10 marine leagues of inland territory. The 10 marine leagues is equal to 40 marine miles; and the upper waters, beyond that distance, are claimed as British territorial waters. The British territory thus claimed by the United States, beyond the Treaty strip of coast, is 300 miles from north to south, and from 14 to 70 miles wide. These claims completely bar Great Britain's free access to the Pacific Ocean through these inlets and arms of the sea, guaranteed to her by the Treaty of 1825.

In the "Netherlands Manual of International Law" it is said: "The littoral sea, or territorial water, is reckoned to begin from a straight line drawn between the headlands, shoals or islands, which form the mouth, or entrance, of the closed bay or river, and between which the breadth is not more than ten sea miles." These authorities show that landward of the ocean coast, though indented by, and inclusive of, rivers, inlets, or arms of the sea, of the mouth width of six miles, is the territory of the nation which is sovereign of the coast, to the defined limit of its *dominium eminens*. It must therefore be conceded that, as inlets and land are the same in International Law as to sovereignty, the boundary line must cross each at the ten marine league distance from the ocean.

WHY NOT ARBITRATE?

Mr. Hodgins concludes his article by appealing to the United States to let the question go to arbitration. He says:—

After urging Great Britain into arbitration over the Alabama claims, and the Behring Sea fisheries; and especially after driving her into arbitration over the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute (which in no way affected their territorial or national interests), will the United States refuse to recognise these precedents, or to give effect to their compact with the nations as expressed in the Hague Convention?

The answer of the Americans is that, while they would not refuse to go to arbitration for the world, if there was anything to be arbitrated about, there is no question to be submitted to arbitration, as their claim to a strip of territory ten miles wide, and formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, is so clear that their title to that strip is as good as the title of England to the Isle of Wight. Many Americans, indeed, are so convinced of the justice of their case that they assert that neither Lord Lansdowne nor any responsible British statesman would venture to assert, if he were asked in Court on his oath whether there was anything in the Canadian contention, that he did think there was something in it. In any case, whether the Canadians have, or whether they have not, any case, it is regarded as a foregone conclusion that the British Foreign Office has no intention whatever of pressing the United States for any revealing statement of the controversy on the subject of the Alaskan Boundary.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE CAPE CONSTITUTION.

MR. EDWARD DICEY pleads in the *Fortnightly Review* for August in favour of the suspension of the Cape Constitution. He admits that in view of the attitude of the Colonial Premiers, and especially of Sir Gordon Sprigg, Mr. Chamberlain could have come to no other decision than that which he has done—to veto the movement. At the same time, while he admits that Mr. Chamberlain had only Hobson's choice in the matter, he believes that it would have been better to have suspended the Constitution. At the present moment the Cape Parliament consists of thirty-nine Bondsmen, thirty-three Progressives, and seven Independents, three of whom are British and four of non-British and Boer parentage.

Since the war fourteen seats have become vacant, with the result that the Afrianders have a small but sufficient majority in the Cape Parliament. Sir Gordon

Sprigg, however, will not hear anything of the suspension of the Constitution, with the result that Mr. Dicey thinks that the Afrikander Bond will henceforth become the headquarters of the anti-British agitation; and the Boer propaganda, instead of dying out as had been hoped, will be resumed with fresh vigour—openly in the Cape Colony, covertly in the Transvaal and Free State.

AN ARGUMENT AGAINST SUSPENSION.

The editor of the *New Liberal Review* strongly opposes the proposed suspension of the Constitution at the Cape:—

Such an act must have shattered the newly-established faith in British justice of our Boer fellow-subjects all over South Africa. A highly regrettable feature of this business is the fact that Lord Milner threw the whole weight of his influence into the scale of the Suspensionists. This is not the first time that the High Commissioner has adopted an unwisely partial attitude when his duty required him to act in a judicial and conciliatory spirit, but it is the first occasion on which he has forced down on himself what amounts to a direct rebuke from the Home Government.

The Treatment of the Natives in South Africa.

MR. M. J. FARRELLY, who, by the bye, I erroneously stated last month was the legal adviser of the British Government in the Transvaal, but whose appointment dated from before the conquest, writes in the *Fortnightly Review* for August on "Negrophilism in South Africa." He pleads for the total prohibition of the sale of alcohol to the Kaffirs. He would allow them Kaffir beer, but forbid them all European alcoholic beverages.

Mr. Farrelly is an uncompromising advocate of the doctrine of race ascendancy, to which the Boers gave expression in their legislation, and which, although not expressed by legislation, is nevertheless the dominant principle of nearly all British South Africans. But even the missionaries, he points out, now recommend no marriage between black and white. He recommends that as little change as possible should be introduced into the laws of the Republics, as regards the political and social status and the administrative treatment of the natives. He regrets that the Transvaal Grondwet of 1859 should have been repealed. This document sets forth in good square terms that the people will endure no equality of black and white in Church or in State. This principle of the repealed Grondwet, says Mr. Farrelly, might well be re-enacted.

He would re-enact the Pass Law, although its principle is supported by British South Africans as much as by the Boers. In its essence it consists simply in the enforcement upon every Kaffir of an official passport establishing his identity. He would also re-enact the municipal regulations prohibiting Kaffirs from walking on the footpath. This is endorsed by the legislation of Natal. He would also re-enact the Curfew Law, requiring the inhabitants of towns to remain indoors after sunset. But he would rigorously maintain the principle of Boer laws, which inflicts death for offences by black men against white women, and would tax the Kaffirs.

CECIL RHODES.

BY MR. H. CUST, M.P.

MR. CUST, who knew Mr. Rhodes well, contributes an eloquent article to the *North American Review* on the character of Cecil Rhodes. He aims at telling whence he came, what he aimed at, and what he achieved, and, lastly, to try to measure the probable results of his great, strange life. "With the exception of clean and gentle breeding, Rhodes started with nothing. He had no position, no money, no backing, and no health." Yet in laying the foundations of human happiness Mr. Cust thinks his personal achievements unequalled. His Oxford experience did not make him a man of culture in any sense. Saving a tag of Aristotle and a trifle of Gibbon, it is doubtful whether he owed anything intellectually to Oxford:—

I think, from what I have heard him say, that to the scope and the restraint of Gibbon he owed something of that hope and patience and out-reaching foresight which made thoughts and plans, fantastic and unsane to others, to his mind's eye not probable but certain.

The primary power and the mastering faculty of Rhodes was imagination. His seeing was rather that of the mathematician than the poet. His imagination was prehensile. What he imagined clearly he actually saw, and what he saw he touched, and in time it was. Like President Roosevelt, he believed that "every expansion of a great civilised power makes for law, order, and righteousness." Throughout the whole of his foreign policy his strength and his victory lay in his vision of what the other side desired, and of how they hoped to achieve it.

HIS EVER ACTIVE BRAIN.

Only once, in the case of the Jameson Raid, did his judgment fail, or seem to fail, him; but he never bated one jot of heart or of hope:—

But, though unseen, he was never idle. His relentless labour made men feel sometimes that he knew his day was not a long one, and that he heard time's winged chariot hurrying near. I remember last November in Italy my wonder at the silent unknown work he was carrying through. His mind was building what his hand should do. Despite the drive of health, and though he knew that much he purposed was beyond his span, he neither hastened nor delayed, but worked and waited the appointed day. There, lying around him, were the maps and plans of the Railway from the Cape to Cairo; there the plan and elevation and estimate of the Girder Bridge across the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls; there was the planned and half-completed programme of the Trans-Continental Telegraph; there the reports of the dozen or more exploring parties working for him north of the Zambesi and throughout Barotseland. It seemed that life and death, praise and blame, reward and disaster were alike indifferent, so that his vow of service was fulfilled and his work, as in his power lay, accomplished.

To Mr. Cust Mr. Rhodes always seemed a feudalist. "He loved the land, the mere brown fertile mother soil, with all the curious passion of a Boer. . . . He believed in the influence of the land on men." This gave him great power over the Dutch, but despite immeasurable patience, policy and pertinacity in his desire to fuse and unite South Africa by peaceful means, Rhodes failed. Mr. Cust thinks that it was well he failed, as in his opinion blood and iron were

the only and final arbiters. "When the final settlement is adjusted the name and the work of Rhodes will be one of the few English ideas—for through South Africa, Rhodes is an *idea*—which will inspire confidence in the curious nature of the Boers."

HIS WILL A REVELATION OF HIMSELF.

The highest triumph of most modern men of State has been to destroy or at most to preserve. To Rhodes it was given to build and to build greatly. . . . He did not dip into the future. His greatest work, that Empire of Rhodesia, was, as he knew, for good or evil, never to perish except with the history of the world:—

It is hardly too much to say that Rhodes's death first revealed him to the world at large. There was wide, vague knowledge of a great dim figure, spasmodic, convulsive, almost monstrous, moving about in worlds half realised, or in some colossal labour towards an unimagined birth. But the man was unknown. He wrought by thought and deed, and not by word of tongue or pen. After his death Rhodes spoke directly to the world for perhaps the first time, and the world, listening, seemed to see for the first time what manner of man he was, and all the broken arcs of his life formed a full circle. In his will the life-long habit of applied Imagination reaches almost to applied Idealism.

In his provision of scholarships for Oxford he sought to bring about mutual understanding between the various members of the Anglo-Saxon race. He did not look for technical education or profound scholarship. He wanted character, association, tradition, and a bond of race. Upon Mr. Rhodes's character Mr. Cust says:—

Great strength, great power, great courage, these he had to the full. For great mistakes, though few, he may be answerable. If epitaph were needed, perhaps the truest and the simplest would be that he did great and famous things in life and death, and that he did them not for himself.

THE CAPE TO CAIRO TELEGRAPH.

In *Harmsworth's Magazine* for July Mr. F. A. Talbot describes the difficulties of carrying out one of Mr. Rhodes's ideas—the Cape to Cairo telegraph, 5,600 miles long when finished, which Mr. Rhodes hoped would reduce the cost of cabling from Cape Town to London from 4s. 5d. to 1s. a word. Part of the line has been in use some time. Its entire length is marked at intervals with the graves of those who have died in constructing it. Far ahead—sometimes 200 miles—of the engineers are always Mr. Otto Beringer, the surveyor, and two assistants and native porters.

Steel posts must be used instead of wood, which is liable to be devoured by ants. The difficulties of transport have been enormous. Everything is transhipped at the coast on to shallow boats which go as far up the rivers as possible; then native porters are used. Over one hundred engineers and several thousand blacks are employed in building the telegraph.

When the wire passes through forests a wide clearing is made, and the posts (generally weighing 160 pounds) are planted in the middle of it, to avoid falling trees. Elephants, unfortunately, are particularly fond of rubbing against the posts, and rubbing

them down altogether, but the line is now so well patrolled that any mishap can soon be put right. Electric shocks practically taught the natives to keep from meddling with the wires. Sometimes the line is overtopped by the luxuriance of the vegetation, which the natives refuse to cut down for fear of crocodiles. Sometimes a tree of one hundred feet circumference has to be cut down. Rainy seasons interrupt work periodically, and fever marshes and wild animals are, of course, constant dangers.

All along the route are frequent depôts of repairing materials. How costly these must be may be guessed when it is said that the tariff between Nyassa and Tanganyika is £30 a ton.

The highest speed at which the construction has been carried out is twenty miles a week.

A COLONIAL VIEW OF THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

Mr. W. Blackall, of Bishop Feild College, St. John's, Newfoundland, contributes to the *School World* for July a letter entitled "A Colonial View of the Rhodes Scholarships." But, he says, when one comes to measure the various qualifications, to weigh them in the balance, one feels cornered. The trustees have here a great task, and Mr. Blackall feels that they should secure all the advice they can possibly get from the Colonies as well as from authorities in England before propounding a scheme for carrying out Mr. Rhodes's will :—

It seems to me that the candidate should either be a native of a Colony or have had his home in one for a considerable number of years ; that the home of his parents should, at the time of the examination, be in the Colony the scholarship for which he is seeking ; that he should have attended a public school of the Colony for a given number of years, subsequent to which he might possibly be permitted to attend a school outside the Colony ; that the examination should be held within the Colony.

Mr. Blackall suggests that each Colony should have a committee, called the Rhodes Scholarships Trust Committee, which would adjudicate between the several candidates by actual evidence and careful enquiry in reference to their careers in the schools. In Newfoundland he suggests that the Council of Higher Education might possibly make a satisfactory committee for this purpose. Mr. Blackall thinks that Mr. Rhodes intended his scholarships to influence the leading schools of the Empire. He hopes that they will help to cultivate the virtues described among schoolboys, and, further, he feels strongly that it should be incumbent upon all candidates for scholarships to have attended some public school in the Colony for some considerable number of years, in order that the Colony may not be robbed of this indirect blessing and help.

Therefore he would enact that all candidates should be required to prove that they have been at some public school for a number of consecutive years immediately preceding the examination. It is evident to Mr. Blackall that Mr. Rhodes intended attendance at school to be a *sine qua non*. But whether the attendance should be exclusively made at a Colonial

school, or whether a Colonial boy who has gone to an English public school should be eligible for the Scholarship is a question which Mr. Blackall regards as open for discussion. His other suggestions are that nineteen should be the minimum age for competition, and twenty-one the maximum, and that no candidate should be permitted more than two trials.

A SOUTH AFRICA CRITICISM.

The *South African Educator and University Review* for June, in its second notice of Mr. Rhodes's will, regrets the arrangement by which the students from Cape Colony must come from one of four schools. It especially deplors the fact that the high school of Kimberley is left out in the cold, although it is not impossible that this school may become the best in South Africa. The writer says :—

There is a significant point in the will, which has been generally overlooked, in the expression Colony, or island of Newfoundland, Jamaica, etc. It suggests schemes for the organisation of the Empire which have not yet been made public.

As to the methods by which the scholars are to be selected, the writer says that there are grave reasons for criticising the methods of selection suggested. He doubts the wisdom of giving encouragement of this kind to athletic sports. Neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Lord Milner were athletes. He doubts whether boys are good judges of one another. Nor are headmasters likely to determine accurately the existence or non-existence of commanding qualities possessed by the boys :—

With the best intentions, schoolmasters and boys together must take pleasantness for power and even self-indulgence for self-sacrifice. . . . The strongest characters are not in youth attractive. They often excite little attention and less admiration than antipathy, both in their schoolfellows and in their masters. . . . We should like to see certificates demanded that candidates for scholarships are moderately athletic and have shown no apparent and fatal blemish of character. But after this we think that at present Mr. Rhodes's ends are best promoted by the tutor and the examiner.

The *South African Educator* hopes that the clause declaring that there is to be no disqualification for race or religion applies, as obviously it does, to colour as well as to nationality. Nevertheless, it cannot doubt "that these scholarships will be a potent force for cultivating character of the ideal type, and for effecting a union of hearts which may one day embody itself in ordinances." It regrets the omission of the will to make any provision for teaching in South Africa. Fuller information would, we think, have shown a positive way in which his munificence might have hastened the building up of the teaching University at Cape Town. The paper concludes by declaring that "in the future the truest patriot will be the citizen of the world. Mr. Rhodes's will is the first creed of the dawning faith."

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—*Blackwood's Magazine* for August is hardly up to the average. Its only important article is Sir R. Hamilton Lang's account of Cyprus under British rule. He thinks that £100,000 would deliver the peasants of Cyprus from the usurers who suck their life blood. This money he would advance through an Agricultural Commission to peasants at 8 or 9 per cent. With all its drawbacks, he thinks that British administration in Cyprus has raised the position of the people civilly, financially, and morally. Sir Theodore Martin translates Leopardi's poem, "Sappho's Last Song."

## LAZY OXFORD.

## AN APPRECIATIVE DEPRECIATION.

MR. J. K. FOTHERINGHAM contributes to the *New Liberal Review* for August an article entitled "Lazy Oxford," which is interesting on account of its bearing upon Mr. Rhodes's will. Mr. Fotheringham says:—"Cecil Rhodes has given a large endowment destined to bring many of the brightest, and presumably of the most active minds in Germany and America, to our old sleepy University." Somewhat fewer than 200 Rhodes scholars will be mixed up with about 3,000 undergraduates. Will this new life rouse the University to fresh energy, or will it be simply absorbed in the larger but duller life that we witness to-day? For the most part Mr. Fotheringham thinks that the recent States and Territories will be unable to send up any scholars fit to compete with the better products of our English public schools. Rhodes's Colonial scholars for the most part are not likely to be distinguished in Academic life, and are therefore not likely to contribute much towards increased activity in University work properly so-called. The fashion of going to Oxford may arise among wealthy Americans, but if it does, it will be Oxford, the pleasure city, not the seat of learning, that will appeal to such students.

Of Oxford itself as a place of study Mr. Fotheringham does not speak very highly. He says it lies in a swamp, and the first impression of the visitor is that there is no sign of briskness or alertness anywhere. Even the college servants and shopmen in the city go about their work in a perfunctory way. The dogs move slowly, bark more languidly, and wear a sleepier look in Oxford than do dogs elsewhere. The sleepiness of dons is proverbial. Mr. Fotheringham has noticed in himself a subtle ebbing away of energy in the first few days he spends at Oxford after he arrives from London. Sleep is perhaps the best physical safeguard against the ill effects of a moist atmosphere, and it may tend to the promotion of longevity, but it is inconsistent with hard work. Whatever may be the cause, the city of Oxford seems to him the nearest approach in the world of prose and reality to the fabled land of the lotus-eater.

Work is the last thing in the minds of many members of the University. Even those who aim at higher things find the myriad delights of the place too much for them, and lapse into an idleness not natural to them. The only line in which Oxford can hold its own for industry against the whole world is that which is pursued by the Oxford College tutor. The reputation of the University, however, with the world at large depends upon its output of books, and in this respect Oxford is sadly deficient. What does Oxford with its 300 fellows accomplish? In reply one can only make excuses. A languid air encourages the fatal habit of procrastination which is the special bane of authors. Equally fatal is the social constitution of the place. The organisation of work hardly extends beyond the tutorial system at present.

Outside that each man works on his own lines, which often means that he does not work at all. The permission given to fellows to marry has converted donnish Oxford into a miniature reproduction of the West-End of London. Luxurious habits have an evil influence upon academical work. The Oxford School of Natural Science would disgrace the poorest University in the land. And, after all, in such a lazy place as Oxford the study of science seems out of place. A man can dream his broad views of history and speculate on theories of the universe or of morals as he lies in bed; but there is little room for fairy fancies in natural science.

The great drawback to education in Oxford is the hideous expense of living in that city. No attempt has been made to employ either the college or the University organisation to resist the exactions of college servants, of shopkeepers, or of lodging-house keepers. The effect of the high prices is enhanced by the extravagant habits of undergraduates. Oxford, however, is now threatened with competition by the German and the American Universities. The latter are even able to procure distinguished scholars from Oxford when they want them.

Nevertheless, notwithstanding all this, Mr. Fotheringham, like everybody else, is fascinated by Mr. Rhodes's will. He says:—

Rhodes's aim was in fact very far removed from any scheme of University improvement. He displayed a contempt for the mere bookworm, which he expressed in characteristic fashion in his curious and to all appearance unworkable suggestion for the election of his scholars. He aimed at a political, not at an academical, development, and Oxford, with all its faults, appears to be the place best adapted to the realisation of his aims. The city itself, and still more the University, with its tradition and its method of education, are exceedingly fruitful of suggestive ideas. Add to this the companionship of minds selected from all spheres of life and all quarters of the globe, gathered together at one place at the most impressionable period of their existence, and you have the most brilliant opportunity ever offered of stamping the leaders of the whole English-speaking race with a community of ideas which shall attach them to one another and to that Alma Mater in the dear motherland to whose common parentage they will owe all that they value most in their intellectual, or, if I may use so bold a word, in a meaning which transcends the limits of the Church, in their spiritual life. If Oxford can give these its sons of the future an inspiration for their work when they return to their respective countries, it will be true to its traditions, and will prove itself capable of nobler work than anything that can be done in the advancement or distribution of the knowledge of facts. It matters little whether they come as raw lads from the prairies or as finished scholars from a New England school; if they are destined to be leaders, it will always be of the greatest value to them to have received the impress of that University, whereas nowhere else it will be possible for man to meet with man, and have, it may be, only a vision of a destiny belonging to the English race and to the world, extending far beyond the narrow horizon of his province or his class.

AN excellent article dealing with the folk lore of Guernsey appears in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August. The Guernsey which Mr. Teeling describes is fast passing away, yet traces of it may still be found, and as the legends relate to familiar places in the island anyone who has visited Guernsey will read it with interest.

## COLONIAL NATIONALISM.

MR. RICHARD JEBB's article on this subject in the *Empire Review* unconsciously shows how far he thinks the Colonies are on the road to nationhood when he calmly speaks of "the attitude of these peoples"—Canada and Australasia—to the mother-country. In Canada, with her two races, nationalism is of slower growth than in Australia. "Now that the Commonwealth at length is a fact, the Australian standpoint and phraseology are rapidly becoming national." Australian Federation also gave an immense impetus to New Zealand Nationalism, which Mr. Jebb rightly says is likely to grow apace. "Nationalism will be the chief factor in determining the ultimate results of this year's Conference." Nationalism accepts the principle of co-operation for defence; England's grown-up Colonies do not care to accept defence as a charity, but they recognise that they are not able to do without Imperial support altogether. Naval defence will be far more difficult to arrange. The control of the Navy must be central. Canada could already finance a squadron. Australia could not, nor could New Zealand. Cash subsidies are not likely to settle the question; they are inconsistent with national dignity, and if pressed will sooner or later raise the question of no taxation without representation. Mr. Jebb has another proposal for avoiding what he eventually dreads—a conflict between the will of the mother-country and that of a Colony:—

A solution seems to be suggested by the existing office of Agent-General. The political side of the office might be separated from the commercial, and entrusted to a high commissioner. Let us postulate similar high commissioners for the Commonwealth, New Zealand, and in due course for South Africa. They should be privy councillors, and be summoned to Cabinet meetings dealing with external affairs. Thus they would be cognisant of Imperial policy, which they would communicate to their respective governments, to which alone they are responsible. The latter, through these high commissioners, would approve, disapprove, or otherwise modify Imperial policy. It is not likely that a policy which one or more partners declined to sanction would be pressed to extremes. But if a policy endorsed all along by the governments of the partner States led to serious difficulties, those governments would have to justify themselves before their own Parliaments.

## THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

Lieutenant Hordern, R.N., writing in the same magazine on "Contributions to the Navy," bears out Mr. Jebb as to the necessity for one supreme naval control. He suggests a number of commerce defence ships, to be stationed near their own shores, which must refit at the naval bases on the station where the reserves must be trained. He thinks it reasonable that the Colonies should hold their own ends of the trade and police their own seas:—

If this be granted, the Colonies may fairly be asked to provide and maintain their own naval bases, and to pay for the training of their own *personnel*, as well as for the upkeep and depreciation of the ships on their stations. No Colony could be compelled to adopt the scheme, but, on the other hand, they could not then claim any voice in the naval arrangements in their own waters.

## THE CASE AGAINST PROTECTION.

BY M. YVES GUYOT.

THERE is a very good Free Trade article by M. Yves Guyot in the *Contemporary Review* for July. M. Guyot, of course, is a Free Trader as regards all countries, but he is in particular convinced that the continuance of our Free Trade policy is an essential for England. He begins his paper by pointing out that this is not the first time we have had a scare over our trade. A book on "The Decadence of England" was published in 1851, on the eve of a development of prosperity of which the most optimistic could not have dreamed. Englishmen living in a Free Trade country are so used to its blessings that they do not notice them. Much of the Protectionist advocacy is based upon the fallacious doctrine of the balance of trade. In the past the clear-sighted policy of Englishmen was adjusted to the progress of industry, while the political economy of the Continent aimed at annihilating it. The Protectionist nations are guilty of a monstrous self-contradiction when they establish telegraph-lines, build railways, and subsidise ships, and at the same time neutralise this machinery by measures designed to prevent the entry of foreign goods. The logical Protectionist must regret the good old times, when six or seven hundred thousand Red Indians lived where seventy-six million inhabitants now dwell in peace and activity. The Protectionists complain that the Americans are making themselves self-sufficing economically. But the Red Indians were still more self-sufficing, yet England had no trade with them. English Protectionists cannot wish to close English ports against foreign raw material. The example of the United States is an argument in favour of Free Trade. Among the nations in an advanced stage of evolution it forms a group of nearly 80 millions of individuals who are not isolated in compartments by custom-house barriers. It is not the tariffs that have built up American industries, they have only served the Trusts; and in lessening the power of purchase of a portion of the Americans they have only impeded their rise instead of favouring it.

M. Yves Guyot gives some remarkable figures to show the effect of State interference upon the price of food. In Austria-Hungary export sugar is worth twenty-one crowns at Trieste, and sugar for home consumption eighty-four crowns at Prague. In France the French consumer pays for 100 kilos of sugar more than sixty-five francs, thirty-six of which go into the Treasury in order to promote the production of more sugar. M. des Essars has made a comparison between the retail prices in London and in Paris of forty-six articles of grocery. The total of the French prices came to 109'95, that of the English only to 89'09. Protection is bad for manufacturer and consumer alike.



## THE FIRST PUBLIC MAN INTERVIEWED.

"WHO was the first public man ever interviewed in England?" Sir Wemyss Reid, in *Great Thoughts*, says it was Mr. W. E. Forster, about 1880 or 1881. And Mr. Stead was the interviewer:—

Mr. Stead interviewed Forster on his return from the East. Mr. Forster came to see me immediately after the interview appeared, and I reproached him for having countenanced such an abominable innovation from America. We had a long discussion, and in the end agreed that while the ordinary interview was not a thing to be encouraged, yet that the interview in which a man stated his views on some great topic of interest might be useful to the person interviewed and to the public generally.

Mr. Forster, however (says the *Westminster Gazette*), was much blamed at the time for having submitted to being interviewed.

As the subject seems to be of some interest, I may as well recall the circumstances in which this first interview took place. Mr. Forster had just returned from a visit to Bulgaria. I called upon him, and after a long talk I said I thought what he said was very interesting, and ought to be made known to the public, and asked for his permission to jot down what I remembered of his conversation, to publish it in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, offering at the same time to send him a proof. When I wrote out the interview, knowing the prejudice to which Sir Wemyss Reid referred, I did not venture to print it as an interview with Mr. W. E. Forster. I simply guarded his susceptibilities by describing him in the proof as "an English public man who had recently returned from the East."

When Mr. Forster got the proof, he returned it to me with a few corrections, striking out "an English public man," and putting in his own name. He said to me—

"Don't you think that the chief importance of my observations is that they are my observations, and therefore ought to be published in my name?"

I said of course I thought so, but I never thought he would stand it, because there was such a prejudice against interviewing public men.

"Well," said Mr. Forster, "I understand that prejudice, but I think there are very great advantages for public men in the interview. It enables one, for instance, to air ideas or to send up a *ballon d'essai* without making one's self definitely responsible for them in the form in which they are expressed. At the same time," he continued, "I think it is only right to the man interviewed that he should always have an opportunity of revising his interview in proof, on the strict understanding that the public should never be told that he had seen the proof. Otherwise, if he is known to have revised the proof, he is liable to be held to any statements therein contained almost as much as if he had written them with his own hand."

There is much good sense in this; and, excepting where it has been absolutely impossible, I have always submitted proofs of interviews to the interviewed, and have never proclaimed the fact, unless with their permission, that the interview had been revised by its subject.

## THE RENEWAL OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

MR. LLOYD SANDERS, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* for August, upon "Italy and the Triplice," maintains that Italy's adhesion to the Triple Alliance is more formal than real. The visit of the King of Italy to St. Petersburg, without making a call on his way at Vienna, has reminded the world that Europe may at any time find itself face to face with the two Alliances—the Triple and the Dual—of which Austria and Germany would be the Dual, while France, Russia and Italy would be the Triple. Mr. Sanders says:—

If Russia would undertake to oppose the pan-German ideal, then assuredly would Italy become the friend of Russia. The tendencies, therefore, militate against the continuance in full force of a pact which has ceased to be a necessity and may soon prove a danger to one of its signatories. The Powers of the Dual Alliance have only to wait; they stand compactly opposed to a concourse of mistrusts and ulterior intentions.

It is not surprising, therefore, that both Signor Prinetti and Count Goluchowski should assure their respective publics that, though the Triplice has been renewed without amendment, it is a mere formality leaving the contracting parties free to make whatever subsidiary and external compacts they choose.

An arrangement defended by its very authors as innocuous has not much merit on its side, more especially when it has to be paid for in hard cash. The surpluses of the last two Budgets have whetted the appetite of the Italian constituencies for substantial reductions in taxation. Those economies can only be achieved by a ruthless cutting down of the expenditure on an army wholly disproportionate to national needs, so that the position of hard-worked junior partner would be gradually exchanged for that of sleeping partnership. The Central Powers will act wisely in accepting this condition of things; otherwise they will be confronted one day with the ugly alternative of Italy's complete withdrawal from the Triplice. Europe would then return to the insecure balance of the middle seventies, though the beam would be apt to dip the opposite way. Very inconveniently, let us admit, for Germany and Austria. But who could blame Italy?

Dr. E. J. Dillon, writing in the *Contemporary Review* upon the same subject, says:—

In the near or distant future, when a clerical Emperor sits on the throne of the Habsburgs, a return to the policy of Count Kaunitz—the grouping together of Russia, Austria; perhaps a quadruple Alliance, including Italy and France—will prove to the man in the street what every politician knows already, that the Triple Alliance is no more than a misleading name.

The attitude of the King of Italy ought to make this clear enough even as things stand to-day. After having prolonged the Triple Alliance, Victor Emanuel III. set out to pay a visit, strange to say, not to one of his allies, but to the head of the opposition group of Powers. And this almost before the ink with which he had written his signature was dry.

The Poles and Czechs have the destinies of Austria in their hands, and they are not disposed to submerge them in the interests of their secular enemies—the Germans. One of the latest outer symbols of their political preponderance is the appearance of their representatives side by side with a German and Hungarian—with the Austrian special Embassy destined to be present in London at the Coronation festivities. This incident, however insignificant it may at first sight appear, foreshadows the remodelling of the Dual Monarchy into a federation of four States: a Hungarian, a German, a Polish, and a Bohemian.

MR. JEREMY BROOME, in his article "Fighting Fire," in the *Strand Magazine*, deals with a subject which is just now full of interest, and shows how expert the American firemen are in ladder work, short ladders enabling them to scale the highest buildings more rapidly even than an extension ladder can be erected.

## THE FEMININE MIND.

A SATIRE BY A MAN.

THERE is a rather amusing article in the *Westminster Review* for August by Mr. James Swinburne, entitled "Feminine Mind-worship." The feminine mind is the type which depends chiefly on memory and is reproductive; the other on reasoning and is creative. These two types he calls the feminine and masculine mind. He says the masculine is much the higher, but the palm is given by universal consent to the mind that is here classed as feminine. Hence he calls his paper "Feminine Mind-worship."

The feminine mind he calls the memory mind, and it is characterised by great respect for every kind of recognised authority, immense admiration for what is old, and an uncritical credulity, which accepts dogmas and ideals on no other basis than of authority. A well-developed mind ought to be both feminine and masculine, but "the preponderatingly feminine mind seems to me to have much more respect paid to it than is its due." In order to establish his thesis, he sets forth with much emphasis and exaggeration the all-round inferiority of women. Women, he admits, can make a very good show in classics, as it is a subject chiefly involving memory. In history they are not behind men, except in the higher branches. Mathematics is a subject which women can deal with; but though they have never been shut out from it, yet they have never done anything in the highest branches. The creative and the original seem absent from feminine mathematics, as from all feminine work.

When we come to Science we find women are simply nowhere. Many women can do some sort of scientific work, as they are more careful than men and more accurate in taking readings. But that is about the end of their tether. In medicine women have made a good deal of stir without much result. In applied science women do their share, only in the lower ranks as unskilled labour. Women invent nothing, and organise no large businesses.

Women are not good men of business owing to the absence of humour and want of a sense of balance and of the relative importance of things. Music is generally supposed to be a feminine art, but there have never been good women composers; they only play the dead bones of music, and are easily beaten by a mechanical piano. At the organ no woman succeeds, and they never understand the mechanism of their instruments. Clergy, men of letters, and highly educated are notoriously unmusical. In serious fiction women are almost if not entirely on an equality with men.

The feminist mind is most highly developed in clergymen. Only men who have specially feminine minds become clergymen, for the clergy have practically stopped all development of the masculine mind for nearly twenty centuries. The masculine mind has broken loose during the last hundred years or a little more, and the result is civilisation. Ninety-nine per cent. of our knowledge of Nature has been gleaned in the last century.

Women would do well as clergymen, but they are kept out chiefly because of a mean mistranslation in Corinthians. But the powers that be know better than to let women into the Church. Dog does not eat dog, and women won't worship women, and if women were in the church clergymen-worship, on which the churches chiefly depend, would vanish, and the whole structure crumble away.

The whole of our education from top to bottom is essentially feminine. The teaching of Oxford is almost wholly feminine. We worship the feminine mind, although it is unproductive and useless for the welfare of humanity. The proper study of mankind is man's inside. We ought to be taught physiology and hygiene and perhaps a little medicine. What do we learn of this? Nothing. After health comes wealth and economics. What do our schools do for us here? Nothing. Our universities? If possible, less. They have feminised economics and dragged it into such low repute that it had much better have been left alone. Every study is feminised by pedagogues as far as possible. Music is a masculine art, but our universities have feminised it away. Our best English composers are those who never had an ordinary feminine musical education. Nevertheless, although women do possess the wrong kind of mind, there is no reason why they should not be as well equipped as possible, and the higher education, Mr. Swinburne graciously admits, is not making them manly; it is merely giving them a chance of doing feminine work which is at present uselessly and wrongly monopolised by men.

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IN *Le Correspondant* for July 10th and 25th are two exhaustive articles by Mr. L. Fiedler on social and philanthropic work, public and private, but mostly a mixture of both, undertaken in Berlin. Unfortunately space does not permit of noticing either article in detail; but the account of the Waerme-Hallen, employment bureaux, soup kitchens, coffee stalls for cabmen, institutions for feeding underfed children, workmen's clubs, and the great number of similar institutions in Berlin, is more than usually interesting. They are held up as a model to France; and doubtless many of them might be held up as a model to England also.

"SOME Clerical Novelists" is the subject taken by Mr. Charles Macmillan for an interesting illustrated paper in the *Sunday Strand* for August. Many of the most prominent English-speaking novelists are clergymen or Nonconformist ministers, notably Sheldon, Ian Maclaren, Crockett, both the Hockings, Baring-Gould, and Dean Farrar. But Charles Kingsley is the only clerical novelist whose works have had the honour of effecting any social reforms. It is curious that till recently the Rev. Silas Hocking's work was quite unknown in the south of England, while his stories sold in Lancashire by the million. In the north they are so popular as to be stored by green-grocers along with vinegar bottles, &c. Reverend novelists are frequently prolific writers, and the most prolific of them all is the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, the list of whose works makes a heavier demand on the space of the editor of *Who's Who* than those of anyone else included in its pages.

ARE THE GERMANS OUR ENEMIES?

SOME PROS AND CONS.

MR. J. L. BASHFORD, in the *Contemporary Review* for August, maintains that the view urged with so much passion in some quarters that the Germans are in training for a war with England is not true. He has lived for twenty years in Germany, holding a responsible post during that time, and his experience leads him strongly to protest against the generalisations drawn from recent manifestations against us. He holds that the outburst of a violent and excessive aversion to England was sudden and has now fizzled out. When the English were believed to be beaten in South Africa the Germans turned upon their great European rivals, but at the commencement of the war their attitude was mainly determined by sentiment.

THE WAR AND THE ANTI-BRITISH SENTIMENT.

Eighty per cent. of the population of the Empire were duped into the belief, seriously and honestly entertained, that the war was one of unrighteous plunder, criminally commenced and cruelly conducted. The long duration of the outburst of virulent anger on the part of the German Press eventually embittered the British public against Germany, and Mr. Bashford thinks that a large share of the cause of this embitterment belongs to the German Chancellor. By his direction the German newspapers were cautioned to exercise moderation and implored to modify their attitude towards Great Britain, but what was the use of this when he himself remained silent in public. Count von Bülow let himself be cowed by the Pan-German League, and would not raise his voice in the Reichstag to expose the calumniators of a friendly nation. At the critical moment the leading Statesman had not the courage to stand up for his own inmost judgment and publicly support his subordinates, who at his injunction had been endeavouring to restrain the Press. Count von Bülow, therefore, is looked upon in all parts of England as the statesman who, through carelessness or cynicism, has wantonly severed the ties between the British and German peoples.

GERMANY NOT DESIROUS FOR THE OVERTHROW OF BRITAIN.

Mr. Bashford counters in detail various statements made by Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, and points out that the Reichstag cut down the proposed expenditure upon the Navy by 19½ millions, by a majority of 201 to 103. He declares that the idea of a war with England does not exist in the brain of more than an insignificant minority of Germans. To talk of the envy, the enmity, the hatred, and the jealousy of the people as a whole for England is to betray very significantly a want of knowledge of them. "There would be much more ground for affirming that Germans sometimes winced and experienced a feeling of irritation at the haughty indifference to their position as a great Power not seldom affected in England." It is the acme of

fanaticism to suppose that either the Pan-Germanic League or exalted personages in the German Empire are planning the overthrow and annihilation of the British Empire.

The illness of the King, and the generous way in which this war has been brought to an end, have served as a golden bridge to the German nation for abandoning an agitation which was becoming irksome to the Government and people alike. That agitation has now broken down, and this is an undeniable proof that animosity and hatred of England were not deep-rooted in the German Empire.

IS THE HATRED OF ENGLAND DEEP-SEATED IN GERMANY?

On the other hand, Mr. O. Eltzbacher contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* an account of the anti-English movement in Germany, which is, to say the least, in singular contrast to that of Mr. Bashford. Mr. Eltzbacher says that the hatred of Great Britain is deep-seated in Germany. It springs from the most dangerous motives—namely, economic ones. Therefore it is to be expected that the anti-British movement is more likely to increase than diminish, and he warns British statesmen not to be deceived by the cessation of noisy and violent manifestations. The anti-British movement in Germany was strengthened but not caused by the war. It is neither of spontaneous origin nor of ephemeral duration. He points out that the German population is increasing at no less than 800,000 per annum. Various authorities estimate that at the present rate it will reach 104 millions in 1965, and 200 millions in the year 2000.

THE NECESSITY OF COLONIES TO GERMANY.

What is to be done with this overflow? Germany is determined to conquer Colonies in a temperate zone. She has successfully cut into British industries, British commerce, and British shipping. Why should she not be able to conquer British Colonies? The Colonial movement is patronised, nourished, and stimulated by the Emperor and his Government, by leaders of science and of Society, and by the kings of industry, and has spread among the people far and wide. It has acquired an immense and ever-growing hold upon the German nation. The German idea is that she is not strong enough at sea to have an independent line of action, and therefore her chief object is to embroil America and Great Britain, or Great Britain with Russia. German Anglophobia existed in Bismarck's time, and he encouraged it in order to weaken the influence of the Emperor Frederick and his English wife. Mr. Eltzbacher maintains that the Emperor himself—by his speeches about the Navy—and Count von Bülow have "given the impetus to a passionate anti-British movement, and to a feverish agitation for an overwhelmingly strong German Navy." The German Navy League, created by Krupp in 1898, delivered no fewer than 3,000 lectures in the spring of 1900, and distributed 7,000,000 pamphlets. The

movement has become national, patriotic and irresistible.

THE JINGOES OF GERMANY.

Mr. Eltzbacher quotes from various utterances of German professors, the intellectual leaders of German life and thought, which would certainly seem to show that German Jingoism have little to learn from their English brothers. Professor Schmoller, of Berlin University, a member of the Prussian Privy Council and of the Prussian Upper Chamber, has delivered a lecture in various cities, from which he proclaims the superior morality of Germans and Americans, who are "the prey of bullies, pirates, and speculators like Cecil Rhodes, who act like a poison within their State. Where they govern modesty and decency disappear, as do honesty and respect for justice."

This Professor declares that Germans mean to acquire somewhere agricultural Colonies:—

We mean to prevent extravagant mercantilism everywhere, and to prevent the division of the earth among the three World-Powers. In order to attain this modest aim we require to-day so badly a large fleet. . . . We must wish that at any price a German country, peopled by twenty to thirty million Germans, should grow up in Southern Brazil. Without the possibility of energetic proceedings on the part of Germany, our future over there is threatened.

THE EDUCATION OF OFFICERS.

By LIEUT.-COL. F. N. MAUDE.

COLONEL MAUDE contributes to the *United Service Magazine* for August an article on the report of the Committee on the Education of Officers. The impression produced by the report is profoundly depressing as regards the prospect of reform. Every page indicates the evil which results from a failure to appreciate in early life the conditions of true scientific investigation. The gravest intellectual weakness of our officers lies in the readiness to accept despondent humour and inability to recognise facts in their true order of importance.

WHY THE COMMITTEE FAILED.

He maintains that the Committee did not take the way of finding out the truth about the matter they were called upon to investigate. On all counts he considers that an overwhelming case can be made out in favour of competition as a means of supplying the Army with the raw material to work up into officers. He does not think we make the most of that material. He regards as absolutely monstrous the suggestion to promote men over the heads of their comrades for success in answering examination papers after they have entered the Army. It shows a marvellous ignorance of human nature in its inventors. Our great fault has been largely the consequence of a want of habit of assuming responsibility—a necessary sequence of the course of evolution we have been going through during the past thirty years.

HOW THE CADETS SHOULD BE TAUGHT.

Speaking from his own experience, he maintains that if mathematics and science were made to go

hand-in-hand and not divorced from each other, as in most school curricula, the progress in all would be very greatly facilitated.

He thinks that boys should be familiarised with the elementary facts and conceptions on which the successful prosecution of war depends. Of strategy and tactics nothing need be taught beyond the broad principle of concentration of all efforts on the decisive point. Sea-power and its influence on the growth of Empire, and our loss of the American Colonies, when for a time they fell from us, should be insisted on in all schools; and Colonel Maude would give a special scholarship annually for proficiency in the study of Mahan's works.

He would recast all the arithmetical and algebraical and trigonometrical examples in the text-books, and substitute questions founded on accurate knowledge of the great Imperial questions of the day, and he would have big wall maps, like that issued by the Navy League, hung on every school-room wall. Elementary mechanics should be taught from the youngest form.

ARMY SCHOOLS ON GERMAN LINES.

Lastly, he would have a cadet company of engineers, so that all the applications of mechanics, trigonometry, structural design, etc, might be dealt with practically on the ground and theoretically in the class-room. Very young sappers in the Army, who have had nothing like the educational advantages which a public school should afford, often send in papers which compare favourably with those by Sandhurst Cadets and young commissioned officers. It is not the education of the Army that needs the national solicitude so much as the reform of the parents of the young officers, and of the public schools. It is only the parents' indifference which has rendered possible the growth of over-grown classes in our schools. The old story, "Little boys should be seen and not heard," is at the bottom of it all. It is too often a convenient formula for saving the trouble of betraying one's own ignorance. The chief fault generally lies in the type of man custom has selected as the head of a public school. He rarely inspires respect, either in the boys or in his subordinate masters, and he is uniformly unfortunate in his choice of the latter.

What Colonel Maude would like to see would be "a school on the lines of the German cadet schools, officered and manned exclusively by Army men. . . . Boys for the Army should be trained by the Army, by men who have been through the mill themselves."

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THERE is a very good article in the *United Service Magazine* entitled "The Real Thing," by Hawkins Whitshed—a very vivid description of the realities of the way in which our men really fight in South Africa, and not as they are described as fighting in the illustrated papers. After the battle of Colenso no one riding through the British camp would have suspected, from seeing the men at their tea, that they had just come back from a lost battle.

## IN PRAISE OF MODERN FRANCE.

BY PROFESSOR BEESLY.

IN the *Positivist Review* for August Professor Beesly writes an interesting article upon French progress. He begins by declaring that France is ahead of all the most civilised countries of the world. She is inferior in material force to one or more of her neighbours; but that very fact adds to her qualification for the primacy which she now possesses. She is in advance of neighbouring nations—first, because she has got rid finally of her Sovereigns and hereditary legislators; and secondly, because she has almost got rid, as far as public life is concerned, of her god—with a small “g.” Of the two most special and salient evils of our time—militarism and plutocracy—they are in France more widely recognised as evils and more energetically resisted, and have more chance of being overcome than elsewhere. The result of the last General Election confirms Professor Beesly in this optimist judgment. The forces of evil did their utmost in order to destroy the Ministry:—

The result has been as instructive as it was unexpected. Radicals have been returned in much larger numbers than ever before, and a decisive majority of the Chamber is pledged, to lay education, the dissolution of unauthorised religious communities, an income tax, old-age pensions, and reduction of military service to two years.

Professor Beesly does not admire the use of material force against the religious orders. He thinks that patience almost infinite would be the wisest policy. It would be more logical to disestablish the Church than to legislate against the religious orders, for at present we have the preposterous spectacle of a Church maintained in great honour at the public expense, whose ministers are yet not allowed to instruct the young because their teaching is deemed so pernicious.

Professor Beesly thinks the income tax is likely to be carried, because an imperious demand for it has arisen from the poorer taxpayers. The same may be said of old-age pensions. He thinks that electors of the wage-earning class are in France more alive to their own interests and more disposed to exact the fulfilment of electioneering programmes than they are here.

More important, however, than any other question is the Army Bill, which proposes to reduce military service from three years to two, and abolish all exemptions. At present the only sons of widows, young men who can pay £60 and have passed certain examinations, are allowed to serve only one year. In future everyone must serve two. The reason for this is that its promoters believe that when the richer classes find themselves compelled to serve their full two years they will swell the cry for universal service of one year only, which will reduce the army from an instrument of possible aggression to the status of a national militia, which is all that any country requires for its defence. The Bill is going to be carried, says Professor Beesly, because the large majority of

Frenchmen are the most pacific, the most industrious, the most sensible, and upon the whole the most civilised people in the world.

Professor Beesly concludes his paper by saying that the movement of regeneration that began in 1870 with the overthrow of the French Empire is now extending to Italy and Spain, and there is fair ground for hope that another twenty years will see all the Latin countries, in the Old as well as in the New World, covered with peaceful, friendly, and progressive Republics.

## SOME PROPHECIES OF THINGS TO COME.

MR. F. A. WHITE contributes to the *Westminster Review* for August an article entitled “The Moral of the Late War,” in which he vaunts the success of various prophecies which he made in times past, and proceeds to make more prophecies which may be worth quoting.

In reply to the precept, “never prophesy unless you know,” he says, “by the study of history you do know.” The first prophecy is that our ruin, unless our policy is changed, is the dearest of certainties. We have had enough of war for the next few years, but then will come a war with Russia or a war over Portuguese East Africa, and this will come about, whichever Party is in power, unless the English people learn wisdom. He declines to put the very smallest confidence in any Liberal Government unless it solemnly pledges itself on oath not to hold office in time of war in any circumstances whatever. Modern history, he thinks, should be made a compulsory subject in all public examinations. The most elementary knowledge of modern history would have made the late war utterly impossible, for that war was as anachronistic as a megatherium or a dodo, for it is a war against the world’s last and perhaps greatest discovery—to wit, that every civilised people should enjoy the incalculable blessing of self-government, which alone is perfect liberty.

He prophesies with absolute certainty that the Conservative Government will fall at the next General Election. The universal ignorance of modern history is appalling. England is going the way of Rome at a breakneck pace. For a moment there is a lull; for a moment the war demon himself is out of breath. But the distance between us and the roaring sea at the bottom of the precipice is mighty narrow. At the rate we are descending we shall be swallowed up in I know not how few seconds. We want a book of modern history in the English language, which can do our poor dying souls some good. He suggests that the next Liberal, or even the present Conservative, Government should publish a penny manual of ancient and modern history, and permit no boy to leave the Board School till he has acquired a satisfactory knowledge of it. He would give it away to every boy and girl in the land, and thereby he thinks it would save poor benighted England from her else inevitable ruin.



**THE SLAVE TRADE IN WHITE WOMEN.****INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN PARIS.**

The existence of a veritable slave trade in white women and girls for the worst purposes has long been recognised as one of the most hideous evils which afflict humanity. Last month the representatives of fifteen European Governments met in conference at the French Foreign Office in Paris on the invitation of the French Government, moved thereto by the initiative of Mr. W. A. Coote, of the National Vigilance Society. Thirty-six delegates were present, representing the following European countries: Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland.

As the *Matin* had been working up the subject for some time past, the proceedings of the Conference attracted more than the ordinary amount of public attention. The majority of the Governments represented sent three delegates, but Great Britain had only one representative. The contrast between official England and the England of voluntary initiative was never more marked than at the Conference.

**THE WORKING OF THE CONFERENCE.**

On July 15th M. Delcassé opened the proceedings by an address of welcome, and Senator Béranger was voted to the chair.

Nearly the whole of the first day's proceedings were taken up in receiving reports from the various Governments represented, as to the laws in their respective countries dealing with those who procure women for immoral purposes. It was then determined to resolve the members of the Conference into three commissions to consider and report on:—

1. What legislation, if any, is necessary for more clearly defining the crime involved in the White Slave Traffic?
2. New administrative measures necessary.
3. Judicial procedure.

These three Commissions having met and threshed out these respective questions, have reported to the Conference their various decisions.

**WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.**

These were fully discussed by the Conference, and certain recommendations have been made, which are, of course, confidential, and will be transmitted to the various Governments interested. Amongst the points considered by the Conference are the two following, which were formulated by the English International Bureau:—

1. When a man or woman is found in the possession of young women professedly for the purpose of taking them to a foreign country, with a view to place them in employment, the police of the country where they may be found should have power to compel the man or woman to give some account of his or her antecedents, and to throw upon them the onus of legally proving that they are engaged in the conduct of a respectable business.
2. Any woman pursuing the trade of prostitution in any nation other than that to which she belongs should be repatriated.

On Wednesday evening a *soirée* was held in honour of the delegates, by the French National Committee

and the English National Committee combined. The reception was given at the Gallery in the Champs Elysées, and was a most interesting gathering of the official delegates and a number of leading French ladies and gentlemen interested in the question. M. Béranger spoke in high praise of those in England who had originated the movement. The delegates were received in audience on Thursday afternoon by President Loubet, at the Champs Elysées. On Friday evening a great public meeting was held at the Hall of the French Geographical Society. The hall was crowded. Senator Béranger occupied the chair, and was supported on the platform by M. Georges Picot, M. Ferdinand Dreyfus, M. Frederick Passy, Madame Paul de Schlumberger, Madame Oster and Madame Vincent, and a great many of the delegates who were attending the official conference. The meeting was most enthusiastic, and was from every point of view a very great success.

The official Conference closed its sittings on Tuesday, July 22nd, having agreed upon a certain line of action which will, in due course, be reported to the respective Governments interested.

**CECIL RHODES AT MUIZENBERG.**

THE *Empire Review* for August contains some prettily-told reminiscences of Cecil Rhodes at the little seaside village of Muizenberg, fifteen miles from Cape Town, by Miss E. Newman Thomas, who writes from Muizenberg. Cecil Rhodes, says the writer, was very fond of his Muizenberg home, which was furnished only with the plainest necessities:—

Of late years some fine houses have been built (at Muizenberg), but there are still many plain, thatched Dutch houses, and little old cottages; and one of the smallest and most unpretentious homes, perched on the hillside above the rocks, belonged to Mr. Rhodes.

When at Groote Schuur Mr. Rhodes often came here from Saturday to Monday:—

He would come down on Friday afternoon in a Cape cart driven by John, his faithful coloured coachman, but sometimes on a wet Monday morning he could not drive back in this open cart, and had perforce to travel by train, which he did not like. He would sometimes ride down with Sir Charles Metcalfe, and, of late years, if the south-easters blew very strongly, he would drive in a small closed carriage, and quite recently in a motor-car. His friends would come and see him, when an odd collection of old chairs would be hauled out and occupied by many distinguished guests.

Miss Thomas last saw Mr. Rhodes coming down on his motor-car to his Muizenberg cottage, shortly before his last illness. She noticed that he looked much aged and ill. During the anxious days which followed she often passed the cottage, with its

wooden gate opening on to the little garden where white marguerites and pale-blue plumbago bloom at the edge of the grass. The homely simplicity of the cottage arrangements were in accordance with Mr. Rhodes's quiet tastes; an extra window, with unpainted shutters, had been hastily made in his room, looking towards Simon's Bay, to admit the sea breezes. At the end of the stoep would be seen one of the servants silently and ceaselessly working the punkah through the other window, the verandah blinds being drawn down in front.

### AN AMERICAN SHIPBUILDER ON BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

IN the *North American Review* for July Mr. Charles H. Cramp, the great shipbuilder, discusses the effect of the Morganisation of the Atlantic steamships upon American shipbuilding. He thinks that Mr. Morgan's combine will find it to its interest to stimulate energy and ingenuity abroad by building American ships of the first quality and the greatest speed. Mr. Cramp does not think that Mr. Morgan's operations will threaten British shipbuilding. He says that the so-called merger as it stands, though not of British conception or British origin, may prove to be the salvation of the British merchant marine. The English were helpless in the matter because they apparently had no mind or personality of their own capable of organising it. The good results to be attained are to be found in the fact that Mr. Morgan's operation has roused the British public from a lethargy of years' duration, and has turned them from normal self-complacency into an almost feverish realisation of the actual conditions which confront them.

#### INTERESTING PRECEDENTS.

Mr. Cramp indulges in an interesting survey of the past history of British shipbuilding, the moral of which is that John Bull has always gone to sleep until he has been scared. When the Collins Line was put on before the outbreak of the Civil War, the British were thoroughly alarmed, and, it might be said, stampeded. The Government increased the subsidy to the Cunard Line to an extent which enabled Mr. Cunard to build another and a better ship each year. Soon, however, Congress withdrew the subsidy from the Collins Line, which collapsed, and the British were left in possession of a monopoly. This monopoly led John Bull to go to sleep again, but in 1870-71 he was once more panic-stricken by the building of four ships by the Cramps, which were superior to any existing shipbuilding. Every one of the principal British companies then existing started at least two new ships, each of larger dimensions, of greater passenger accommodation, of higher speed than the four American ships. The British Government continued to promote and foster its lines until the Cramps' four ships were sold to the Red Star Line, which, although owned by the Americans, sailed under the Belgian flag, and received a subsidy from the Belgian Government.

#### WHEN BRITAIN WAS SUPREME—AND AFTER.

No further building was done in America for some time, and the American ships were so far outclassed in size and speed by the subsidised British ships that they ceased to be a menace to British supremacy. Down to 1877 British monopoly was re-established, and monopoly brought stagnation. The first great palpable evidence of the decline of British supremacy appeared when they took up such an immense quantity of tonnage for transport service at the beginning of their extravagant and disastrous South African War. This brought out the fact that while the British had been standing still the Germans had been forging ahead with giant strides. The German ships are superior in speed, and comfort, and everything else to the British ships.

#### THE RISE OF GERMANY.

The effect of this British supineness and German progress was greatly accentuated by the South African War, when the Germans made haste to take up in all directions the traffic that the British had in that manner wholly or partly abandoned. The result is that Germany has

practically taken the first place in the ocean-carrying trade. Of course there is a great deal more British tonnage than German tonnage, but the German ships are nearly all of modern types, many of them new, and in the total average superior in capacity and performance to the total average of British tonnage in the ratio of more than two to one. Something had to be done, and that something was done by Mr. Morgan, whose action is bound to stimulate—or a better phrase would be to compel—a very marked advance in the type and character of British-built ships. It will also stimulate American shipbuilding, and Mr. Cramp declares that his shipyard is now the foremost shipbuilding plant on this planet. Their works have been completely revolutionised in plant, methods, and working organism. The use of pneumatic tools finds there its highest development. Whether for drilling, riveting, caulking, or shipping, everything is done by compressed air. They recently built two steamers, in each of which 647,000 rivets were employed, every one of which was riveted by pneumatic tools.

This year pneumatic riveters have been sent over from New York to Southampton Docks in order to teach the British workman how to use them. Mr. Cramp concludes his paper by stating that the chief constructor of the German Navy is about to visit his shipyards for the purpose of picking up ideas for the use of the German Navy.

#### TOILERS OF THE DEEP.

AN article on "The Deep-Sea Fisherman" in *Macmillan's Magazine* is chiefly interesting because of the insight it gives into the life of these hard-working subjects of the King. Taken from the mouth of a fishing captain himself, the hardships of the life come vividly before the reader:—

"It's a hard life, take it as you will. You'll never meet a fisherman who wouldn't remain on shore if he could."

"Ay," said the mate, "that's so. I've been on deck from twelve to twelve, and never had time to go down, working hard all the time—save of course to swallow a mouthful of tea."

"Yes," said the skipper, "it's haul, haul, haul, the whole time. Your hands get that cold, you can't feel 'em, and you can't wear mits 'cause of the fish. That's the cruellest thing of all. It'll freeze and snow for days and days, and the ice will form thick on the deck and the ropes and the sails—not slush, but regular ice, till you have to knock it off in blocks with handspikes. And all the time you've got to be working at that blessed net. One night the mate yonder was turning in, after his watch, took his boots off, when up he has to come; net had caught or something. Went down again, got one boot off, when up he's fetched again. Next time he didn't take his boots off at all, but turned in boots and all, and was settling down to sleep, when he's called out a third time, and when that was over it was his watch. Then when your hands get warm again, ah, it's then you feel it. Why, I've cried for pain. I've seen big men go right unconscious when they've come into the warm—yes, from the pain. The worst is, your hands get so hard they crack, and you can't do nothin' for that. O' course they get all right again ashore. There's the sea-boils, too—oh, it's properly hard, I tell you. But the worst job of all is standing at the wheel in the cold nights. It's cruel. The cruiser and cutter chaps come aboard, and won't believe us when we tell them that our watches are eight hours."

And the rewards of this toil are often most pitifully unsatisfactory, to quote again:—

"And it's uncertain work, just heart-breaking at times. I've known a boat come in with a tidy load of fish and clear a heap of money, forty pounds it may be, and you'll come in an hour after and not make ten pounds for the same lot of fish. You never know before you come in what you'll make."

## THE WAR AND POETRY.

THE *Edinburgh Review* publishes an essay on this theme. The writer discusses some of the changes which have been brought about in that region where the dominant motive of poetry is war. Like the Homeric and Roman, the Hebrew poems expressed a pure delight in battle, and utter destruction of the foe. When art arose, with its instinctive abhorrence of brutalities, the poetry of war became more abstract. The older spirit returned in the chants of the barbarians; then the Christian religion softened the people and the song; chivalry was the compromise between the delight in war and a religion of love and forgiveness of enemies. English wars did not inspire much poetry. Even the war with Napoleon gave birth to few poems of the martial patriotic order directly connected with the events of the day. But although few, Campbell's lyrics were immortal. The Crimean War produced "The Charge of the Light Brigade"; the Chinese Opium War produced Sir Francis Doyle's "Private of the Buffs"; the feeling of the Mutiny time lives best in the poems of Sir Alfred Lyell. The Afghan wars produced no English poems, although they seem to have brought forth some Afghan of characteristic vigour. The South African War has not, says the *Edinburgh* reviewer, inspired a single poem which is likely to live. Altogether on civilised lines there is no great crop of fine poetry directly referring, like the innumerable chants of barbarian bards, to wars contemporary with the poet. Modern bards have on the whole succeeded better in retrospective war poetry. Walter Scott was singularly unsuccessful in his attempts to celebrate the martial exploits of his own contemporaries, as unsuccessful indeed as he was successful in describing the fights of an earlier day. Mr. Kipling, the reviewer says, invented a style; he is the discoverer who inaugurates a new line in the poetic trade routes. He suddenly brought down poetry from the high cliffs on which it had been kept by the Tennysonian school, to the familiar level of barracks and ship decks. He tears aside the veil of poetic woof by which the beauties and glories of war are enhanced, the defects or uglinesses hidden. He is the modern realistic artist, consciously describing fights in which he has not taken part for the amusement of a public that has also not taken part, but that likes to have its sensations excited in a novel manner.

But modern poets of war, except Mr. Kipling, are no longer satisfied with the simple motive of their country's triumph. They look for a religious or philosophical ground of the war. Some work upon the basis of a Darwinian gospel, and see in evolution the will of God. It is almost a new religion. Or, again, the modern poet depicts war as a means of perfecting the individual life—a form of renunciation and death to self. This increasing anxiety on the part of writers at home to find other motives in war than those which satisfied their ancestors is a sign of the increasing contradiction between the fact of a war and the conscience of civilised mankind.

## TENNYSON'S HOME LIFE.

IN *Temple Bar* there is a charmingly-written account by a lady of the life of the late Poet Laureate at Farringford, in the Isle of Wight, where he resided from 1853. She tells two stories of the poet's early reception in the neighbourhood:—

He was regarded very much askance by the native gentry. A mere man who wrote verses, thus to settle himself down comfortably in their midst; it was preposterous! They let him severely alone until the Queen next came over to Osborne. Then a rumour got about of a royal command to dinner there; and it became apparent that the islanders had been disdaining unawares one whom his sovereign delighted to honour. Everybody promptly called at Farringford. Nobody got further than the door; and—so 'tis said—the visiting cards thus left were tied up in a bundle by the irate bard, and thrown out to bloom unseen among the garden shrubs.

## "ONLY A PUBLIC WRITER."

And the story of a traveller passing Farringford and inquiring whose house it was:—

"Nobody's in particular," the driver replied. "But whose is it?" "Mr. Tennyson's." "Do you call him nobody? He is a great man!" "He a great man! Why, he only keeps one man, and he don't sleep in the house." Another story of the same period represents one of the Tennyson housemaids as saying that "Her mistress was an angel." "And what of your master?" "Why" (with an inexpressibly scornful air), "he's only a public writer!"

The writer was taken to see the Poet by her father, and was accompanied by her sister. Her principal anxiety seems to have been to avoid meeting Tennyson, and in this she and her sister were aided by Hallam Tennyson, the Poet's son.

## TENNYSON ON BROWNING.

She thus describes Tennyson:—

His manner was for the most part singularly gentle and courteous, quite free from the *brusquerie* of which we had often heard: only now and again he would swoop down with some abrupt unexpected question. He condescended to propound a riddle—"Why the little birds were so sad in the early morning?" the answer being "Because then their little bills are all over dew!" (over-due). He suddenly asked my father—"Do you like Browning?" To this my father replied with truth, that as a rule he didn't understand Browning. "I don't either!" retorted the poet gruffly.

Much of the conversation ran on Tennyson's cherished scheme of founding a colony of English peasants in South Africa, a scheme which was never realised:—

Tennyson painted the colonial life in glowing colours, and asked me, *inter alia*, if I could plough? I cautiously answered that I never had ploughed, but perhaps might if I tried. "Oh, but," he said, "that shows you don't know anything about it. It requires great physical strength. But out there you would become so strong you would soon be able to turn a furrow as well as any one." I thought of the Amazonian "daughters of the plough" in the "Princess," and reserved my opinion. "Why," he continued, "I knew a man and his wife who went out there some years ago, and they have now fifty descendants, all strong and healthy. How would you like that? Fifty descendants!" I hastily responded that I didn't think I should like it at all.

IN the *Windsor Magazine* M. Edouard Charles writes very entertainingly upon the Dog Police of Paris, and describes the training which fits them to rescue drowning persons and hunt down thieves. The dogs used are Newfoundlanders, and are bought very young, costing some £20 to £40 apiece.

## CHARLES DICKENS.

BY ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

THE times indeed are changing when the *Quarterly Review* allows one of its contributors to sign his contribution. This novel departure for the *Quarterly* has been made in honour of Mr. Swinburne, who fills twenty pages of the July number with an appreciation of the work of Charles Dickens. It is interesting, but it possesses little of the charm of the best of Mr. Swinburne's prose and verse. Its interest, indeed, lies more in the judgments which he expresses than in the style in which his criticisms are couched. As usual, Mr. Swinburne is somewhat lavish in his laudation, but, contrary to his wont, he uses the lash but sparingly.

## "THE CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND."

His severest censure is reserved for the "Child's History of England." He says:—

I cannot imagine what evil imp, for what inscrutable reason in the unjustifiable designs of a malevolent Providence, was ever permitted to suggest to him the perpetration of such a book.

What ailed him in this book was its "cheapjack Radicalism." But Mr. Swinburne reserves his chief scorn for those who have adversely criticised Dickens. Those who deny truthfulness and realism to the imagination or genius of Dickens are "blatant boobies." "The incredible immensity of Dickens' creative power," he says, "sufficed for a fame great enough to deserve the applause and the thanksgiving of all men worthy to acclaim it, and the contempt of such a Triton of the minnows as Matthew Arnold."

This is nothing to what he says of George Henry Lewes, whose criticism provokes him to speak of the "chattering duncery and the impudent malignity of so consummate and pseudosophical a quack as George Henry Lewes. Not even such a past-master in the noble science of defamation could plausibly have dared to cite in support of his insolent and idiotic impeachment either the leading or the supplementary characters in 'A Tale of Two Cities.'"

## "DAVID COPPERFIELD" AND "GREAT EXPECTATIONS."

But Mr. Swinburne cannot stand Little Nell. "She is a monster as inhuman as a baby with two heads." He does not think very much of "Nicholas Nickleby"; he does not consider "The Old Curiosity Shop" is in any way a good story; and he is not enthusiastic about "Dombey and Son." But of almost all the other novels he has nothing but unstinted praise. Dickens' two best novels, Mr. Swinburne thinks, are "David Copperfield" and "Great Expectations." Of "David Copperfield" he says that:—

From the first chapter to the last it is unmistakable by any eye above the level and beyond the insight of a beetle's as one of the masterpieces to which time can only add a new charm and an unimaginable value.

For the perfect excellence of this masterpiece he finds no words too strong. The story, he says, is incomparably finer than "Great Expectations." There can be none superior, if there be any equal to it, in

the whole range of English fiction, except "Vanity Fair" and "The Newcomes," if even they may claim exception. There can surely be found no equal or nearly equal number of living and ever-living figures.

## DICKENS' LAST GREAT WORK.

"Great Expectations" was Dickens' last great work. The defects in it are nearly as imperceptible as spots on the sun or shadows on a sunlit sea.

"Barnaby Rudge" can hardly in common justice be said to fall short of the crowning phrase of being a faultless work of creation. In "Martin Chuzzlewit," that neglected and irregular masterpiece, his comic and his tragic genius rose now and then to the very highest pitch of all. Sairey Gamp has once again risen to the unimaginable supremacy of triumph by rivaling the unspeakable perfection of Mrs. Quickly's eloquence at its best. He says:—

We acknowledge with infinite thanksgiving of inexhaustible laughter and of rapturous admiration the very greatest comic poet or creator that ever lived to make the life of other men more bright and more glad and more perfect than ever, without his beneficent influence, it possibly or imaginably could have been.

But Mr. Swinburne again and again returns to "David Copperfield," "which is perhaps the greatest gift bestowed on us by this magnificent and immortal benefactor."

## PRAISE FOR "A TALE OF TWO CITIES."

Of "A Tale of Two Cities," he says it is the most ingeniously and inventively and dramatically constructed of all the master's works, but "Hard Times" is greater in moral and pathetic and humorous effect. Of "A Tale of Two Cities," Mr. Swinburne says that "this faultless work of tragic and creative art has nothing of the rich and various exuberance which makes of 'Barnaby Rudge' so marvellous an example of youthful genius in all the glowing growth of its bright and fiery April; but it has the classic and poetic symmetry of perfect execution and of perfect design."

Of "Little Dorrit," whom he describes as "Little Nell grown big," he says it contains many passages of unsurpassable excellence. "The fusion of humour and horror in the marvellous chapter which describes the day after the death of Mr. Merdle is comparable only with the kindred work of such creators as the authors of 'Les Misérables' and 'King Lear,' and nothing in the work of Balzac is newer and truer and more terrible than the relentless yet not unmerciful evolution of the central figure in the story."

## Our Circulating Library.

WE would point out to our readers that there is still a large number of second-hand books from the above library for sale. Those who have already purchased some of our surplus volumes will find that fresh lists have now been prepared, and that many of the books which were not available some time ago are now for sale. All the books are well bound, clean, and in good condition. Catalogues, with prices, may be obtained from the Secretary, REVIEW OF REVIEWS CIRCULATING LIBRARY, Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.

**THE SECRET OF THE KAISER'S POWER.**

BY HERR VON SCHIERBRAND.

HERR WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND contributes to the *North American Review* an interesting paper on "The Personal Influence of the Kaiser on German Public Life." He says according to the Constitution he has not so much power, but nevertheless he exercises almost that of a despot. This is due to the fact that he "embodies an epitome of all the driving forces in the German character of to-day, and exercises a well-nigh mesmeric influence on the mind and imagination of the nation." He leaves no means unused for the purpose of impressing his personal ideas upon the nation. Speeches from the throne, which used to be impersonal and unimpressive documents, have become sensational events, reverberating through the whole Empire, and stamping in advance as his personal opponents, nay his enemies, all those persons who resist the measures which he recommends. He spends a great deal of time in keeping the army perfectly under his own control. It is credibly asserted that he personally knows one-half of the 25,000 officers in his army. Through his military Cabinet he knows everything about everybody, especially about the corps of officers. He dispenses awards and punishments at will, and never loses an opportunity of fraternising with the officers at luncheons or banquets given at their barracks, to which he invites himself. He personally knows every one of the 123 ships in the German Navy, and all the 15,000 naval officers under his command.

Then he appeals to the love of decorations which characterises the German people, and every January he holds a Fête of Decorations, when from 5,000 to 8,000 citizens are newly decorated. They are drawn from every walk of life, are invited to Court, regaled in the old Castle, and all their names and addresses are published in full in the official organ of the Empire.

He has vastly increased the splendour of his Court, renovated and embellished his palaces, and spared no pains to make his banquets the best in Europe.

Not content with doing these things, which are legitimate enough, he has overridden the Constitution by disregarding the express provision drawn up by Bismarck to the effect that every public utterance of the Emperor, oral or written, must receive the sanction of the Imperial Chancellor. By this means it was sought to secure to the Germans liberty of criticism for anything that the Kaiser might say. But public declarations have been made scores of times by the Kaiser, condemning or approving men or measures, without previous consultation with his Chancellors; and if anybody criticises these utterances he is liable to be prosecuted for *lèse-majesté*; and on this point Herr von Schierbrand speaks with great severity. He says the Kaiser has done incalculable harm by lowering national standards of political thought and liberty. He has practically destroyed the freedom of the press, which is supposed to be guaranteed by the

Constitution. Honest expression of opinion, whenever it contravened his ideas and convictions, has been so persistently and severely punished that it may be said to be effectually muzzled. During the fourteen years of his reign he has never pardoned a single one of those who have offended against his dignity, or even shortened in any instance their penalty.

Herr von Schierbrand thinks also that in German literary and art life the personal influence of the Kaiser has been noxious in the highest degree. He has substituted tame mediocrity for the most promising and interesting movement in literature and art of modern times.

He also complains that the Kaiser has monopolised the direction of the foreign policy of Germany ever since the retirement of Bismarck. He has made the Chancellor a mere figure-head. He has become the most prominent demagogue in the Empire. Into every political campaign he has thrown firebrands in the shape of mottoes, pithy and apt sayings, sarcastic allusions, or ironical retorts. Every weapon of warfare has been successfully employed by him. Yet although he has been checkmated now and then, and despite occasional rebuffs, he has in nine cases out of ten had his own way, and is likely to have it in the future. His influence to-day is felt more strongly than that of any other political factor in Germany.

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**The Pan-German Movement.**

THE *Quarterly Review* for July reviews Prince Bery's "Die Weltstellung des Deutschthums" and Professor von Halle's "Volks und Seewirtschaft." The reviewer says that pan-Germanism means nothing less than German dominion over the whole of middle Europe and more. He thinks that the German Government is by no means wholly unfavourable to the pan-German movement. They aim at absorbing Holland, Belgium, Austria and Switzerland, the Danubian Principalities, and Asia Minor. The review warns pan-Germans that neither Russia, nor England, nor France would agree to the German Empire being extended to the Adriatic at Austria's expense.

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**State Socialism in Prussia.**

DR. ADOLPH WAGNER, writing on the public debt of Prussia in the *North American Review* for July, brings out into relief the remarkable fact, too often ignored by the public, that owing to her ownership of State railways Prussia need not apply one penny of her taxes to her State debt, though this debt amounted in 1900 to £410,000,000, not reckoning the sinking fund. Whereas in England our national debt entails a charge of about 12s. 6d. a head on the population, in Prussia, as in the whole of Germany, the money is paid entirely from the surplus of State railways and other Government property, a surplus so large that it suffices besides to cover nearly half the expenditure for the army and navy.



## AMERICAN ATROCITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

## AN ATTACK AND A DEFENCE.

In the July magazines there are two articles treating of the recent charges against American methods of making war against the Filipinos—one by an American doctor, an eye-witness, the other by a French critic, who brings up a mass of evidence left absolutely untouched by the American writer.

## I.—AN ATTACK BY A FRENCH WRITER.

M. de Norvins, writing in *La Revue* for July 1st on "American Atrocities," will have none of the excuses commonly urged in defence of the American soldier—the necessity of reprisals, treachery of the enemy, etc. "It will be difficult," he says, "completely to cleanse the star-spangled banner from this bloody stain." 'That the Americans know this is shown by their anxiety to hush matters up. But the witnesses are many, and their testimony overwhelming—against.

M. de Norvins then quotes a number of American soldiers' letters (in each case name and number of the regiment is given), describing tortures so inexpressibly revolting that it is scarcely possible to believe they could have occurred. And yet, when one soldier after another describes, in practically the same words, with a little more or less detail, the same acts of barbaric atrocity, what conclusion can be drawn? Are they all inventing horrors of which only a morbidly imaginative person could even conceive? The form of torture most frequently described is the "water question," which meant that a Filipino, thought, for instance, to have guns in hiding, was bound, laid on his back, his mouth forced and held open, and quantities of water poured down his throat until his agony forced him to give the information required. Sometimes salt was put in the water; sometimes, in case of obstinacy, soap was used; sometimes, failing water, mud served the purpose. Into the horrible effects of this treatment and the other disgusting details there is no need to enter here. After the torture was over the victim was sometimes shot and the body thrown to the dogs. The soldiers, apparently, looked on unmoved at the most horrible tortures.

One soldier describes the shooting of seven old men to avenge the murder of an American soldier—a murder which they had not committed, and the only justification for which was that they were found with the murderer.

Another soldier describes the torture of some Filipinos suspected of hiding arms as being so heart-rending that the major in command ordered it to cease. He went away, and directly he was out of sight the torture was resumed. Failing any special instructions, says this soldier, it was understood that they should be tortured by pouring water down their throats. The officers giving these orders were never above the rank of captain, but all the other officers knew quite well what was going on and never forbade it. This water torture was never mentioned in any reports, which

always read quite innocently. But the regiment could read between the lines, and knew what so many "killed" meant and what had killed them.

Other writers describe the shooting in cold blood of a whole village which offered no resistance; old men, sick people, children—all fell.

M. de Norvins accuses Secretary Root of suppressing Major Gardener's report, which openly admitted torture and shooting. General Smith, who ordered everyone over ten to be killed outright, was acquitted by the Council of War; Major Waller, who pleaded guilty, was yet absolved.

## II.—AN AMERICAN DEFENCE.

In *McClure's Magazine* for July Dr. Henry C. Rowland, formerly an army surgeon in the Philippines, writes an article which is special pleading rather than an argument. He insists that the soldiers must not be judged for their conduct as they would be if they committed similar acts in their native towns. The ordinary citizen who exclaims "What brutes!" cannot possibly imagine "the psychic reversion . . . by which in a few weeks' time a civilised individual can hark back to a primitive state of savagery." To say that the responsibility rests with the officers is not true. The American soldier does not obey blindly:—

A knowledge of the conditions forces us to admit that in the case of the wholesale executions of which we read the orders to kill are carried out by the men not in blind obedience, but because such orders seem to them good. The factors in the production of such a state of mind cannot be distinguished at a range of 12,000 miles.

What is it, then, which transforms the quiet, self-respecting young clerk into a monster of cruelty? "Nostalgia," says Dr. Rowland:—

When the regimental surgeon writes "Nostalgia" as the diagnosis of a patient he is apt to hesitate for a moment to decide whether the more fitting term might not be "Malingering." At any rate, patients with the former malady do not receive any extra amount of care and attention. Yet this condition, this chronic home-sickness, is one of the most dangerous disorders which we have to treat.

Quantities of cases might be cited, all going to prove conclusively that under certain unaccustomed conditions it is possible for men to behave in a manner entirely foreign to all pre-habitual impulse as the result of unusual influences upon which they have no gauge.

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 The Interests and Pleasures of Life.

THE Correspondence Club was founded in 1897 to give members of both sexes an opportunity to correspond with each other; to enable scattered units to free themselves from something of the doom of solitude, and to act as a connecting link between all sorts and conditions of people, who seek to exchange ideas and sentiments with others of similar tastes to themselves. The annual subscription is 10s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. for *Round-About*, with half-a-guinea entrance fee to new members. All those who find it difficult, for some reason or other, to make pleasant acquaintances and intellectual friendships are invited to send to the Conductor, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C., for all particulars as to Club Membership, etc.

## NATURE-STUDY IN SCHOOLS.

## THE STORY OF A DERBYSHIRE EXCURSION.

MISS CATHERINE DODD contributes to the *National Review* a brief but interesting paper entitled "A School Journey in Derbyshire." Miss Dodd has very sound ideas as to the importance of taking children into the country to learn direct from Nature something about the world in which they live. It was Rousseau, she says, who first made the world recognise those things, and succeeded in making generations of teachers undertake school journeys in various countries in Europe. In Switzerland school excursions and school journeys form a definite part of the system of education in all classes of schools and training-colleges for teachers. As many as ten school excursions are insisted upon yearly in some of the Cantons, the expenses of which, as well as the teachers' fees for conducting them, are borne by the State. The German schoolmaster has been practising on school journeys for over 100 years. He takes his class with him, and wanders about the country for several days. Miss Dodd has accompanied Belgian children and their teachers to the field of Waterloo, and has sailed down the Danube with parties of Hungarian schoolboys studying history, geography and politics all the way. These teachers all report that "experience and intercourse are a larger factor in the education of the child than all the instruction of a class-room."

We read with a groan the remark that "in England there is very little systematic out-door teaching in our schools," the reason being that this kind of teaching does not yield quick returns for examination papers, and partly because it is not an English habit to consider education purely from an educational point of view. We are, however, beginning to make tentative efforts in this direction; and Miss Dodd describes a school journey recently made in Derbyshire with a class of school children from eight to twelve years of age, and some twenty odd women students, training for teachers in Owen's College.

All the children were girls, with the exception of two boys. The time was June, and the weather fine. The mistress of the school and the mistress of method from the training college accompanied them as critical spectators. Some of the students were told off as pioneers, while others were formed into a rearguard to pick up the small and weary children who straggled behind. There were nurses with needles, thread, lint and plaster to attend to small accidents to person or attire. Others were told off to provide food, and there was again a third class whose duty it was to see that the children were properly washed and neatly dressed. There were also reporters and critics whose duty it was to note the blunders as well as the successes of the expedition, and to read their reports at the evening conferences which were held after the young children had gone to bed.

They started early in the morning by rail, got out

at Hayfield Station, and the school journey proper began with a lecture by one of the teachers on the railway that they had just left. They ate their lunch on the hillside, and sang their school song, after which they visited a farm, watched churning, tasted the buttermilk, and then went off to study water action in the heart of a wild and beautiful mountain country. They ate chocolate as a substitute for afternoon tea, and after a lesson by the riverside on rivers, they arrived at half-past six at Park Hall, where they were taken in, fed, and lodged by the Co-operative Holiday Association.

And so it went on every day. The children went to bed before nine. At 10.30 everyone was in bed. Next morning they mustered and sang their morning hymn before eight o'clock breakfast, and started on their walk at 8.30. It rained now and then, but they visited the ruins of an old abbey, went botanising, had lessons in the history of Charlesworth in Tudor times, and spent an hour in an old Roman camp. After tea they visited a papermill, and saw logs of wood being converted into white paper. That evening there was some singing and music, then to bed.

On the third day school was held on the moors in the morning, with a singing lesson, after which the lessons were recapitulated and revised, and some attempt made to arrange the material in an orderly fashion in the children's minds and note-books. In the evening the whole party returned to Manchester.

The cost per head was not more than 9s.

## Nature Study in London.

MR. EDWARD STEP writes an article in the *Pall Mall Magazine* that is pleasant reading; on "Nature Study in London." We hear much of London Clubs, but little of the Field Clubs, of which there are quite a number, whose members—mostly professional men of scanty leisure—spend their Saturday half-holidays in Nature Study, at least when the days are long enough, in Epping Forest, at Ashstead, Oxshott, Witley, Reigate, Byfleet, or other country spots near London. It is by such students as these that the new facts about the natural history of these islands are discovered. The most representative of these Societies or Field Clubs Mr. Step considers to be the South London Entomological and Natural History Society, now thirty years old. It has a good library and collections, and publishes an annual volume of "Proceedings." This society or club holds field meetings, on Saturday afternoons, in some country spot in Surrey, rich in plant, bird, or insect life. The conductors of these field meetings are always the members with the best local knowledge; and they are responsible for all arrangements, and for reporting any interesting discoveries made. Many additions have thus been made to the list of British fauna. One past president has supplied a want much felt by naturalists by an excellent handbook on the numerous British species of dragon flies.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

BY SIR W. H. PREECE.

OUR first authority on telegraphy describes for the first time his relations with Mr. Marconi in *Page's Magazine* for August. He describes the progress which has been made in wireless telegraphy, and gives his opinion as to the best use that can be made of the new system. In 1894, two years before Sir William Preece met Mr. Marconi, he read a paper before the Society of Arts on electrical signalling without wires. In this paper he reported that: "We have not acquired a practical system of signalling across space without the necessity of using wires." This phrase, he explains, is not quite correct. The word "wireless" is an absolute misnomer. Wires are essential and imperative in some part of the plan. Every telegraph of every kind requires a transmitter to generate electric disturbances, a medium for the transmission, and a receiver to translate them into comprehensible language. The medium may be either metal, as in the ordinary telegraph-wire, pneumatic, aquatic, or ætheric. Through metals in water the disturbances are transmitted as electric currents; through the air and the ether as waves. The inventor of the Morse alphabet telegraphed across the Susquehanna River without submerging any wire. Lindsay did the same thing across the Tay in 1854, and Sir William Preece assisted him in testing his plan in London in the summer. In 1882 Sir William Preece succeeded in bridging the Solent on Lindsay's plan. He says: "It is to this day a common practice in India to maintain permanent telegraphic communication across rivers by similar means. Water is thus the medium completing the circuit. The wireless portion is a very small fraction of the whole conducting path of circuit." The circuit conveys currents of electricity, and the underlying principle is that of conduction, by which a telegraph wire containing a current of electric disturbance will have telegraph wires in its neighbourhood.

In 1884 an old telegraphist in the Telephone Company's Exchange was able to read telegrams that were being sent on the post-office system. This led Sir William Preece to the conception of ætheric telegraphy by induction. Effects were detected between wires separated by a distance of forty miles, and distinct conversation was held by telephone through a distance of one quarter of a mile. The subject was brought before the British Association in 1886. In 1892 messages were transmitted three miles across the British Channel. In 1894 speech was transmitted across Loch Ness, one mile and a quarter, by telephone; in 1895 communication was maintained in the Island of Mull during the breakdown of the cable. In 1896 Mr. Marconi was introduced to him, "and showed me another and better mode of doing the same thing by the aid of the Hertzian electric waves. The resources of the Post-Office were placed at his disposal for experiment and trial. The Hertzian wave method was so successful that Sir William Preece was able to create a sensation

by announcing the results attained on Salisbury Plain at the British Association meeting in September, 1896. "Unfortunately," says Sir William, "Mr. Marconi was captured by a financial syndicate, and his relations with the Post-Office were severed. Nearly six years have elapsed, and the system has not yet reached the practical stage. At the present moment there is not a single practical commercial circuit established on this system in the world." Mr. Marconi is ambitious of conquering great distances, but what is wanted is not communication across great oceans, but across narrow rocky channels and between tide-swept island homes. The system does not work well on land; it was a failure in South Africa; the sea is its home.

The Germans seem nearer practical success than the Marconi Company is in England; they use the Slaby-Arco system. Sir William Preece says:—

Ætheric telegraphy has by no means reached its practical stage yet. It is full of troubles—troubles due to foreign disturbances, to imperfect apparatus, and to want of experience.

The principal source of foreign disturbances is atmospheric electricity and lightning. When a thunderstorm bursts it telegraphs letters of the alphabet, especially "e," "i," and "s." At the same time it breaks up the conventional signals of the Morse alphabet into an undecipherable language. There are terrestrial effects also, which produce disturbing elements in the ether. On a telephone, in the stillness of the night, sounds are often heard like loud whistles, sharp pistol-shots, the screeches of sea-fowl, and the cries of babies. These are due to stray waves which are at present fatal to reliable ætheric telegraphy. A foreign ship communicating with a consort so affected the electric light circuit of a British ship eight hundred yards away that every signal could be read by the blinking of the light of one particular electric lamp. It is possible, however, he thinks, to tune ships to one series or note of electric waves, so that they may be quite oblivious to all others. He says:—

The eye is an electric organ, tuned to one series of ætheric waves, and blind to all others. We can even tune the eye to receive only one colour. The ear hears all air vibrations between 32 and 5,000 per second, and is deaf to all others, and it can also be tuned to hear one note.

As to the commercial value of wireless telegraphy Sir William Preece is very emphatic. He says:—

The value of the submarine cable system has not been shaken one iota. The Atlantic is bridged by fourteen cables always available and rarely disturbed. Each works at a speed far exceeding anything obtainable on an ætheric circuit.

In practice he does not anticipate that ætheric telegraphy will ever be able to transmit more than ten words a minute, as the speed of working is limited by the number of sparks, which are very capricious, and require much humouring. Nevertheless, it is invaluable for nautical purposes. It tends to render the navigation of the great deep safer; it places ships in communication with each other when in danger or distress; it prevents collision in fog or at night; it allays the anxiety of the passenger and it gives confidence to the sailor.

**EDISON ON THE STORAGE BATTERY.****THE FUTURE OF MOTOR CARS.**

MR. THOMAS A. EDISON contributes to the *North American Review* for July a brief but interesting paper giving an account of his new storage battery. He speaks very highly of it. He has been working at it continuously for the last three years. He considers that he has achieved success. Twenty-one of his nickel-iron storage cells, weighing 332 pounds, propelled a Baker automobile with two men for eighty-five miles, on a level country road, with one charge. The automobile weighed altogether about half a ton. It ran on another occasion with one charge sixty-two miles over country roads many of them with gradients as steep as twelve feet in a hundred. He thinks by this battery he has solved the question of the motor. The automobile costs from £140 upwards, and it can be taken out for a run of from sixty to eighty miles at a cost of two shillings. Eighty-five per cent. of the suburban residences in New York have no carriage-houses. Mr. Edison thinks that his new storage battery will enable half of these suburban residents to have "a serviceable pleasure vehicle at their beck and call, without hiring a coachman to keep it clean and run it, with no horses to eat their heads off, and no oats and hay to buy."

**THE ELECTRIC CAR OF THE FUTURE.**

He thinks that electric carriages will develop into two general types—one a light buggy type and the other a heavy touring carriage. The French types of electric carriages come nearer to his ideas as to the combination of strength and stability than any other models. The superstructure, he thinks, can be made gauzy, if the wheels and the frame are solid. The superiority of his battery over the old lead storage battery is very great. His nickel-iron storage cell is immersed in an alkaline solution, the chemical reactions are of a most simple and stable character, the conditions permit of a perfect mechanical construction, and it remains uninjured in any imaginable conditions. In a battery which has been charged and refilled over seven hundred times are no signs of chemical deterioration, whereas the lead storage battery gradually becomes less and less efficient, and in a few months is totally inoperative. If it is made light it rapidly becomes useless. He is now trying his nickel-iron battery on five different models of automobiles of varying weights and construction. Each of them is to be run five thousand miles over country roads at an average distance of one hundred miles per day.

**A WORD TO INVENTORS.**

THE rôle of the inventor has always been a somewhat pitiable one, and it must be admitted that for one inventor who succeeds there are at least a thousand who fail utterly to realise their dreams of fame and fortune.

In the *Nouvelle Revue* M. Desmarest traces the good and ill fortune which has attended some of those whom the world has reason to regard as among its greatest benefactors. He points out with considerable

shrewdness that the invention which is successful, and which brings its inventor a large fortune, is generally some apparently insignificant little object, which has been elaborated without very much thought or time. The man who invented or re-discovered the safety-pin made millions of pounds sterling, as did the inventor of the steel pen.

**TOYS THAT MAKE FORTUNES.**

The inventor of a really good new toy is always sure to make a considerable sum of money, and a large fortune falls to the lot of him who can think of some really practical and sensible addition to an article already much in use. Fortune and fame attended the efforts of the man who first imagined the placing of a small piece of indiarubber on a pencil shield. As was meet and right, a woman invented the perambulator, and she is said to have made about £10,000.

The French writer gives innumerable examples of those inventors who have benefited humanity, but who have not been very fortunate themselves. The question of patents is in every country a difficult one, and as most inventors are unbusinesslike, a good idea is often exploited by a man, or group of men, who would be quite incapable of making the actual invention. Large fortunes have been made by those who have simply adapted an already existing invention to the practical needs of humanity. There are still many things for which the world anxiously waits. One is a noiseless typewriter: such an invention would make its patentee rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Another is the dream, or rather nightmare, of every bottle-maker, wine and spirit merchant, and brewer in the world—a cork which, by some ingenious and yet cheap arrangement, would automatically lock the moment the bottle was emptied of its contents. Probably in no business in the world is there more fraud and cheating.

**Possibilities of Wireless Telegraphy.**

MR. P. McGRATH writes, in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, on "Marconi's Ambition" to link together the British Empire, an article from which I quote the following:—

"I shall not be satisfied," said Mr. Marconi to Mr. McGrath, at St. John's, "until I can signal direct to New Zealand across the Isthmus of Panama, and send messages to India across the intervening land, using my station at Poldhu for the transmitting of the aerograms to both countries."

"I am planning that messages between ships apart on the ocean shall be as easy to exchange as messages between towns apart on the land are transmitted by the present telegraph system, and that aerial communications over thousands of miles may be as readily effected as they now are through the submarine cables which connect the hemispheres."

"Marconi," says the writer, "discussed with the late Cecil Rhodes the idea of the aerograph instead of the wire for the famous Cape-to-Cairo line. He shrewdly holds that the cost of wires will make the existing line a burdensome one to maintain, whereas his stations would reduce the cost to a minimum. The same argument he applies to the wild Siberian steppes and to the blizzard-swept prairies of Western America."

## RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

M. LEGRAS contributes to the first July number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an important article on what he does not hesitate to call Russian Manchuria. M. Legras seems to have been allowed to go pretty much where he pleased, and the impression which his journey made upon him may be thus summarised. His first idea was that the Russians had been guilty of a capital mistake in leaving nearly three thousand kilometres of their great railway at the mercy of a population which has not submitted to them. It is true that they have accumulated troops and have signed treaties stipulating for the protection of their nationals, but at the same time it is not less true that they cannot be secured against a sudden cutting of the railway or against various attempts upon their interests. The Russians have run this risk for various reasons, of which the most important are two, the one commercial and the other political. The Trans-Siberian Railway is a sort of hybrid; in its origin, whatever may be the official version, it was a purely military line, and was planned in consequence of the warnings of various Governor-Generals of Eastern Siberia, who had always made a great point of the danger which this unarmed Russian Colony was running face to face with China, and destitute of quick communication with the capital. The belief in the commercial success of the enterprise was at first extremely small, so much so that the stations were placed at great distances from one another, and only at points where a fair amount of traffic might be reasonably expected. In spite of all, however, the traffic of the Trans-Siberian Railway grew and grew. The little stations had to be multiplied by two, and even then were not enough.

M. Legras shows that the continuation of the Trans-Siberian Railway through Manchuria is really a sign of the pacific intentions of the Russian Government. He also makes it clear that the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russians does not extend to the railway, which will continue to be guarded by Russian troops. Russian occupation will continue to be a reality in the sense that Russia will proceed to develop the resources of the country in partnership, so to speak, with native proprietors; a method which secures to Russia the fruits of annexation without any of the responsibilities. It is this which will prevent Russia from permitting any commercial competition in Manchuria. The conditions under which the railway has been built were so contrived as to make it against the interest of China to grant concessions for railways without injuring her own interests, so M. Legras comes to the conclusion that Russia has nothing to fear in Manchuria so long as peace is maintained. Of course there is the risk of local troubles, and in the event of a general conflagration, such as he holds might result from the establishment of the Japanese in Korea, both the economic and the military situation would be threatened.

## PIERRE LOTI IN TRAVANCORE.

M. PIERRE LOTI contributes to the second July number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a long and exquisitely-written paper of his experiences in the territory of the Maharajah of Travancore. It was his privilege to see that delightful, intimate India, where the tourist does not penetrate, and he sings its praises in French so exquisite that to attempt to translate it seems almost a sacrilege. The great Indian temples, with their innumerable series of pillars, and their colossal statues of gods and goddesses, naturally make a profound impression upon this writer, so sensitive to beauty in all its forms.

Suddenly he sees in the shade of a banyan tree near an ancient idol of Siva a personage in a violet robe, with a long white beard, calmly sitting down reading. Actually it is a bishop, a Syrian bishop, but how strange to see him in this country of the mysteries of Brahmins! Yet it is really perfectly natural, for the Maharajah of Travancore has about half a million Christian subjects. These do not represent the triumph of modern missionary effort; their ancestors built Christian churches here in epochs when Europe herself was still Pagan, for these assert that Christianity was brought here by St. Thomas, who came to India about the middle of the first century. It is, to say the least of it, more probable that they are descended from Nestorians who emigrated from Syria. Not less interesting is the fact that in the north of Travancore are to be found descendants of Jews who emigrated after the second destruction of the Temple at Jerusalem. It is pleasant to relate that under the benign rule of the Maharajah there are no religious feuds, each religious community practises its faith in peace and toleration.

M. Loti has the seeing eye of the true traveller, and it is impossible to do more than mention a few of the scenes which aroused his interest and inspired his pen. He describes the remarkable Zoological Gardens at Trivandrum, where the fauna and flora of India are preserved under conditions absolutely similar to the undisturbed jungle. He visits the Maharajah himself, and rejoices that this Prince has had the good taste to remain Indian, and not to assume the ugly Western dress. M. Loti was entrusted with the mission of presenting to his Highness a French decoration, and when he had discharged this duty he conversed with the Maharajah about Europe, which the Prince is prevented from visiting by the strict rules of his caste. He also talked with the Maharajah on literary subjects, and found him a man of cultivated and refined intelligence. Some days afterwards M. Loti was presented to the Maharanee; this is not the wife, but the maternal aunt of the Maharajah. In Travancore names, titles, and property are inherited on the female side; indeed, in this State women have actually the privilege of repudiating their husbands at their pleasure.



### THE STRANGE STORY OF VISCOUNTESS BEACONSFIELD.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August Mr. Jas. Sykes has a very entertaining paper on "The Strange Story of Viscountess Beaconsfield." He combats, and certainly makes a strong case against Mr. A. J. C. Hare's statement that she was originally a factory girl; she was graceful neither in manners nor appearance, but she was almost certainly of gentle birth. Gladstone and Disraeli had this much in common—each had a wife who put every personal consideration on one side before the public career of her husband. Mrs. Disraeli often made foolish and *gauche* remarks, even remarks about her husband from which it is extraordinary that her instinctive womanly feeling did not save her; but she never betrayed his confidence, never really hindered or marred his career. Some people, it seems, had the ill taste to ask Disraeli why he was so devoted to and always took with him this wife of his, clearly to most people unattractive enough. To which tradition—without doubt well founded—runs that the statesman snubbed them by stating that gratitude was not in them. To Disraeli she was ever "a perfect wife." After her death he said, "I have no home." He may have originally married her because she was a wealthy widow and he an ambitious young man in embarrassed circumstances. Yet, as Disraeli said after her death, "She believed in me when men despised me. She relieved my wants when I was poor and despised by the world."

Sir William Gregory described her as "a most repulsive woman; flat, angular, underbred, with a harsh, grating voice; though by no means a fool, yet constantly saying stupid things, most frequently about him, which tended to make him ridiculous."

Mr. Sykes, however, while admitting the *gaucheries*, "which must many a time have sent a cold shiver through the marrow of the man whose only passport to Society was his genius—especially as there was hardly any event in their domestic life that she did not take a pleasure in narrating in public," says the fact remains that she was a wonderfully good wife to Disraeli. She was probably not so indiscreet as reported; equally probably she was, at least when he married her, a comely woman. "She watched him like a faithful dog . . . in fact, lived in and for him."

There are several very amusing anecdotes, at times slightly wicked; and the whole article is well worth reading.

AN interview with Miss Edith Henrietta Fowler, sister of Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, appears in the *Young Woman* for August. Miss Fowler only writes when inclined; and never forces out copy that is loth to come. Miss Friederichs' article on "The Strugglers" is a feelingly-written attempt to solve the problem of the willing workless worker. Her advice is, do not look out for congenial work. Take any that comes: make it congenial: and look forward to the brighter future that is sure to come.

### CERNE ABBAS.

IN the August number of the *Art Journal* there are two charming descriptive articles on two interesting bits of our own country. Mr. Arthur Tomson, who tells us about the little known Cerne Abbas in Dorsetshire, also furnishes the illustrations for his article. He says:—

From Dorchester stretch forth in a northerly direction, like the fingers of a hand, some four or five roads. Every one of these ways will be of interest to a student of Mr. Hardy's novels. One, however, in particular, has a story to tell to the antiquarian as well, and will have a special charm for all lovers of picturesque scenery. On this road, about nine miles from Dorchester, lies Cerne Abbas—Cerne Abbas, once the abode of monks, then the centre of a now antique industry; to-day the chosen resting-place of the spirit of sleep.

A river trickles through Cerne in a characteristic fashion. Being an undemonstrative river, it carries the name of the Cerne. Above and below Cerne Abbas it moves through flat pasture land which is flanked on each side by the downs; here its course is well marked. Its passage through the town cannot by any means so easily be noted. The water often appears among the houses in a manner difficult to explain; here it appears at the bottom of an old-fashioned garden; here it seems to rise up from under the foundations of a house; nowhere about Cerne does it seem to be freely enjoying its rights as a river.

I remember my first visit to Cerne. It was on a late autumn day, and all the land was telling of the coming of winter, and the air seemed full of the sentiment of farewells and of the ending of many things—of good things and disastrous things. Suddenly, without knowing at all what manner of place I was coming to, I was presented with a view of the town. The road—one deeply set in the chalk hill—took then a sudden turn, and a few minutes after I was in the main street of Cerne. Once there the spirit of the place laid its grip upon me; there was no escaping from it. Neither from the tavern nor from anywhere in the grey streets came any sound or sight of human beings.

Cerne must ever have had a sentiment about it that was very individual. When the monks possessed the place there are signs that they possessed it thoroughly; and we know that on one or two occasions Cerne wrote its name large in history.

To it came the boy, who was afterwards famous as Cardinal Moreton, soldier, Archbishop, Chancellor and Master of the Rolls, for his education. To it came Margaret of Anjou with her son for a brief refuge. To it came St. Augustine; and the Monastery of Cerne was said to be of his founding. And from a Cerne family sprang George Washington. When people made parchment in Cerne, and it was the centre of a large traffic in skins, Cerne was of all towns among the Dorsetshire downs the most notable. Now, in the days of its decline, Cerne shows its want of prosperity with equal whole-heartedness—in all Britain there can hardly be a town from which the vitality has so completely fled. There are even shop-fronts from which the names of almost forgotten tawers and parchment makers, followers of the dead industries of Cerne, have not yet been removed.

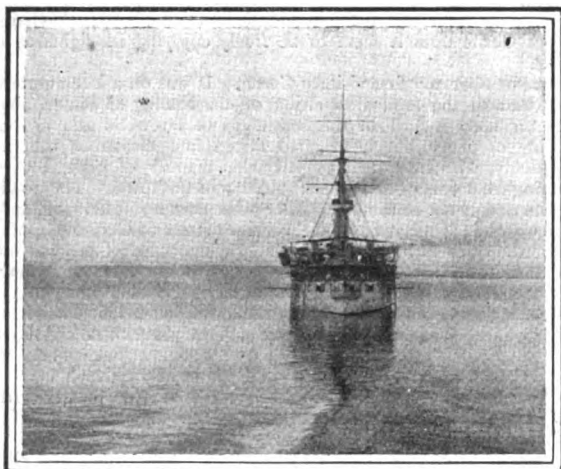
The most ancient of all the antiquities of which Cerne is most justly proud is undoubtedly its Giant—the Giant carved on a great down which is from many points of view the most prominent feature in Cerne's hilly back-ground.

THE *Girls' Realm* for August keeps up its standard very well. "A Painter of Gardens," Miss du Cane, is the subject of an interview with which are many charming illustrations of old English and other gardens. Nuremberg and its toy industry comes in for another paper. The series of "Girls that the Counties are proud of," is continued. As a magazine for girls from about ten or twelve to eighteen the *Girls' Realm* is certainly to be recommended.

## THE CHANGING EAST.

## THE RECENT HISTORY OF JAPAN.

UNDER this title the growth of Japan is dealt with in the *Quarterly Review*. Taking as his text several books, more or less well known, dealing with Japan, the writer gives a very fair *résumé* of the events of the last fifty years in that country. The portions of most interest are those which touch upon the more recent years of development. The writer says truly that the present alliance is regarded in Japan as "one of defence and not of aggression, and as an unquestionable guarantee for peace." But when he states that "it is an open secret that a similar offer would have been made, with the approval of the majority, to Russia," should the English alliance have fallen through, he is mistaken. The Japanese negotiators did approach Russia, and doubtless might, as a last desperate resource, have allied themselves to her, but their real desire was to render more valuable the co-operation which they intended to discuss with England.



H.I.J.M.S. "Asama," representing Japan at Spithead.

The majority of the Japanese people would certainly not approve of any treaty of alliance with Russia.

The writer underestimates the Japanese Emperor's influence upon the every day life of the nation:—

Taking, as the present Emperor does, a keen and active interest in the administration, intimately acquainted with its practical details and the personalities of its chief members, he is no autocrat in practice. His influence is only called for in grave emergencies, and the country is on ordinary occasions left to fight out its own internal salvation through its accredited representatives, while the Government is administered by the bureaucracy, all the members of which are appointed by and responsible to the Crown.

It would be hard to find anywhere a monarch who so absolutely controls every minute detail of the national progress, and the very fact that all of the bureaucracy are responsible to the Emperor involves his consultation upon every step and action of each member.

The publication of such articles upon Japan is very much to be welcomed, and all those who have read this article will look forward to its promised sequel on Japan's industry and commerce.

## WANTED—AN INDIAN HOSTEL IN LONDON.

By MR. H. C. RICHARDS, M.P.

IN *East and West* for July there is a brief but very sensible paper by Mr. Richards, M.P., as to the importance of doing something to provide a home for young Indian students in London. There are nearly 200 such students in London, nine or ten months every year, the majority keeping their terms or attending the law lectures at the Inns of Court and a smaller percentage of them walking the great hospitals. Mr. Richards is one of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and he has watched with interest, and sometimes with sorrow, the temptations to which these young Indians succumb. Potiphar's wife, it seems, is much in evidence in London, and Indian mothers "point with horror to the returned wrecks, the miserable misalliances, the ill-assorted marriages, and the horrible moral entanglements which have been the result of keeping Terms in London."

Therefore, Mr. Richards proposes to establish an Indian Hostel in London, under an Englishman with experience of and love for the natives of India, who would guide and direct the studies of the youth and look after them in *loco parentis*. The Indian student at present usually comes to London *via* Paris, and ten days in Paris makes a very big hole in his first year's allowance. When he arrives in London he first goes to a hotel, which still further depletes his scanty store, and then at last gets lodgings somewhere in Bloomsbury, the dulness of which he varies by visits to London music-halls. At the Hostel the best men in the shape of tutors and coaches would be available for every one of the examinations which the student has to go through. The Hostel should be in a central position; it would be a home in the best sense of the word, free from all attempt at proselytising. It could not be a charitable institution, but should be made self-supporting, although a guarantee fund or an endowment would be necessary for the first five years. Its object would be to give a student a "home from home, to provide him with an English friend and with Hindu and Mahomedan fellow-students, to give him the assistance of strong heads and firm wills, and yet not to take him away from the old associations of race or religion."

Mr. Richards thinks a house with accommodation for twenty students would be sufficient at first. They must each have a separate room for the purpose of study; there must be absolute rules, and power of enforcing obedience. There should also be a representative Committee in London, not too many titled persons, but some retired Indians who would devote some of their leisure to having friendly interviews with each new arrival. He suggests that the wealthy and representative Indians who have come over to London for the Coronation might take a hand in the provision of such a hostel for those "who are strangers and pilgrims in the greatest and loneliest city in the world"—one of the best memorials of this great ceremony.

## THE FUTURE OF THEOLOGY.

BY DR. PAUL CARUS.

UNDER the title of "Theology as a Science" Dr. Paul Carus contributes a very thoughtful article to the *Monist* for July. It is a very metaphysical article, and one the phraseology of which would be incomprehensible to the general reader. He believes that theology has a future, but he would prefer to call it theonomy, in order to differentiate it from theology, as astronomy is differentiated from astrology. This theology of the future is a new science, the roots of which lie partly in philosophy, partly in the scientific treatment of history, partly in ethics, partly in an application of art, and partly also in poetry and *belles lettres*, the religious literature being, to a great extent, hymns and recitals. The basis of this theonomy is the same as that of theology, namely, an appreciation of the factors that shape our ends, that is, God. The name of God, says Dr. Carus, remains quite as appropriate for the new conception of the eternal norm of being as it was for the old. Here is the theonomical definition of God :—

Moreover, the eternal norm of being is actually a harmonious totality of laws of nature, a system of truths, a spiritual organism, or a body of immaterial influences which condition all the details of becoming, and these creative factors of life are omnipresent as they are non-material ; they are eternal as they are indelible ; they are immutable as they are perfect, and beyond the possibility of being improved, forming the unchangeable bedrock and ultimate *raison d'être* of existence.

Theonomy is not merely philosophy ; it is also based upon a study of the positive forms of historical religion. It is a grand and noble science, and the scope of its development is an infinite potentiality. Dr. Carus believes that the future will not be less religious but more religious, and that our religion will be purer and nobler and truer. The horizon of religion is expanding, and when theology becomes theonomy the old orthodoxy is not surrendered but fulfilled and completed.

Discussing the attitude of the theonomist to the creeds of the existing churches, Dr. Carus asks what suggestion he would make to meet the difficulties felt by the Presbyterians who recently attempted to revise the Westminster Confession of faith. He answers the question by declaring that he would not revise the confession of faith, but would define it in such terms as to bestow the necessary liberty of conscience on Presbyterian ministers, without involving the change of a single letter in the Westminster Confession, and without causing a break in the historical tradition of the Church. A method by which he would effect this is to draw up the following resolution and preamble, which would be a substitute for the present declaration of adhesion to the Presbyterian creed :—

WHEREAS, divine revelation is the unfoldment of truth ;

WHEREAS, God speaks to mankind at sundry times and in divers manners ;

WHEREAS, Jesus Christ spoke to us in parables, and the Christian confessions of faith are, as their name implies, symbolical books ;

WHEREAS, religion is a living power and life means growth ;

WHEREAS, that is the true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world ; and, finally,

WHEREAS, centuries of unparalleled growth have added much to our better comprehension of religious truth :

THEREFORE, be it resolved that we, the duly elected representatives of the Presbyterian Church, declare

That we regard the Westminster Confession of Faith and other formulations of belief in ages past contained in the symbolical books, as venerable historical documents which were, from time to time, on certain occasions, and for specific purposes, composed by the legitimate and legally-appointed representatives of our Church ;

That we justify the spirit in which they were written, but deny that they were ever intended to bar out from us the light that the higher development of science and the general advance of civilisation would bring ;

That we bear in mind that the symbolical books are symbols, and that we have learned that a freer scope for their interpretation in the light of the matured science of our age will do no harm to the essential doctrines of our faith.

Dr. Carus's paper will be read with great interest both in America and in Great Britain. It is instinct with faith and remarkably Conservative for so staunch a Radical ; but, as Dr. Carus says, "the very recognition of evolution as an essential truth in the interpretation of the development of man teaches me to be Conservative."

## America's Model Sunday-School.

WRITING on this subject in the August *Sunday at Home*, Mr. Harold Shepstone describes the Sunday-school commenced with the St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago. It is divided into seven departments—the cradle-roll, for children under five ; home ; kindergarten ; primary, intermediate, senior, and musical. It tries to reach those of all ages—from the tiny child to the aged folk too feeble to sit through a service. Its regular enrolment is 1,221, but its attendance has reached 1,397. Other branches of the school's energy are adult Bible-classes, an excellent school orchestra, a glee club, frequent concerts and occasional lectures by well-known men, for great stress is laid on encouraging the social spirit ; elocutionists to teach the children their numbers before any special function ; a circulating library and reading-room, and a system of house-to-house visiting within two miles of the church. In the office at the church a typewriter is always available, with an operator, to whom anything pertaining to Sunday-school work may be dictated.

Mr. Shepstone thinks the success of this admirably organised school is due to the spirit in which the superintendents of its departments vie in making his or her department as nearly perfect as possible. The superintendent-in-chief, Mr. Wilbur R. Davis, has also been a great factor in its success.

When a child applies for admission he has to undergo a special examination ; and a thorough inquiry is held as to his mental fitness, so that his brain may not be overtaxed. This novel plan is said to answer admirably.

### CAFÉ CONCERTS AND MUSIC-HALLS.

THE importance of café-concerts and music-halls in Paris, to which M. Talmeyr devotes an article in the first July number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, is shown by the fact that there are no fewer than ninety-three principal ones in Paris alone. In 1896 inquiry showed that there were altogether, large and small, 274 café-concerts in Paris, where some ten to fifteen thousand new songs were sung every year. If we add to these figures the smaller establishments all over provincial France, including those humble little drinking shops where the consumption of liquor is promoted by the singing of songs, although the profits do not admit of the luxury of a printed programme, we get some idea of the enormous extent of this "interest." M. Talmeyr calls it frankly a particularly harmful element of social life, an agent, indeed, of degradation and perdition. He contrasts the café-concert with the theatre. Low as the theatre has sunk, it still demands a certain amount of intelligence, as well as respect exhibited in people's dress and behaviour, but at the café-concert people dress as they like, smoke and drink, and pass in and out, and all the time the entertainment makes the most direct appeal to the senses, and as little as possible to the intellect. M. Talmeyr goes on to explain how the great army of singers is recruited, and he describes the entertainments at several of the most typical halls. He also tells us the curious fact that the people who write the idiotic songs which are sung at these establishments are not, as one would imagine, lost children of Bohemia, soaked in absinthe, but actually Government *employés*, members of that vast army of clerks, inspectors, sub-inspectors, divisionary chiefs, and sub-divisionary chiefs who wax fat out of the enormous budget of France. Altogether, it is an unpleasant picture which M. Talmeyr draws for us, and he suggests that his countrymen are destined, if they do not take care, to arrive little by little at the condition of a neurotic society, a stupefied humanity in which the last refinement of pleasure will be to listen to the utterances of drunken and ignoble syllables amid the contortions of lunatics!

### AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN CHURCH AND STAGE.

DOCTOR G. WOLFE SHINN, in the July *Arena*, tells how in America it has been possible to found a seemingly permanent alliance between actors and the Church. Many previous attempts have been made, but all in vain. The principal reason for the success which has attended the efforts of the Rev. Walter E. Bentley, himself formerly an actor, is given as follows:—

Briefly stated, one of the fundamental principles of this Alliance is that the Stage is an honourable profession in which a man may serve his God and his fellow-men. Another is that the Stage ministers to an innocent craving of our nature for recreation; still further, that it is an ally of the Church in aiding the happiness of the people, as it deepens in their minds the great lessons that may be drawn from pictures of human life.

There is no question of "patronising" or "elevating" the stage, neither was this alliance formed

to defend the low theatre nor to apologise for the vicious actor. It was not formed to excuse evil, but to encourage good. It regards the theatre as a place where wholesome recreation should be provided, suited to various tastes and to different stages of education, but never pandering to vice and never taking part in the degradation of men, whether by coarse wit or by refined subtleties back of which lurks impurity. It takes the ground that if the Stage corrupts society it is defeating its own mission, just as the Church would defeat its mission if it taught hatred instead of goodwill.

There are now no fewer than 400 cities in which the Alliance has established itself with 2,000 members, while there are 800 chaplains of all denominations always ready to visit or befriend members of travelling troupes. The first chapter was formed in Boston, and its objects were—

To promote the best interests of the Stage and the Church by seeking to produce on the part of each a just appreciation of the opportunities and responsibilities of the other, and to endeavour to unite the Stage, the Church, and the general public in a mutual effort for the betterment of all.

The work of this Boston chapter has been carried forward with much enthusiasm. It has had receptions in theatres, lectures, essays, and discussions in halls, and smaller gatherings here and there. It has successfully carried through a benefit performance and a bazaar to raise funds. Best of all, it has had a religious service once each month in some church to which actors and their friends are especially invited. It is the purpose of the chapter to make their room a welcoming centre for members of the profession in transit, and a point from which the operations of the society may be directed.

### BOULOGNE.

IN the first July number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Lenthéric continues his series on French coasts and ports of the Department of Pas de Calais with a paper on Old and New Boulogne. It is to be feared that a great many of the numerous English visitors to this fascinating town leave it without having seen much that ought to interest them and live long in their recollections. M. Lenthéric is an entertaining guide to the little places which are within easy reach of Boulogne—such as Sangatte, the hamlet of Escalles, and Wissant. What could be more interesting to English people than to visit, for example, the little village of Ambleteuse, once a flourishing seaport, where James II. landed in 1688 on his way to Versailles. It was this spot, too, that the Emperor Napoleon selected as the point from which his invasion of England should start. Then there is Wimereux, notable in the history of wireless telegraphy, and also because there the Prince, who afterwards became Napoleon III., planned in 1840 an adventurous descent, and was stopped in his second attempt to overthrow the Monarchy. With equal learning and address M. Lenthéric describes the town of Boulogne itself, with all its wonderful historical associations from the time of the Romans downwards. We would only add to his admirable summary a recommendation to visit the remarkable black frescoes in the crypt of the Cathedral.

## ST. AUGUSTINE ON WOMAN AND MARRIAGE.

A VERY interesting article by Mr. Joseph McCabe, of London, entitled "The Conversion of St. Augustine," is contributed to the *International Journal of Ethics* for July. In reality the whole interest of the article is centred in the account which it gives of St. Augustine's views on women and marriage. Mr. McCabe ridicules the popular conception that St. Augustine had lived a life of abandoned vice before his conversion. It is true that he lived with a mistress for fourteen years before he was converted, but in the fourth century the briefest enquiry will make it clear that even a Christian youth, if unbaptised, would take a mistress without a suggestion of moral compunction. When he dismissed his mistress he prepared to marry a girl of ten, whom his mother had chosen for him for the sake of her dowry. As the damsel was somewhat young, the marriage was postponed for two years on social and financial grounds. During this period of waiting St. Augustine took another mistress, but before the time fixed for his wedding he became a convert, and accepted the Christian ideal of the time, which was dominated by the ideal of entire continence. Augustine believed that Paul made physical abstinence the test of real discipleship. Augustine felt that Christ asked him to sacrifice every pleasure and interest that was purely of this world. A complete sacrifice of female love was the supreme test of readiness to be a disciple. It was from this that Augustine recoiled, and to this which he submitted in the spiritual crisis which he describes as his conversion, although Mr. McCabe maintains that it was not a conversion at all in the ethical sense of that word, it was an acceptance of the ascetic ideal of early Christianity.

Augustine wrote a series of treatises upon love and matrimony. The older he grew the more severe was his condemnation of all intimate relations with women. He told a young man who hesitated to quit the world on account of his mother: "We have to beware of Eve in every woman, no matter who she is." In his later sermons he was frankly contemptuous of women. He could see no reason why Eve should have been created at all save for the purpose of propagating the species. The root idea of his whole philosophy was that there was something unhallowed in the very essence of sexual feeling, and especially of sexual intercourse. In his treatise on conjugal love he declares that marriage is only divine because it leads to the production of children, although it has a minor degree of utility in removing stress of temptation. The procreation of children was the sole object which justified marriage, and any pleasure accompanying it was unholy, and must not be desired or enjoyed in itself. The best thing was not to marry at all, but if anyone was so weak as to marry he was to be very continent, and abstain altogether from conjugal life on holy festivals. As procreation was the essential matter, he even justified the conduct of the early patriarchs, as they acted from a sense of duty, not

a feeling of lust. He even went so far as to maintain that if a man's wife proved to be barren, he would hesitate at forbidding him to have a mistress in addition for the purpose of rearing children. He says: "It was lawful to the patriarchs; whether it is lawful now or no I should not like to say." If, however, the man proved to be sterile, he would not allow the wife a paramour, because it is in the nature of things for there to be only one lord and master. He was strongly opposed to the re-marriage of widows, declaring that all widows should take a vow of continence, and that to break this vow by re-marrying would be worse than adultery. In his treatise on "Marriage and Concupiscence" he explicitly describes sexual feeling as an unmitigated evil, born of original sin, and quite accidental to marriage.

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WAS LADY MACBETH A STUDY OF QUEEN ELIZABETH?

To the *Dublin Review* the Rev. Vincent J. McNabb contributes a well-thought-out and most interesting argument as to whether or not Shakespeare wrote "Macbeth" prompted by a desire to show a parallel to Queen Elizabeth's treatment of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland, to the theatre-going audiences of James I.'s reign. After quoting evidence to prove that Shakespeare was in the habit of holding the mirror up to Nature in his plays, the writer brings forward the friendship of the poet with the Earl of Southampton, an ardent friend to Mary, who was thrown into prison by Elizabeth and released by James, as an argument to prove that Shakespeare had cause for a dislike of Queen Elizabeth. And further:—

According to Malone and other competent critics, "Macbeth" could not have been written earlier than 1606, three years after the Coronation of James, the son of Mary Queen of Scots. Evidently the play had been recognised as suitable to the circumstances of his nationality and history. Thus we find the king's visit to Oxford in 1603 marked by a play, or interlude, called "Macbeth," performed in the king's presence.

The writer gives six points of resemblance between the play and historical events. Of these, the following are the most telling:—

It is the only play of which Shakespeare lays the plot in Scotland. This could hardly fail to please a Scottish king; and we have seen that this fitness with circumstances had already been recognised by the University authorities at Oxford. The play is based on the murder of a kinsman, sovereign, and guest. Mary Stuart was kinswoman, queen (in the eyes of her adherents), and guest of Elizabeth. The outcome of the "vaulting ambition" which overleaps itself is that the sovereignty passes from Macbeth to the son of the murdered sovereign; just as the crown of England passed, on Elizabeth's death, to James, the son of Mary. And we may remark that Shakespeare has made many additions to the source of the play, Holinshed's Chronicle. *The whole character of Lady Macbeth* is the poet's own creation.

As the writer very truly remarks, these are strong arguments in favour of the idea he brings forward; and we must also remember that points which seem obscure now would appear very differently to audiences familiar with the gossip of the day.



## ARE WOMEN OVER-SEXED?

VERNON LEE contributes a long article to the *North American Review* on "The Economic Dependence of Women." It is an enthusiastic appreciation of Mrs. Stetson's "Women and Economics," a book which, she says, has opened her eyes and heart to the real importance of what is known as the woman question. The real cause of the different position of the female of the human race and that of the female of all other races is that the young of the human race are born into the world far less mature than the young of any other animals. The human infant requires a long period of tutelage, with the result that the mother is sacrificed to the child, and it is made impossible for her to find food for herself, let alone food for her growing child. Hence the female of the human race becomes what the female of no other animal becomes, the dependent of the male, and from being dependent she very easily becomes a chattel.

## THE EFFECTS OF THE PROGRESS OF CIVILISATION.

The net result of this is that the progress of civilisation brings about a stationary or even retrograde tendency in the female skull. The same cause leads to the removal of womankind from the field of action and reaction over the universe at large, to the field of action and reaction in the family circle, the substitution, as a factor of adaptation and selection, of the husband or possible husband for the preferences, so to speak, of the whole creation. Thus woman becomes a mere parasite. This parasitic life has atrophied in the parasite the set of faculties which a woman might have had in common with the man, and developed those which were due to the fact of her being a woman. The woman has not worked for the consumption of one man and subject to that one man's preferences. She has worked without thereby developing those qualities which competition has developed among male workers. Man has become the only animal who moves and feeds freely on the earth's surface, while woman resembles the parasitic creature who lives inside that animal's tissues. The result is that women have been sacrificed to their sex.

## "OVER-SEXED," NOT SEXUAL.

The one sentence in "Women and Economics" which converted Vernon Lee to the cause of female emancipation is Mrs. Stetson's declaration that women are over-sexed. By "over-sexed" she does not mean over-much addicted to sexual indulgences. Very far from it, for that is not the case with women, but with men. What she means by saying that women are over-sexed is that while men are a great many things besides being males, "women are first and foremost females, and then again females, and then—still more females":—

And here we touch the full mischief. That women are *over-sexed* means that, instead of depending upon their intelligence, their strength, endurance, and honesty, they depend mainly upon their sex; that they appeal to men, dominate men through the fact of their sex; that (if the foregoing seems an exaggeration) they are economically supported by men because they are wanted as wives and mothers of children—that is to say, wanted for their sex.

The woman has appealed to the man not as other men appeal to him, as a comrade, a competitor, a fellow-citizen, or an open enemy of different nationality, creed, or class; but as a possible wife, as a female. This has been a cause of weakness and degradation to the man; a "fall," like that of Adam; and, in those countries where literature is thoroughly outspoken, man, like Adam, has thrown the blame on Eve, as the instrument of the Devil.

Women become wasteful, and develop a spirit of rapacity, of getting wealth and of not making it. The man's virtue is to make money; the woman's virtue is to make money go a long way.

## WHAT SHALL WOMEN DO?

What, then, should be done? Vernon Lee thinks that the integration of women as direct economic, and, therefore, direct moral and civic factors in the community, is a question that must find a solution. How this should be done she does not say, but suggests that women ought to be given a chance, by the removal of legal and professional disabilities, of showing what they really are. We do not now really know what women are—women, so to speak, as a natural product, as distinguished from women as a creation of men, for women hitherto have been as much a creation of men as the grafted fruit-tree, the milch cow, or the gelding. The change which she recommends, she admits would make them less attractive to possible husbands; they will no longer realise the ideal of gracefulness, beauty, and loveliness, of the particular men who like them just as they are; but then these particular men will themselves probably no longer exist. But, lest anyone should recoil with horror from such a consummation, she reminds us that it is just the most æsthetic and also the most athletic people of the past which has left us those statues of gods and goddesses in the presence of whose marvellous vigour and loveliness we are often in doubt whether to give the name of Apollo or that of Athene.

## The Creation Story of Genesis.

DR. HUGO RADAU, writing in the *Monist* for July, recapitulates the results of his investigation of the ancient Babylonian inscriptions, comparing them with the account of the Creation in the first chapter of Genesis. He maintains that not a word is said in the first chapter of Genesis to justify the theory of a Creation out of nothing. It was the chaotic mass, co-eternal with the Creator, out of which everything was created, made, developed, evolutionised. Dr. Radau's conclusion is that the Biblical Creation story is a redaction of a pre-existing Sumerian theogony and cosmogony. The author of the first chapter of Genesis (whom he calls P.), maintaining that he was the first higher critic, criticised the Babylonian Semitic account in order to adopt it to his own theory of the Creation in seven days, in order to establish for his Sabbath the greatest possible age. P., this author, lived in Babylonia, and gave us an account of the Creation, which, together with his ten antediluvian fathers, may be traced to the very oldest source at our disposal to the Sumerian cosmogony and theogony.

# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

## THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE *American Review of Reviews* for August contains more than the usual number of articles referring to British topics, the editor remarking that England was the centre during last month of the world's important news. There is a brief character sketch of the new British Premier by Mr. A. Maurice Low, who gives on the whole a bright and interesting account of Mr. Balfour. But upon one point—and that perhaps the most important—he is misinformed. Mr. Low says, for instance, that "like the rest of his party, he has no love for Mr. Chamberlain." Now unfortunately, or otherwise, Mr. Balfour's devotion to Mr. Chamberlain is one of the most conspicuous facts of contemporary politics. It is the affection, say some, of the ivy for the oak; but whatever its cause, the fact is indisputable.

### THE MOST BRILLIANT MAN IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Walter Wellman contributes an interesting sketch of Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin. Senator Spooner is the Republican leader of the Senate, and is looked upon as the most brilliant man in Congress. From what Mr. Wellman says, it would seem that Mr. Spooner's reputation is well deserved, and the article will be all the more interesting to the non-American reader because outside America Mr. Spooner is practically unknown.

There is a brief paper describing the new 16-inch rifle gun, which is to be mounted for the defence of American harbours. It is 49 feet long, weighs 126 tons, and fires a projectile 5 feet 4 inches long for a distance of 21 miles. In order to cover that immense range the highest point of its trajectory would be six miles above the ground.

### RICE-GROWING IN AMERICA.

One of the most interesting papers in the number is Mr. D. A. Wyllie's account of the new rice-belt which has been created in the Southern States. The rice-belt stretches 400 miles from the banks of the Mississippi, in South-Eastern Tennessee. It varies in breadth from 20 to 50 miles. This belt was one of the waste places of the Continent, but it was discovered that from 100 to 200 feet below the surface there was a subterranean sea of fresh water. Pumps were put down, with a pumping capacity of from 60,000 to 75,000 gallons per minute. There are needed about 500 of these gallons to every irrigated acre every twenty-four hours. For three or four months the surface of the soil is submerged to the extent of two or three inches, and in this artificially created marsh rice is grown with a profit of from £5 to £6 per acre. One American, with labour-saving machinery, can cultivate one hundred acres a year. A Japanese working with hand-tools only works about three-quarters of an acre. The result is, that the Southern rice-growers are confident that they will be able to command the rice-market of the world.

There is another very interesting article by Mr. A. G. Robinson, describing the industrial and commercial conditions in Cuba. The caricatures and the other leading features of the *Review* are well maintained.

## THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE *World's Work* for August is not the world at work, but the world at play. It is a vacation number containing 100 illustrations. It is an excellent number for those who wish to know how our American kinsfolk amuse themselves. The section entitled "The People at Play" describes the growth of the summer vacation as a social habit and as a business investment. The American masses, they say, have discovered the summer, and the discovery is working a great industrial and social change. Taking a vacation is now a regular part of the year's routine. They have



[Minneapolis Journal.]

[July 11.]

This looks like a Monarch Trust.

gone at it as a business, and developed it as they have developed everything else, and brought it within the reach of everybody. These papers and illustrations will give the Englishman a much better idea of a side of American life of which they hear very little in the newspapers.

Mr. Ray Stannard Baker writes an interesting article concerning how labour is organised in the United States. Sir Frederick Palmer describes West Point after its existence of a hundred years. The chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the United States Treasury Department, Mr. U. P. Austin, discusses the question as to whether the commercial expansion of the United States is likely to be sustained. A paper describes how the railway run between New York and Chicago has been cut down to twenty hours, and the latest phase of rapid steam transit in the States.

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for August opens with a sonnet by Mr. Swinburne on the Centenary of Alexandre Dumas. It reminds us more of the earlier Swinburne than most of his recent work. I quote four lines :—

Man of men by right divine of boyhood everlasting,  
France incarnate, France immortal in her deathless boy,  
Brighter birthday never shone than thine on earth, forecasting  
More of strenuous mirth in manhood, more of manifold joy.

## MR. FREDERICK GREENWOOD ON EDUCATION.

In an article entitled "What have we Gained by Education so Far?" Mr. Frederick Greenwood expresses his opinion that we have gained very little by education at a very great cost. He harks back to what he considers was Mr. Forster's early ideal, which he thus describes :—

All education in the "three R's," carried out thoroughly in every branch, but especially in the first (so as to impart a full acquaintance with the English tongue), would have amounted to quite as much as is retained after leaving school in nine cases out of ten. Add to this a system of reading for the purpose of stimulating curiosity or nursing a natural bent, and it would be for most children a better education than they get now. Under such a scheme the Voluntary schools would have been carried on quietly and sufficiently, and with what avoidance of contention! Millions of money raised in discontent, and spent in disappointment and waste might have found profitable application—even for educational purposes, though of another kind.

## THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA.

M. A. de Bilinski predicts that Russia is going to eat us all up :—

The picture of the ultimate destiny of Russia must show her in the rôle of mistress of Asia and Europe, unified under the action of the Slav leaven. Russia is bound to attain extraordinary greatness, not only through the internal development of her existing Empire, but through further expansion. Her dominion, in any case, representing that of the whole Slav race, will stretch from the Arctic and North Seas to the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean, and from the Pacific to the Adriatic and the Oder.

The other nations can hardly be expected to enjoy such a prospect, and therefore M. de Bilinski thinks :—

A coalition may be formed to hold the Titan in check. There would be three partners in this combination : the Chinese, the Latin, and, of course, the German federations.

## TURKISH RULE EAST OF JORDAN.

Miss Gertrude Lowthian Bell contributes a very interesting article upon a very little-known subject. She has been travelling on the other side of Jordan, through which the great pilgrim road passes to Mecca, and which is important politically on account of its connection with the English occupation of Egypt. In this vast territory she finds that the moribund Ottoman Empire has experienced a renewal of vigorous existence, which is one of the by-products of the Russo-Turkish War :—

The axis of the Sultan's authority over the whole district is to be found in the rapid growth and unrivalled prosperity of the Circassian settlements. Flying from the Caucasus before the invading Russian, the Circassians have been settled in various parts of Turkey in Asia. Rapacious, cruel, industrious, and courageous, they are by nature a ruling race. They will turn the idle and ignorant Bedouin into servants or drive them eastward into the desert, and they will rule them with a rod of iron and hold them in check with a relentless persistency, against which they are powerless. They are a sharp sword in the hands of the Sultan, the defenders of Islam in the East of

Jordan. Turn to the southern of the three imaginary divisions, and you shall find the Circassian supreme over the land ; from the governor down to the common soldier, the ruling class is almost entirely drawn from them. They are a scourge and a terror to the inhabitants, yet it cannot be denied that on the whole they make for order. The Christian population suffers acutely at their hands.

## THE RECONSTRUCTION OF HAINAULT FOREST.

Sir Robert Hunter pleads strongly in favour of carrying out Mr. Edward North Buxton's scheme for creating a large open space in the East of London, on the site of what was once Hainault Forest. Everything should be done that is necessary to make the outlying Essex suburbs of London a model of what an environ should be.

## A MOTOR WAY THROUGH ENGLAND.

Mr. B. H. Thwaite suggests—

that a special cycle way should be constructed, as direct as possible, from London, through the centre of England, as far as Carlisle, from which it could be continued to Glasgow or Edinburgh, if not to Inverness. The surface of the cycle or motor-car way to be formed by means of specially hard cross-sliced wood blocks with asphalt joints. Compared with a railway, the cost of permanent-way construction would be trifling. The questions of gradients, embankments, bridges, tunnels, curves, are comparatively trivial, because, although this motor-car or cycle way would probably be used for freight traffic, the light weight of such cars, compared to a locomotive and railway train, would permit a very light form of bridge construction to be used. The author has already calculated that a small annual fee of 2s. 6d. from all the members of the cycle unions and clubs in Great Britain would go a long way towards financially justifying the construction of such a cycle way.

## HOW TO CONTROL WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Perceval Landon suggests that future war correspondents of newspapers should be dealt with in a more scientific manner than they were in South Africa. His first suggestion towards the improvement of the existing situation is that :—

(1) Lists shall be kept at the War Office (A) of newspapers which shall be permitted to have representatives at the front, and (B) of those men (a) who have satisfied the Office of their capacity and trustworthiness, and (b) of those who wish to be included in list (a), and will be so included after inquiry has been made as to their fitness.

The right to have a correspondent at the front would be withdrawn from "any newspaper which shall have published at home harmful letters or other information from the seat of war, whether such information be proved to have been sent by its official representative or not."

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Cecil Hallett describes the last resting-place of our Angevin kings at Fontevault, in the southern border of Anjou.

Mr. C. L. Eastlake writes a paper on Modern Critics of Old Masters, from Reynolds and Ruskin downwards.

Mr. W. T. Fletcher has a very interesting account of the evolution of the warship, under the title of "The Æsthetics of Naval Architecture."

There is a pleasant gossiping paper by the late Dr. George Fleming on the folklore of horses and horse-shoeing.

Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe and Mr. W. F. Lord wrangle with each other on the subject of the censorship of plays, and the recent action of the censor in the case of "Monna Vanna." There is at least one phrase in Mr. Lord's paper which might have been censored out with advantage by Mr. Knowles.

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE August number of the *Contemporary Review* is a good number, and the articles are of a general high standard average. Two or three of the most important I notice elsewhere.

## THE LIBERAL PARTY PAST AND FUTURE.

Mr. Alfred Spender, of the *Westminster Gazette*, writes on this subject from his well-known point of view. He is a Liberal Falkland who is always ingermminating peace. He recognises as a crowning mercy that the Liberal Party has come through these bad years of the war without a definite split between Imperialist and other groups. Whoever aspires to lead the Liberal Party must aspire to lead the whole of it. It is proved that if war divides Liberals, it brings with it a number of issues which unite them. Those who said that the old Liberalism was dead had assumed that the old Toryism was dead. Manifestly that was untrue of legislation, and it will probably also be untrue of administration. As to Home Rule, he says if we treat the Irish frankly and assume them to possess some degree of common sense, we shall probably discover that they are quite as much alive to our difficulties as we are ourselves. On the other hand, the Liberal leader who will let opponents secure the British vote on the allegation that the Union is in danger, and the Irish vote on the ground that the Liberals had recanted Home Rule, would not be displaying a genius for political management—which is rather a nasty wipe for Lord Rosebery.

## THE ECONOMIC TAPROOT OF IMPERIALISM.

Mr. J. A. Hobson, in one of those thoughtful essays on economic questions which he occasionally contributes to the periodical press, discusses the economic cause of which Imperialism is the outward and visible fruit. He says:—

It is idle to attack imperialism or militarism as political expedients or policies unless the axe is laid at the economic root of the tree, and the classes for whose interest imperialism works are shorn of the surplus revenues which seek this outlet. The struggle for markets, the greater eagerness of producers to sell than of consumers to buy, is the crowning proof of a false economy of distribution. Imperialism is the fruit of this false economy; Social Reform is its remedy. The primary purpose of Social Reform, using the term in its economic signification, is to raise the wholesome standard of private and public consumption for a nation so as to enable the nation to keep up to its highest standard of production. Trade Unionism and Socialism are thus the natural enemies of Imperialism, for they take away from the "imperialist" classes the surplus incomes which form the economic stimulus of Imperialism. Everywhere the issue of quantitative *versus* qualitative growth comes up. This is the ultimate issue of empire.

## SCIENCE AND IMMORTALITY.

Miss Emma Marie Caillard, discussing the question of immortality from the scientific standpoint, argues strenuously and well against "the false assumption that there is a scientific presumption against the persistence of individual life after death so strong that a greater weight of evidence should be demanded than would be necessary before it can be accepted as proved." She maintains that, apart from the evidence of apparitions and the like:—

From the scientific standpoint we can claim a presumption in favour of the persistence of human individual life after death, a presumption founded on the prominent place of individuality in Nature, and its presence in so high a degree in man that actual conditions are insufficient to give it scope. The body of a bird or of any animal does not strike us as limiting its individuality, rather as expressing it in a most complete and appropriate manner. The individuality of many a human being, on the

contrary, seems to be fighting its way to expression through bodily hindrances, rather than clothing itself in a suitable and controllable form.

She also suggests that telepathy, which is known to exist between living beings, while still in the body, might enable communication to be established between the disembodied and those whose physical life still continues.

## IN DISPRAISE OF THE ROMANS.

Mr. A. M. Stevens, in an article entitled "Prevalent Illusions on Roman History," says some plain truths concerning the character of the Romans, which are calculated somewhat to disturb the glamour that is thrown over ancient Rome by the mist of history and of song. He says:—

The nobles were a parcel of crafty intriguers who made and administered the laws with a view solely to their own interest and aggrandisement. In the Roman senate every man had his price. The love of gold was the sordid spring of the most brilliant enterprises of the Republic. In this verdict history is unanimous. The plebeians have very little more claim upon our consideration, for a more contemptible pack of rascals never sullied the pages of history. The body politic was clogged and hampered by a horde of frivolous and irresponsible citizens, hopelessly abandoned to ease and amusement.

Below the plebeians were myriads of slaves, who bodily and mentally were equal to their masters, but who had no human rights, and were tortured, murdered and outraged at will. In war the Romans were past-masters in methods of barbarism. Their constant study was what Gibbon calls "the art of destroying the human species."

Their voracious appetites refused to be satisfied by war and conquest, for a political opponent was invariably regarded as an enemy and pursued with bloody and implacable ferocity.

## THE FUTURE OF THEOLOGY.

Mr. Samuel McComb, in an article entitled "Do we Need Dogma?" writes very hopefully concerning the future of theology. He says:—

Historical criticism, too, which has done so much to purge theology of accidental accretions, has also contributed very materially to its substance and strength. Agnostic despair of history is no longer possible. Professor Harnack being witness, the fire of the most stringent criticism has failed to dissolve such facts as these: (1) That Jesus claimed to be the Messiah, the prophetically-announced Deliverer of God's people; (2) that the Logos-doctrine of St. John cannot be traced back to Milo; (3) that the marvellous (if not the strictly miraculous) cannot be eliminated from the records without utterly destroying them. Men are asking to-day not: Is there a God; but, What kind of a God is He who is involved in all thought and life; what is the character of the Will behind the universe? Theology answers: Look at Jesus as He lives and breathes in the Gospel history, and you will find God; His reason and heart lie at the centre of all things; in Him you will discover the clue to the winding mazes of history, the baffling perplexities of thought, the dire mysteries of Nature. No doubt, we have here rather a faith and a conviction than a reasoned and a demonstrated conclusion. But truth can afford to wait.

Katherine Wylde writes an interesting literary paper upon Dmitri Merejkovski, whose book, "The Resurrection of the Gods," has just been published in an English translation entitled "The Forerunner." She says:—

His books are historical novels, brilliant and varied pictures of early Christian and Renaissance times. They are also a setting forth of, an apology for, modern ideas.

Dr. E. J. Dillon writes on the foreign affairs of the month, with special reference to recent events in Spain, on which he gives a good deal of information which is not accessible to readers of the English newspapers. Does this mean that Dr. Dillon is going to do the monthly chronicle for the *Contemporary*? I hope so.

## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for August opens with an excellent article, and contains many others of ordinary interest.

## THE PRIME MINISTER.

Mr. Michael Macdonagh gossips very pleasantly in twenty-two pages on Prime Ministers and their appointment. The article is brightly written, and full of interesting reading. It contains a good many chestnuts, but as an *aide-memoire* it is handy and useful. Mr. Macdonagh recalls, for instance, the earlier style of the *Times*. A hundred years ago it roundly denied that the Constitution recognised any such office as a Prime Minister's. He quotes Mr. Low, in the "Dictionary of National Biography," as the authority for the statement that the selection of Lord Rosebery as Mr. Gladstone's successor in 1893 was the act of the Queen alone. The Queen, by her own act, and without seeking any advice, chose the Earl of Rosebery to succeed Mr. Gladstone. Sir Robert Peel, in 1845, declared that he did not advise the Queen as to the choice of his successor. "I offered no opinion," he said. "This is the only act which is the personal act of the Sovereign. It is for the Sovereign to determine in whom her confidence shall be placed." During Mr. Gladstone's Premiership he created sixty-seven new peerages, called fourteen Scotch and Irish Lords to the House of Lords, made seven promotions in the peerage, and created ninety-seven baronets.

## THE FORESIGHT OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. Maeterlinck has an extremely interesting paper in which he describes an investigation which he has recently made in Paris to see whether the astrologers, the palmists and all the soothsayers and diviners of the present time could foresee the future. He went to see all the most famous of the prophetesses, who, under the names of clairvoyantes, seers, mediums and all the rest, are the direct heresses of the Pythonesses of old. He found much knavery, simulation, and gross lying, but he also found certain incontestable phenomena which convinced him that these psychics can see further than ourselves into our hearts, and are able often to make predictions which are at times astonishingly fulfilled. At the same time he found nothing conclusive, nothing decisive in his investigations, although he thinks it is almost incredible that we should not know the future. What success the psychic achieved he attributes entirely to the capacity to intrude into our own inner consciousness, to which our physical consciousness can but seldom appear. Time to him is a mystery, arbitrarily divided into a past and future. "In itself it is almost certain that it is but an immense, eternal, motionless Present, in which all that takes place and all that will take place takes place immutably, in which To-morrow, save in the ephemeral mind of man, is indistinguishable from Yesterday or To-day." Man is separated from the future by the great infirmity of his mind, but nothing but the displacement of a cerebral lobe would be enough to make the future unfold itself before us with the same clearness as the past. "It is only by glimmers, by casual and passing infiltrations that future years, of which he is full, of which the imperious realities surround him on every hand, penetrate to his brain."

## ALSACE-LORRAINE AND WILLIAM II.

Dr. Karl Blind, writing upon the abolition of the dictatorship in Alsace-Lorraine, speaks cheerfully concerning the way in which the Alsatians are reconciling themselves to their German conquerors. Karl Blind, however, it must be admitted, is a somewhat prejudiced witness, as he admits he was one of the first to declare in

favour of annexation. Blood and speech, he declares, assert themselves with ever-increasing strength, as the rising generation becomes better acquainted with the past of its race. The military system of Germany tends to Germanise the population, and a more popular system of Government at Berlin would quicken the change with rapid pace.

## INDIAN CONDITIONS AND INDIAN CRITICS.

Mr. J. D. Rees criticises the various critics of Indian administration, notably Mr. W. Digby, whose sledgehammer, he maintains, hardly settles all the crossed, complicated issues with which he deals. Mr. Rees maintains that the value of the statistics quoted by Mr. Digby as to income is small, and he is quite sure that there never was a time in the history of India when more active measures were being taken to improve the condition of the cultivators. In industrial development and in the introduction of capital, and not in social reform, as some vainly hold, is salvation to be found, and in rigid abstention on the part of the Government from interference with the sensitive systems of Indian labour.

## THE RED CROSS DURING THE WAR.

Mrs. Lecky writes an article entitled "Inter Arma Caritas," which describes the growth of the Red Cross Societies, and at the close states some of the facts as to the way in which the British military authorities used their power to deprive the Boers of the rights and privileges supposed to be secured to them by the Geneva Convention. Among the many disgraceful chapters of the barbarous war which has been fought in South Africa, one of the worst is that which describes how the British Government, under first one pretext and then another, either stole the ambulances which had been presented by the Red Cross Societies to the Boers, or prevented the despatch of ambulances for the relief of the wounded. Mrs. Lecky, being the wife of a Unionist Member of Parliament, is very sparing in her adjectives; but she tells enough of the shameful story to enable those who read between the lines to understand that the British Government, in the adoption of the various methods of barbarism employed for the crushing of the Boer resistance, did not hesitate to trample under foot the provisions of the Red Cross Convention. There may be no article in the Convention of Geneva to appeal to, but, asks Mrs. Lecky, is it in accordance with its spirit that in a prolonged war one of the belligerents should be deprived of the beneficent aid of the Red Cross? It is to be hoped that at the Congress which is to be held at Geneva this autumn the Convention may be amended in such a way as to deprive any future Government of the excuse of following the evil precedent of the British military authorities.

## THE NEW FLYING SQUADRONS OF FRANCE.

Mr. Archibald S. Hurd calls attention to the latest development in French Naval policy, which has been carried out by M. Lanessan. In each ocean the French Minister of Marine is placing a fleet which exceeds in power either of the squadrons maintained by this country. Wherever either of the two French squadrons, in the Atlantic or the Pacific, may appear during their periodical cruises, it is the French fleet and not a local and isolated squadron of this country which will be the supreme force. Mr. Hurd's article will be read with considerable uneasiness in Australia, and may be commended to the attention of Sir Edmund Barton.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Walter Sichel writes on "Some Phases in Fiction," and Mr. George Gissing supplies the second part of "An Author at Grass," extracts from the unpublished papers of Henry Ryecroft.



## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE July number is a very good one. I notice elsewhere the articles on Cecil Rhodes, Edison's Storage Battery, and Mr. Cramp's paper on the effect of Morganisation on American shipbuilding.

## THE THREE FRANCESCAS.

Miss Edith Horton writes a good literary article criticising the three plays which have recently been produced almost simultaneously, dealing with the story of *Francesca da Rimini*. Stephen Phillips writes in blank verse, D'Annunzio in rhymed and unrhymed verse, and Mr. Crawford in prose, simple to the verge of baldness. She describes each of the plays, and on the whole gives the palm to Mr. Crawford, who has had the audacity to draw his characters as Italians of the Middle Ages, and not as scrupulous and sentimental modern altruists.

## THE SPLIT AMONG THE YOUNG TURKS.

Karl Blind, in an article entitled "The Prorogued Turkish Parliament," describes the split among the Young Turkish Party of Reformers, which broke out at the Paris Congress. Forty-seven delegates assembled at this Congress, among whom were a great multitude of persons who were not Turks at all. The split came about by the fact that a majority, composed chiefly of Greeks, Albanians, and Roumanians, carried an amendment calling upon the foreign Powers to employ benevolent action for making the principles of good government a reality, and for seeing the International Treaties properly executed. Ahmed Riza and his party strongly opposed this appeal to the Powers; but they were defeated, and could only protest against any action which would encroach upon the independence of the Ottoman Empire. The majority, however, with Prince Sahab-Eddin at their head, proceeded to the election of a Committee to carry out their view. It was composed of four Mahommedans and three Christians, the latter including one Armenian. The rest of the article is chiefly reminiscent, referring to the time when Karl Blind was enthusiastic about Midhat Pasha's constitution. Karl Blind says that before the Russo-Turkish War he discussed all the problems both of the near and Far East with Disraeli, and great was his astonishment to find how strangely ill-informed Disraeli was on these subjects.

## A PLEA FOR COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Mr. John Handiboe, in an article entitled "Strikes and Public Welfare," says that all Labour Unions should be incorporated, so that the two parties should be placed upon the common ground of equal responsibility for the violation of contracts. After this a compulsory arbitration law should provide for the hearing and determination of every wage dispute when parties to that dispute are not inclined to end the matter peaceably among themselves. Recalcitrants should be punished for violation of the orders of the Board.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

The other articles deal with Mr. Carnegie's book on "The Empire of Business"; a description of the defects and abuses of the American postal system; insisting upon the necessity of excluding sufferers from favus, or trachoma, from the United States. This is a disease of the scalp, commonly known as granular eyelids. The sufferers are mostly children, and the disease is said to be very contagious. Mr. Haupt pleads for the immediate construction of the Nicaragua Canal, which he maintains could be built for £30,000,000.

## THE CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE July number of this review contains several articles of general interest. One deals with the Catholic reaction in France, and is chiefly occupied with Huysman and Coppée. There is another article, carefully written, that comes near to dealing with the same subject on religion and politics in France. There is an essay upon Maeterlinck, and a somewhat disappointing paper on John Richard Green, the historian. Dr. Robertson's Bampton Lectures for 1901 are reviewed under the title of "Regnum Dei," on the whole favourably, although the reviewer cannot help feeling that the doctrine of the kingdom of God implies a more complete doctrine of the Church than Dr. Robertson contemplates in his lectures.

The writer of the paper entitled "Some Aspects of the Modern Novel" is very severe in his objugation of female novelists who rush in where angels fear to tread. Women, he admits, are in many respects exceptionally gifted for novel writing, and he sadly quotes Macaulay's declaration as to the lofty tone of female novelists in his day. The article is a serious one, written with earnestness by a man who has evidently taken the subject to heart. He maintains that the evil influence of objectionable plays is not a tithe in amount compared with that exercised by pernicious novels.

There is what promises to be a very interesting and important series of papers upon Missions to the Hindus.

## ANOTHER MONTHLY REVIEW.

A PROSPECTUS has been issued of a new monthly review which is to be the organ of reflection and foresight. Among those who are announced as in sympathy with the project are the following well-known names:—The Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Robert Ball, Rev. Canon Barnett, Mr. Augustine Birrell, K.C., the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M.P., Mr. John Burns, M.P., Dr. Edward Caird, Rt. Hon. Leonard Courtney, Dr. A. M. Fairbairn, Mr. George Meredith, Sir Robert Reid, M.P., Earl Spencer, Graham Wallas, Dr. R. Spence Watson, and many others.

The following extracts from the prospectus indicate the scope of the new review, which we shall heartily welcome. Organs of reflection and foresight are not too numerous in the periodical press of the world:—

It will be generally admitted that the present condition of public affairs is one that calls in a peculiar degree for reflection and foresight. History shows that ages of progress are often followed by periods of reaction and drift, in which the suffering necessarily attendant in all long-settled countries on great material and economic changes is intensified by the revival of ideas which have no application to the changed conditions, or by the adoption on the part of the ruling classes of a shallow optimism and indifference. Under the influence of such a reaction this country is now suffering, and it must be met by an active and determined resistance. Mere denunciation and protest are unavailing. What is required is the persistent, enlightened, and unprejudiced advocacy of better ideals.

That many grave problems call for solution will be admitted by men of all parties. If the past century has bequeathed a legacy of wealth and knowledge, it has also left a heritage of misery. The curse of drunkenness with all its attendant vices, the condition of the men and women who go under in the struggle for life, the increasing difficulty of providing homes for the poorer classes, the ugliness and squalor of our great cities, the unsatisfactory relations of employers and employed, the many forms of oppression and fraud which still defy the law, the irresponsibility and reckless luxury associated with the ownership of wealth, and the consequent corruption of private, commercial, and even of public life—these are but a few of the more prominent evils which disgrace our civilisation at home.

## THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE chief feature in the *Quarterly Review* for July is Mr. Swinburne's appreciation of Charles Dickens, which is quoted at some length elsewhere. The number opens with a review of the books describing the tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales round the Empire. There is little in it to notice excepting that the reviewer endorses Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace's caution against attempting to proceed too rapidly in the direction of federation. There is little reason, he says, for thinking that a Federal Council in future would be fraught with less danger than a Federal Council to-day, and of all the latter all thoughtful men are afraid.

The writer of the article "The Romance of India" reviews Kipling's "Kim," Mrs. Steele's stories, etc., but the only point in the article that is worth quoting is the concluding passage in which he hazards the speculation that some day it may be said that the translation of the sacred books of the East in the nineteenth century marked the beginning of a new intellectual era, as the translation of the Greek writers did in the fifteenth century. Who can tell that in some mud cottage in a hamlet on the plains or a shepherd's cottage in the hills there may not at this moment be lying a babe from whose mouth some day will proceed that which millions will for ages accept as part of their guidance in the difficult journey of life?

There is a somewhat average article on James Russell Lowell. The writer, probably from temperament or from religious prejudice, is unable to do justice to the most important part of Russell Lowell's writings. But he is not without appreciation of his best work. Otherwise he would not have written:—

What Lowell more or less did in all his activities was to extricate the finer creed of his forefathers from its coarser and more obsolete surroundings, and to apply the sturdy sagacity and strong moral sense, the shrewd humour, and deep, if limited, feeling of the old Puritan to the problems of his day. These qualities, he held, would enable them to guide the inevitable democratic tendencies into the paths of downright honesty and sound commonsense, and encounter the dangers of political and social materialism that threaten the faith in plain living and high thinking.

There is a very interesting article concerning the depth of the sea, which deals with the inhabitants of the ocean depths which lie deeper than three hundred fathoms. The fishes which inhabit those great depths are the only living creatures that inhabit a changeless world. Climate plays no part in their lives, seasons are unknown to them, and they experience no change of temperature. The ocean depths produce no vegetation, and yield no food save that which descends to them from above. In that cold, still, and noiseless world monotony reigns supreme. Some of the fish go blind, others develop huge eyes, while a third class carry their own lamps with them. Many of them have enormous jaws, and some are able to swallow fishes much larger than themselves. Altogether the article makes us thankful that we were not born in "the dark, the utter dark where the blind white sea-snakes are."

There are several literary articles of more than usual note. In one the reviewer endeavours to revive the reputation of a forgotten poet, George Darley, who published his works between 1822 and 1841. Another literary article of great length and importance is a critical estimate of the work of the Italian poets of to-day.

There is an article entitled "The Efficiency of the Services," which declares that it is impossible for England to rest content with a system which produces an uneducated Army, an ill-prepared Navy, and an inadequately informed Foreign Office.

## THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE most remarkable thing about the *Edinburgh Review* for July is that that number completes its hundredth year of publication. It is announced that the October issue will contain an article dealing with the whole history of the Review, together with some portraits. The present number is not, however, a good one. The opening article deals with "The Decline and Fall of the Second French Empire," the results of the Mexican Expedition being described in detail. An article on "War and Poetry" deals with English battle-poetry. The reviewer remarks upon the extraordinary absence of good poetry dealing with the recent war. The only poem produced by the war which is likely to live is, he says, one written by Mr. Henry Newbolt. But it is rather hard on poor Mr. Alfred Austin to contrast him with Lord Byron. The reviewer explains the absence of good poetry on the Boer War partly by the fact that modern poets have always written better war-poetry when they were divided from their subject by time. But it would be a strange thing if such a bad war produced good verse.

There is a paper on the Albanian Question, in which the reviewer revives an old suggestion for the formation of a joint Albano-Grecian State on the model of Sweden and Norway:—

The two States together, it is urged, could easily check the progress of the Slavs and keep them out of Macedonia, as in olden times Philip of Macedonia assisted by the Illyrians—the ancestors of the modern Albanians—succeeded in repelling the barbarians of the North. Greece would gain much from such an alliance. The Albanians are warriors born and bred. Their existence for centuries past has been a continuous fight—now against the Turks, now against the Slavs. When in want of foreign foes they keep themselves in training by their internal feuds. To Greece such allies would be invaluable. In return for this service the Albanians would profit by the Greek aptitude for a seafaring life. Their coast would be defended by the Greek fleet, and Greek enterprise would also develop the commercial possibilities of the country. Moreover, the civilisation of the Greeks would enable Albania to lay the foundations of a national education and of a political organisation. The idea, so far as it has been promulgated, seems to have met with a favourable reception among the "brethren." There is a strong racial affinity between the Greeks and the Albanians.

Even under present conditions the Greeks and Albanians readily assimilate, and a fifth of the population of the present kingdom of Greece is made up of Albanians. The Albanian is mentally not inferior to some of the best races of the West. He shows a marvellous susceptibility to civilisation, and out of his own country easily adapts himself to the modes of more highly-cultured peoples.

There is a review of Mr. Colquhoun's book, "The Mastery of the Pacific," a paper on the Education Bill, and another on Victor Hugo.

## The Pall Mall Magazine.

THE *Pall Mall Magazine* for August is hardly up to its usual high level. Mr. G. D. Arthur describes the most difficult climbs in Britain—the Eagle's Nest Arête, in Cumberland; the Great Gable and the Pillar Rock; part of Snowdon and Cader Idris, and Glencoe.

Mr. W. S. Barclay's article on Southern Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, and the Falkland Isles is an interesting impressionist sketch of those little-known and isolated Antarctic regions.

Lady Jeune writes of "The King's Illness and the Coronation"; Mr. Toulmin contributes his first impressions of Parliament; and Mr. Southwick describes the centenary of Alexandre Dumas.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for August has some good literary articles, notably Sir Leslie Stephen's paper on "Young's Night Thoughts" and Sir Rowland Blennerhassett's essay on Guizot. But the only article of exceptional interest and importance is Miss Catherine Dodd's narrative of a school journey in Derbyshire, which I notice elsewhere.

Sir Horace Rumbold continues his recollections of a diplomatist; a writer signing himself "Telescope" expresses considerable doubt as to whether the use of the search-light in naval warfare is not calculated to assist the assailing torpedo-boat rather than the man-of-war whose chief weapon of defence is her invisibility. In the attack of the Taku Forts the Russians who used the search-light were struck many times, while the German and the British ships which bore the brunt escaped almost untouched.

Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton contributes a graceful little Chinese play in one act entitled "A Tale of Two Feet." The motif is very simple. A Chinese girl whose feet have not been crippled, is in love with a mandarin who, being a member of the Imperial house, is not permitted to marry anyone whose feet have been compressed. The girl, not knowing this, feels certain that the moment he sees her large feet he will leave her, and therefore does her best to conceal them behind her petticoat. On the other hand, the Mandarin mournfully admits that he can never marry her for exactly the opposite reason. They are just about to part for ever when her foot peeps out for a moment in a dance. She is in despair, when her sorrow is turned into delight by being told that, but for what she regarded as her shame the longed-for marriage could never have taken place.

The Marquis of Graham, writing on "British Sailors and the Mercantile Marine," maintains that from the statistics of the port of Glasgow the British seaman, man for man, is more sober and more amenable to discipline than the foreign seaman who is largely supplanting him. He also asserts—what is not generally believed—that there is no truth in the assertion that foreigners are cheaper to employ than men British born. The gradual dwindling of the British seaman is due to the disuse of the apprenticeship system. He suggests that a sound system compelling shipowners to carry apprentices should be paid to vessels capable of serving as auxiliary ships of war in case hostilities should break out.

## THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* for August is a very interesting number, containing several thoughtful and suggestive articles. It opens with a paper on "Peace in South Africa," the gist of which is summed up in the sentence that "on paper we are the victors, in fact we are the vanquished." It praises Lord Kitchener, who won his victory by his tact and by his imagination, and saved us from the curse of another Ireland in South Africa.

Mr. R. J. Sturdee examines the "Teaching of History of War," and maintains that the secret of England's greatness is that throughout her history she, of all the great nations, has been least at war. She worked out her own salvation by concentrating her attention more upon internal than upon external affairs.

There is a somewhat elaborate article entitled "The Imperfection of Protectionists' Arguments," which takes the form of a reply to Sir Vincent Caillard's papers in the *National Review*. The primary object of the writer is to demonstrate the inadmissibility of the bulk of

statistical evidence used in discussing the merits or demerits of Free Trade or Protection. The fiscal scheme advocated by Sir Vincent Caillard is absolutely illusory, and crumbles away under the test of analytical criticism as being self-destructive and self-contradictory.

Mr. N. C. Macnamara discusses "The Chemical Theory of Life." Mr. A. P. Sen writes an article repelling the theory that English education creates sedition in India. Mr. F. W. Muller writes on "The Essential Falseness of Christian Science." Christian science is to him the apotheosis of nonsense. Mr. A. W. Wilcox, writing on "Insanity and Marriage," applauds the action of Florida and one or two other American States in making insanity a justification for divorce. He would also allow divorce in case of confirmed drunkenness.

Mr. J. A. Gibson writes a very pleasant paper on the delights of becoming possessed of a library in middle-age after having been kept from spoiling the flavour of the best books by youthful and unappreciative reading.

## THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for August contains an elaborately illustrated paper upon Khartoum and its antiquities, by Mr. John Ward. A still more plentifully illustrated paper is devoted to the painters of Japan. It is the second part of Mr. Arthur Morrison's account of Japanese art and artists. The Hon. R. H. Brand replies to Mr. Kershaw's paper on the Promotion of Trade within the Empire. He writes from the standpoint of an uncompromising Free Trader.

Mr. R. E. C. Long, in a paper on "Russia's Latest Venture in Central Asia," suggests the advisability of making a railway through Afghanistan for the purpose of connecting Russian Central Asian lines with the Indian railway system. He describes what has been done in the construction of the Orenburg-Tashkent line, which will tap the whole fertile valley of the Oxus, and provide direct intercommunication between Central Asia and Siberia. When the new line is completed Russian grain will be sent direct into Khanates, while the journey for Siberian products will be reduced by one-half, the goods being sent along the main line to Somali, and thence direct by Orenburg to Central Asia. The article would have been improved by a map.

Mr. Benjamin Taylor discusses the proposed junction of the Atlantic and Pacific by a canal across the Isthmus, in an article entitled "The Wedding of the Oceans." The construction of such a canal would reduce distances in favour of the United States, but the change would in many instances produce a complete reversal of the advantage which British trade at present enjoys.

Algernon Cecil writes upon Lord Beaconsfield, and Lieut.-Colonel Carlyon Bellairs has a second paper upon "The Navy and the Engineer." Mr. Henry Newbolt writes a poem, describing how, when "Terror's footfall in the darkness crushed the rose imperial of our delight,"

I saw the King of England, hale and fair,  
Ride out with a great train through London Town.

## The Forum.

THE *Forum* for July-September is the first number of that review in its new guise as a quarterly. There are only three special articles, the rest of the number being made up of signed chroniques of current politics, finance, art, the drama, literature, and education. These chroniques are mostly contributed by persons who contributed frequently to the *Forum* under the old régime. Of the special articles the most notable is that of Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand on "Germany as a World Power."

**LA REVUE DE PARIS.**

*La Revue de Paris* has but one topical article in the two July numbers. It is entitled "England and Peace," and is noticed elsewhere. Of the six historical articles, the student will turn with most interest to the account of Rostopchine, the heroic Russian who is believed to have set fire to the town of Moscow rather than let it fall into the hands of Napoleon and his legions.

The Napoleonic epoch provides the matter for three other articles. The first describes the elaborate arrangements made in view of the Elections of 1818, when the imprisoned Emperor was still adored in France, and when Louis XVIII. and his Government ran every risk of seeing it proved to the world how little had been desired by the country the Restoration forced upon it. The second, entitled "Napoleon and the Popular Drama," shows how very important the great conqueror considered the amusements of the people. He always found time, even when actually engaged in a campaign, to concern himself with these kinds of matters; and by his special wish plays dealing with heroic episodes, of a nature to evoke the enthusiasm and patriotism of the spectators, soon took the place of the comedies of intrigue which had delighted the Parisians of the eighteenth century.

The letters of Mme. de Remusat, written between 1815 and 1817, though not directly concerned with Napoleon, give, of course, many amusing sidelights on the Napoleonic era, especially of the kind of simple incidents laid in the provinces, and of the way in which the great events then shaking Europe were regarded by French provincials.

The centenary of Dumas Père has inspired M. Parigot to write a curious paper concerning Dumas' value as an historian. His latest critic claims that even if he concerned himself very little with historic accuracy, Dumas could certainly claim to have had an extraordinary degree of intuitive perception of ages other than his own. He possessed to a remarkable degree the power of reconstituting the mental atmosphere of an epoch. His heroes and heroines were intensely living creations—and this, whether they had had actual prototypes, or whether they were in very truth the children of his imagination.

**The New Liberal Review.**

*The New Liberal Review* is a good number. I notice elsewhere some of the more important articles, but of those that remain there are many which are good reading. Mr. J. C. Collins gossips very pleasantly, for instance, upon "Popular Proverbs." Mr. Frank Veigh gives a brief glance over "Thirty-five Years of Canadian Federation." Mr. H. G. Archer writes on the Canal Problem, and the indefatigable Judge O'Connor Morris devotes some pages to the praise of Irish scenery. Mr. H. W. Marcus's "Questions of Greater Britain" is chiefly devoted to an account of the Colonial Conference.

**McClure's Magazine.**

*McClure's Magazine* for July contains the third instalment of Miss Stone's "Six Months among the Brigands," which, however, is noticed already in the *Sunday Magazine*. M. Santos-Dumont describes his over-sea experiments, especially his mishap at Monte Carlo. Mr. C. T. Brady writes a sketch of George Rogers Clark, the American Empire-builder. Mr. John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the U.S. Navy, and Captain Mahan contribute sympathetic tributes to Admiral Sampson's character and his services to America. Dr. Rowland's paper on "Fighting among the Filipinos" is separately noticed.

**Harper's Magazine.**

THE August number of this magazine maintains the high standard of excellence to which its readers are accustomed. There are several illustrations in colour, which accompany a story by Netta Syrett. The serious articles include one on "Radio Activity," by R. K. Duncan, dealing with Henri Becquerel and his newly-discovered rays; this account gains much in value by the excellently-chosen illustrations and diagrams. There is also a charmingly written and illustrated article by André Castaigne on "The Touring Craftsmen of France," while Maurice Maeterlinck writes upon "The Wrath of the Bee," a subject inspired by a newspaper paragraph chronicling the stinging to death of a peasant by bees. There are further instalments of Mrs. Humphry Ward's new story, and of Mr. Abbey's illustrations of "The Deserted Village." No less than eight stories are also included in this number.

**The Century Magazine.**

IN the August number of this magazine no fewer than fifty-seven pages are devoted to the West Indian disasters, which are treated both in picture and letter-press from every point of view, both scientific and lay writers contributing. The editors of the *Century* deserve every praise for their action, and it should be an example to other magazines of what it is possible to do in dealing with matters of such supreme importance.

In addition to these special pages, the magazine contains a really beautifully colour-illustrated article on "The New New York," by Randall Blackshaw, in which the principal recent architectural triumphs of New York are described and reproduced. Mr. Ray Stannard Baker continues his articles upon "The Great South-West," and there are many striking pictures. There is plenty of fiction, and also an article dealing with T. P. Barnum, the great showman.

**Scribner's Magazine.**

OF all the magazines of the world *Scribner's* is the foremost in respect of colour-printing. In the August number no fewer than three articles are illustrated with coloured pictures. Of these, those accompanying a story by Quiller-Couch are the most striking, the process seeming to suit the work of Mr. Pyke better than it does that of Howard Chandler Christy. The number is principally devoted to fiction, a new story by Rudyard Kipling forming the main item. Miss Edith Wharton writes well on a "Midsummer Week's Dream," in which she describes August in Italy.

**Munsey's Magazine.**

*Munsey's Magazine* for July contains, of course, a paper on Martinique, "a ruined American Eden." Mr. F. A. Ober remarks how strongly the French have managed to impress their stamp upon the island, where to this day the language of the common people is a French *patois*.

Mr. John Brent discusses "The World's Bathing-places," and remarks on the hideousness of the British bathing-machine. He gives the palm to no one place.

"It is only a quarter of a century since we learned to play," says Mr. Frank A. Arnett, writing on "American Country Clubs." Then, apparently, the Americans realised that they needed outdoor exercise and games. The influence of the Country Club has been almost entirely for good. It has changed the entire social life of America.

## THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

THE August number opens with an editorial note calling attention to the successful fight the magazine has consistently made in favour of the adoption of the Panama route. Not only—so it appears—were the editors in the right in this case, they are also able to pat themselves on the back because of their predictions about the wars in South Africa and China. "The choice of the Panama route for the Isthmian Canal is," says the note, "a striking case of sound reason based on engineering certainties winning a hard fight over sentiment and mistaken or prejudiced partisanship." Unfortunately, the Nicaragua Canal had become a party watchword, than which there is nothing harder to change. It was a hard fight, but was won ultimately in a most decisive manner. "The minority of Congressmen who in December fixed their choice upon the Panama route, if obtainable, in June had grown to a majority of 252. The huge majority of uncompromising Nicaraguan adherents had dwindled in the same time to a handful of 8."

## GOLD IN GOLD COAST.

Mr. John G. Leigh contributes a very interesting paper upon the prospects of West African gold-mining. He says that there is no doubt as to the existence of large quantities of gold in Ashanti and Gold Coast. The bane of the mining in the country is, first, what he calls the "Concession Industry," and, second, the climate. The chiefs are evidently keen business men and are eager to drive bargains with any number of concession hunters for their lands. These in turn sell comparatively worthless agreements to speculators who look rather to the public than to the gold on the concession to recoup expenses. Many ventures were brought before the public, and the response of the latter was such that scarcely a day passed without the issue of a number of prospectuses. Most of the companies formed promptly went into liquidation, but some 420 still exist. A most hopeful estimate is that sixty of these will prove to be remunerative investments.

## DON'T BE ENERGETIC!

The climate on the Coast is very bad, and in former times all whites had to live there because of the natives. Now this is no longer necessary, but, "thanks to innate conservatism, the parsimony of Government, and the false economy of employers at home, the administrative and commercial headquarters of each Colony remain where they were placed hundreds of years ago, and comparatively healthy spots inland remain deserted." West Africa is not a country for work at high pressure, and the manager inclined to forget this should be promptly restrained rather than encouraged. Of the solitary railway Mr. Leigh says:—

Work in connection with the line was commenced more than three years ago, but up to the present the only section open to public traffic—a somewhat elastic phrase, as miners and traders know to their cost—is that between Secondi and Tarkwa, a distance of 39½ miles. In February, after the opening, a friend of mine, travelling to Secondi and back for the purpose of bringing up country £1,000 in specie, was compelled to travel in open trucks, crowded with native labourers and their accompanying odours and exposed to the full glare of the sun. Each train went off the line only once, which was regarded as evidence of most brilliant engineering; and one of the trips was accomplished in the phenomenally brief time of 6½ hours, an average of one mile in ten minutes, over which the officials crowded consumedly.

## ELECTRICAL PROBLEMS OF RAILWAY TRACTION.

The paper contributed upon this subject by Mr. Charles T. Child is very instructive, and its interest is heightened

in a peculiarly sad way by his death, which occurred at the end of June.

The public has felt that the day for the electrical equipment of main-line railways must be close at hand. Unfortunately neither of the two general methods of operating moving cars or trains appear to be sufficient in themselves, and a combination seems impossible. Many, if not most, railway engineers regard the equipment of their lines with electric traction as little short of chimerical. As, however, there is no safety in the word "impossible" in electric engineering we may expect to see important changes. The North-Eastern Railway intend electrifying their loop line connecting Newcastle and Tynemouth; but on such a short length of line the problems of main-line traction are not encountered.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. Good makes some rather startling assertions concerning the conditions in British workshops, and discusses the "Ca' canny" policy at some length. Dr. R. Moldenke writes upon accuracy and value in the testing of cast iron. Mr. W. W. Christie follows up his previous article by one upon the economy of mechanical stoking.

## PAGE'S MAGAZINE.

THE second number of *Page's Magazine* is fully up to the high standard of its first number. This newcomer aims above all things at being up to date, and instead of reprinting the papers that were read months ago before engineering societies, its contents, whether in illustrations or statistics, are served up hot and hot from the latest available sources.

In the July number are published a considerable quantity of tributes from eminent commercial, engineering and naval authorities as to their first number, which are illustrated with portraits of many of the writers. Mr. Pirrie, for instance, whose portrait adorns the first page of "Tributes from our Readers," writes as might be expected from the man who joined hands with Mr. Pierpont Morgan in engineering the Transatlantic Combine. Mr. Pirrie says:—"It is well to get away sometimes from the national sentimental point of view and argue the matter out on business lines. We are a commercial nation, and it is not to our advantage to play a patriotic hymn too much."

Mr. Swinburne writes on International Patent Monopolies; Mr. B. H. Thwaite describes the method of transporting the mineral from the mine to the furnace which is in use in the iron and steel manufacture in the United States; Mr. Joseph Horner's paper on Milling Machines is too technical for notice in any but a trade paper. The same may be said of Mr. Edgar Smart's paper on developments in Cyanide practice. The two chief features in the magazine are Mr. W. H. Preece's account of wireless telegraphy and Mr. Herbert C. Fyfe's account of submarine boats. As I notice his book on the same subject among the Notable Books of the month, there is no need to say anything more about it here.

In Mr. Swinburne's article there is an amusing story told as to the difficulty of obtaining patents owing to the necessity of working them once a year. Mr. Swinburne says the law of working is said to be carried out so rigidly that an inventor of a torpedo for blowing up iron-clads found that in order to keep his patent in force it would be necessary for him to blow up an iron-clad once a year in each of several continental countries.



## GERMAN MAGAZINES.

THE *Deutsche Revue* contains an interesting article by Dr. G. Palisa upon "New Stars." He gives most attention to the one first seen by Mr. Anderson in England. It belongs to the group of stars which become suddenly bright and then slowly fade away, to remain as insignificant, hardly visible dots, or to disappear entirely. Dr. Palisa is chiefly concerned in estimating its distance from the earth. This cannot be definitely fixed, but in any case is practically immeasurable, so immense is it. The writer incidentally gives a good deal of information about the many improvements made recently for observing stars. The telescope is comparatively a modern invention, whilst photography, which plays so important a part in astronomy, dates back but a few years. The first star of the kind under consideration whose discovery is chronicled was observed by Pliny in 134 B.C., the most famous by Tycho in 1572.

Professor Karl B. Hofman writes upon water in the human body. He points out that two-thirds of the body's weight is water, or, omitting the bones, three-quarters. It is curious that the kidneys, which are fairly solid, should contain more water than the blood. A fat man, however, contains less water than a thin man, a child has more water than an adult, and the older the body the less water it contains. Water is far more useful as a solvent than alcohol, ether, chloroform, etc. The professor gives a hasty survey of the many other uses of this most indispensable element, not the least important being the regulation of the temperature of the body.

The *Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land* appears in a new cover on the attainment of its fifty-ninth year of existence. It opens with a recapitulation of its ideals and aims, to which the magazine has remained steadfast for over half a century. P. Rany writes upon Peace in South Africa from a Christian standpoint. The result of a study of the war is deepened respect for God and lessened respect for Christians. Ulrich von Hassell pays a tribute to the late King Albert of Saxony, as a true man to the Kaiser and the Empire, a skilful general leading the Saxon division in 1866, and later as Field-marshal commanding the Saxon and Prussian troops in 1870-71 when he led them from victory to victory. As a man who always stood for German unity, and as a ruler who knew how to command the love of his people.

*Ueber Land und Meer* contains a very interesting account of an exploration of a cave in Muotathale, Switzerland. The article is entitled "Forty-six hours in the Underworld," and is illustrated with some very fine photographs. The last one was taken at a distance of some 2,500 yards from the entrance. The huge Nile dam at Assouan is well shown in a series of instructive photographs. According to these the progress of the work has been very rapid. The account of how the contract for the dam was secured is very interesting. The writer takes considerable pride in the fact that Sir Ernest Cassel, who, with Sir Benjamin Baker and Sir John Aird, supplied the necessary funds, is of German birth. It appears that these three capitalists journeyed to Cairo, arriving there on a Wednesday. On the following Sunday the Egyptian Government had accepted the contract, and next morning Cassel and Aird returned to England. So that Egypt had received a proposition, had accepted it, with all its wonderful possibilities, within four days. Amongst the many fine pictures appearing in the magazine is a most highly fanciful one of the destruction of the *Koraima* when Mont Pelée erupted. A short sketch of King Albert of Saxony contains many interesting photographs of his palaces and relations.

## PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.

IN *Pearson's Magazine* for August the most important article—that on Lord Rosebery—is separately noticed. Mention should be made of the paper on "Country Sports" as very useful and timely for those who may be either giving open-air *fêtes* or organising amateur sports. Mr. Hulbert's lightly-written paper on "The Canada Lynx" is pleasant reading. Mr. G. R. Sims adds to the great number of topographical articles which have appeared this month, by extolling Blackpool as a health resort. The southerner, he says, has no ideas of its manifold excellences.

## TATTOOING THE CIVILISED.

Those who were brought up to look on tattooing as a barbarous practice must bring their ideas up to date. Mr. G. Bolton, in his paper on Mrs. Macdonald, the "Tattoo Artist," says that while tattooing is dying out among uncivilised and half-civilised races, the practice is much on the increase among the civilised. At any rate, one man in London seems to make a living out of scoring wonderful designs in seven different colours on the bodies of men in all other respects civilised. Among the tattooed are the Prince of Wales, the Tsarevitch, and quite a host of foreign princes and other aristocratic personages. The work is done by an electric needle and often occupies sixty or seventy hours, at the rate of two hours a day. Those tattooed are generally military and naval men. For this there is some reason, Lord Roberts having advocated every British soldier being tattooed with his regimental badge to encourage *esprit de corps* and for purposes of identification, if necessary. Lord Roberts' advice has apparently been very largely acted upon. Many persons, however, have large pictures scored on their backs and ornamentations all over their legs, for no assignable reason; a very small mark being obviously sufficient for identification.

## MAKING THE DEAF HEAR.

A much more pleasant article is Mr. F. A. Talbot's on the invention of a young American, Mr. Miller R. Hutchison, an electrical engineer, which is considered of inestimable service in making the formerly hopelessly deaf to hear the akouphone, and teaching the dumb to speak the akoulalion. There are several kinds of akouphone, but the typical one consists of a receiver for speaking into, connected by thin wires with a small ear-piece held to the ear of a deaf person, like a telephone receiver. The work is very uphill, a person deaf for several years as well as a deaf mute both having to be taught every word. The account given of an experiment on a lad stone deaf for eleven years from scarlet fever is most interesting.

## Cassier's Magazine.

THE July number is devoted to mining and metallurgy. It consists of 256 pages of reading matter and about 200 illustrations. There are in addition 180 pages of advertisements. This number is sold at 2s. 6d. and is almost a text-book on the subjects to which it is devoted. The opening article is by Mr. John Hays Hammond, and covers much the same ground as his article which appeared in the *Engineering Magazine* last month, and which we noticed rather fully. Dredging, coal cutting, copper mining, colliery ventilating, water power, compressed air, electric locomotives, steel production, and many other subjects come up for special consideration. The article by Vice-President A. G. Moxham, on Canada as a steel producer, will probably excite the most general interest.

## RUSSIA IN JOURNALISM.

I NEVER, as a rule, review weeklies in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, but my devotion to the cause of the Anglo-Russian *entente* compels me to make a departure from the invariable rule in order to note the appearance of the illustrated weekly newspaper *Russia*, edited by M. Nicholas Notovitch, which is published for the purpose of familiarising the British public with the policy, industry, commerce, and art of the Russian Empire. *Russia* is published at 6d. each number, and contains thirty-two pages. It is copiously illustrated with portraits and pictures of Russia and the Russians.

The second number is very rich in portraits, and contains pictures of M. de Witte, M. de Plove, Verestchagin, Maxim Gorky, the Prince of Montenegro and his family, the King of Italy, and his Ministers.

Although *Russia* is primarily devoted to the promotion of better trade relations between Great Britain and Russia,



the editor cannot refrain from attempting to take a hand in high politics, and he proclaims that Italy has only one thing to do. She must enter into the Franco-Russian Alliance. There lies her future, the renovation of the Latin races, and the resurrection of her greatness. *Russia* is a journal which should be taken in by those who are interested in the promotion of closer relations between England and Russia, and especially by those who desire to extend British trade in the vast territories which lie within the frontiers of the Russian Empire.

## A RUSSIAN ORGAN OF CONSTITUTIONALISM.

A publication of a very different character is *Osvobozhdenie*, in English, "Liberation," the first number of which appeared in Stuttgart on July 1st, under the editorship of the distinguished Russian economist M. Peter Struve. *Osvobozhdenie* will appear twice a month at the price of eighty pfennings a copy. It is not a revolutionary organ in the ordinary sense of the word, its propaganda being the advocacy of Constitutionalism in Russia. The first number contains a statement of claims by the

Russian Constitutionalists; a protest against Governmental restriction by a number of Zemstvo workers; and an account of the trial of the student Balmashev who was executed for murdering M. Sipiagin.

## THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

THE most interesting article of the usual three contained in the current issue of *Vragen des Tijds* is that on "Insurance Against Being Out of Work," with special reference to what is being done in Ghent. This new form of insurance arose out of an exceptional crisis; and an attempt of this kind was made in Rotterdam some years ago, but was not successful, owing to difficulties and differences of opinion in the way of helping the unemployed out of the rates. In certain towns in Switzerland an arrangement of this nature is in force, but in Ghent the idea has been carried out in a manner that appears to be satisfactory, and there is very little fear that the subsidy given to workmen's unions will lead to the demoralisation of those assisted. The writer enters into details, and the complete article is worth reading by labour leaders and others interested in the unemployed question. By the way, we do not seem to have any word to express the condition of being out of work; "idleness" is not palatable. As this is an age in which we are enriching, if not embellishing, our tongue, why not coin the word "unemployment"? The other articles are a learned dissertation on Penal Law and Criminal Anthropology, and some remarks on Letters of Multatuli and Huct.

*De Gids* opens with a novel by Augusta de Wit, "The Goddess Who Watches," to give a literal translation of the title. It is good reading. This is followed by an article on Mr. Hall as a minister, which will be chiefly interesting to those only who are associated with, or follow intimately, the political conditions of Holland. The next article, according to a footnote, is rendered less interesting by the conclusion of peace in South Africa; it discusses the "Boer Movement" on the other side of the Atlantic, and gives reasons why our Transatlantic cousins should be and are in favour of the Boers. "In no other country," says the writer, "is the will of the people more powerful;" and the will of the people in this instance, in his opinion, is in favour of freedom. The President and the Secretary of State are friends of the Boers because they are lovers of freedom. Dr. Singel's observations on old-time travelling are pleasant and amusing reading, but there is not a great deal that is new to be said on the subject. Dr. Nieuwenhuis tells us of the increase of Dutch influence in Borneo; he describes the progress made with the tribes extending to Sarawak and elsewhere, and shows that the influence of Holland is certainly extending. The article causes one to wonder if the British Foreign Office is well posted in the course of events in Borneo.

In *Elsevier* we turn at once to the article on Japanese printing, with its reproductions of pictures to be found on Japanese decorative papers and the like. A separate portrait of Professor Rosenstein, and a glowing sketch of the celebrated scholar, together with the customary character sketch of an artist of note, a short story, and other features make up an average number.

*Woord en Beeld* contains an illustrated description of the exhibition of ancient art—pictures, clocks, plate, etc.—at Deventer; a portrait and sketch of the career of J. C. van Marken, well known in industrial circles, a story, music, and pictures.

## LA REVUE.

BOTH the July numbers of *La Revue* are excellent and varied. M. Norvins' article on "American Atrocities" in the Philippines is separately noticed.

## ARE ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN INFERIOR TO LEGITIMATE?

Thirty-one pages in the July 1st number are devoted first to a plea by MM. Lagrange and De Nouvion on behalf of illegitimate children and "*les filles mères*," and secondly to an *enquête* on the subject of the inferiority or the reverse of illegitimate children. MM. Lagrange and De Nouvion plead most eloquently for these children—about 30 per cent. of the total number of children born in Paris, about 43-45 per cent. of the total number born in France. They urge that if they are worse than other children it is not because of their birth, but because they rarely know the care of more than one parent, and often are handed over altogether to public charity; and also because of the cruelty and severity of their legal status. All manner of authorities are adduced to prove that there is nothing in illegitimacy itself to debase a child. M. Albanel, a specialist, who examined six hundred criminal children, found that four hundred and ninety-four of these were legitimate, fifteen legitimised, and the rest illegitimate. He has noticed no difference between legitimate and illegitimate children as such. What difference there may be results from other causes. In this opinion the eminent persons consulted by M. Finot are practically as one. M. Brieux, the dramatist, thinks that if criminal statistics do not show an infinitely greater proportion of illegitimate children, the conclusion must be that such children are intrinsically superior. M. Fournière remarks from personal observation that children—born in or out of wedlock—whose bringing up has been confided to the mother alone (whether a widow, a deserted wife, or a seduced girl), show marked moral inferiority. Now illegitimate children are rarely recognised by the father. Dr. Max Nordau agrees with all the other writers in strong condemnation of the law which makes still harder the already hard lot of illegitimate children. They are certainly not inferior, but he does not think there is any proof of their often asserted superiority. Professor Lombroso remarks on the proverbial success of illegitimate children. It is notorious that many men of genius were illegitimate. Themis-Wells, William the Conqueror, Boccaccio, Erasmus, and many others. He thinks, however, that a larger proportion of them than of the legally born become criminals and prostitutes.

## A POLISH DICKENS.

M. Chéret writes with warm admiration of the widely read and most influential Polish novelist and journalist Alexandre Glowacki. Here, at any rate, is a modern writer, after reading whom we do not feel as if we "had been eating soap." Glowacki is far better known as "Bolesaw Prus." It is enough, says M. Chéret, to say these two words to a Pole for a broad smile to light up his face. He smiles first because he is devoted to Glowacki, and secondly because he remembers the genial Dickensian humour of his many and widely-read works—some fifteen or sixteen volumes. Glowacki's message to his countrymen is that this their light affliction endures only for a moment; it is but such as all great peoples must endure. It will not permanently affect their destinies. As for the eventual independence of Poland, Glowacki seems to consider it too obvious to be discussed. Besides writing tales and novels, he is a journalist of great distinction; and con-

tributes to one of the most widely-circulated Polish papers a brilliantly clever weekly *chronique*. In his understanding of human nature and delicacy of humour M. Chéret would place Glowacki before Dickens. Unlike Gorky and Tchekhoff, he seeks for goodness and kindness in life. Following this article is a translation of one of his stories, "The Spy."

## THE PROGRESS OF SPELLING REFORM IN FRANCE.

M. Renard, writing on Spelling Reform, says that delegates from the Higher Board of Education in France and the French Academy are shortly to examine a project of spelling reform, supported by several well-known men of letters and grammarians. The chief points to be discussed are—(1) Frenchifying foreign words in common use; (2) unifying spelling; (3) simplifying double consonants, ph, th, etc.; (4) getting rid of double consonants.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

There are a great many other interesting articles. Mr. Arnold White's article on "England, France and the Mediterranean" is an urgent plea for England's retaining her hold of the Mediterranean at all costs. The next war, he reiterates, will be fought in the Mediterranean, where France and Russia are strong and we are weak. The strength of our Fleet there, he tells the French, is the basis of our whole Empire.

Dr. Romme discusses the rest cure and absolute physical repose as a beauty specific.

M. de Bloch's posthumous article on the Anglo-Boer War and Universal Peace only reinforces ideas many times ventilated in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

There is an interesting paper by Dr. Regnault on "The Weaknesses of Great Men"—the close connection between genius and insanity.

Carmen Sylva contributes a short story, and there are, as usual, several pretty poems—this time some unpublished fragments by Maupassant.

"The Loss of Alsace" is the subject of a long historical article, chiefly the souvenirs of Marshal MacMahon and the manuscript journal of Count de Leusse. The article shows how ever-green is the Alsace-Lorraine question to the French.

M. de Calboli, of the Italian Embassy in Paris, describes the Italian boot-cleaners of Paris, and the vicissitudes through which their now almost extinct trade has passed.

## The Revue des Deux Mondes.

WE have noticed elsewhere a number of articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for July, the importance of which deserved separate treatment. M. Brunetière is to be congratulated on the improvement in the magazine, which really contains a great deal of interest, and hardly anything that can be described as trivial and unimportant. To the articles separately noticed we may add that the first July number contains a paper by M. Benoist on the organisation of work in the French coal-mines, and an article by M. Dastre on the elements of matter, in which the important problems which confront the physicist, in regard especially to the theory of atoms, are explained. In the second July number M. d'Arjuzon edits for us some curious letters written by a youth of noble family to his aunt in the country. The youth was sixteen at the time of the letters, which are dated in 1786. M. Doumic reviews the French minor poets of to-day, who are, it is to be feared, not very well known on this side of the Channel.

## LA NOUVELLE REVUE.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Desmarest's curious and instructive article on "Inventors: Their Good and Evil Fortune." Of the political articles the first deals with "The Situation of Italy, especially in relation to Tripoli."

The French have always taken the keenest interest in the financial side of their Colonial possessions. M. Paris contributes a short but none the less valuable paper concerning what he styles "The Piastre Question in Indo-China." Indo-China has to deal with much the same problem as have our administrators in India, and what the rupee has so long been to the Anglo-Indian, the piastre is to those officials whose fate it is to be closely connected with Indo-China.

Yet a third article dealing with "France's Colonial Empire" attempts to give a forecast of the economical future of Martinique. The writer, M. Dassier, denies that there is the slightest necessity for evacuating the island. Martinique is now in a very peculiar position. Any and every experiment may be tried, and M. Dassier evidently believes that French capitalists might do worse than turn their attention to this most fertile spot, especially with a view to financing coffee estates. The island has always been famous for the excellence of its coffee and of its cocoa. There, as elsewhere in the West Indies, the abolition of slavery put an end to the splendid prosperity of the island. There now seems an idea of importing Chinese labour, and it must be admitted that the Chinaman, alone of human beings, seems dowered with a practical fatalism which makes him strangely indifferent to what the future may bring him.

Two articles are devoted to Siam. The one by M. Savine describes at great length the character and nature of the Crown Prince of Siam, who is now visiting Europe; while the other is ominously entitled "Siam: the Coming Conflict."

The late conflict in South Africa still finds echoes in French periodical literature, and in a somewhat long but interesting article M. Buret discusses "The Effect of Modern Engines of Destruction on Human Beings." He begins by pointing out that in mediæval conflicts the individual fighter was often able, if he was strong, adroit and intelligent, to do far more mischief to his enemies with his sabre or sword than is done now by the warrior of to-day. Often the wounds thus inflicted were not mortal. As lately as the battle of Waterloo a famous German military doctor has left on record that he cured a man who had received seventeen wounds from French sabres. The bayonet inflicted terrible injury, but the modern rifle, unless loaded with an expanding bullet, scarcely ever inflicts a mortal wound. The writer gives some curious details concerning the velocity of various projectiles. Thus in the course of some experiments on dead bodies it was found that the Mosin bullet made its way through seven corpses at a distance of 600 yards; the Lebel bullet perforated two bodies at 1,000 yards' distance, and killed horses at a distance of 1,800 yards. The tiny, but none the less deadly, bullet used in the United States Army, said to look more like a toy than an engine of destruction, went straight through two men at a distance of 4,500 yards, and inflicted a wound on a third at 5,500 yards.

Other articles deal with the Piedmont insurrection of 1799, a scientific mission undertaken by Dumas Père, "The French Theatrical Financial Crisis," and an amusing biographical sketch of the great Napoleon's somewhat foolish brother, Lucien.

## EAST AND WEST.

THE ninth number of *East and West*, dated July, published at 21, Paternoster Row, by Mr. J. F. Spriggs, covers a pretty wide range of subjects.

The Bishop of Bombay contributes "Some Thoughts on the 'Mental Seclusion of India,'" in criticism of Mr. Townsend. He maintains that there is nothing more hurtful than the feeling in the mind of Europeans that the Indian is a different kind of being from themselves, and nothing more regrettable than the elaboration of clever theories to prove that such is the case.

Mr. F. C. O. Beaman writes a long article defending Biblical criticism against the complaints of timid Churchmen. Mr. Purnaiya, in a paper entitled "The Emperor of India," replies to an article by Mr. Gribble in a previous number, who pleaded for a closer union of British and native India. Mr. Purnaiya is dead against any federation of the kind. He thinks the federation or closer union of British despotically governed India with the native States of India is not only inconsistent with the actual or existing facts, but also impossible of attainment so long as the form of government remains despotic, beneficent though it is.

There is a curious paper by Mr. R. M. Kelker, entitled "The Murder of Women," in which he replies to a previous paper by Mr. Whitworth. It touches upon the old question dealt with by Alexandre Dumas fils—Shall a man be allowed to kill his wife when he discovers her *in flagrante delicto*? Mr. Kelker thinks that the Indian Penal Code has done wisely in leaving the question in the hands of the judge and jury, giving them the right to decide whether the particular case is sufficient to give provocation or not. Mr. Kelker says it is laid down in the Hindu law that if the husband does any good or religious thing the wife shares the fruit of his good action; but she never shares the consequences of his bad actions, while the husband is supposed to be partly responsible for her bad actions. Adultery on the part of the wife is believed to affect the righteous actions of the husband. Mr. Kelker thinks that women in the lower classes have too much liberty to move about, either for work, shopping, or otherwise. They come in contact with men, and get opportunities of talking and joking. Therefore the husband is not to bear the sole blame if women go wrong and give their husbands provocation to kill them. M. Augustin Filon discusses very favourably Lord Rosebery's book on Napoleon.

## The Anglo-Japanese Gazette.

JULY saw the birth of a new monthly "devoted to the Commercial and Social Interests of the British Empire and Japan." That there is a need for such a paper few will deny; indeed, it is most marvellous how little is known about Japan in England, bound though we are to her in alliance and by common interests. To quote from the editor's note, however:—

The *Anglo-Japanese Gazette* will contain a general summary of the month's news gathered from the Press of the two countries, a financial review of Eastern matters, the sailing of vessels engaged in the Japanese trade, reports of shipments, etc., etc., and such other news that should make the *Gazette* an indispensable organ to that already large and daily increasing community whose interests are centred in the land of our Eastern ally.

The number is, as a whole, excellent, special articles being "The Japan of To-day," by Mr. Brownell, and "The National Industrial Exhibition of Japan." The new monthly is published at 6d., at 39, Seething Lane, E.C.

# LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

IT is curious, when we are now and again roused, to note how slow we ordinary people are to see the many absurdities which lie about our daily path. For instance, I am continually hearing that for language teaching the phonetic system is one of the royal roads to the rapid acquirement of a new language. I have listened, realised that those who talked had reason, I have glanced at phonetic books, and being, as most of us are, fully occupied, have contented myself with saying: "This is good without doubt, but I do not understand and have no time to study phonetics." Suddenly, *à propos* of something quite different, I notice for some reason the sound of the letter "g"; and in a flash I see the queeriness of teaching a child to say the letter is "ge" and globe spells globe. Henceforth phonetics have a keen interest for me.

## ESPERANTO.

Phonetics were present in my mind when I took up a treatise on Esperanto, urged thereto by two friends who have lately become enthusiastic in the study, men who really are students and not surface skimmers, and in this also I have had to right-about-face. Their arguments were these: "It is admitted that an *auxiliary* international language is desirable. You say that a living tongue, be it English, French, or German, should be chosen, or maybe two alternative languages. But your plan is a distinct disadvantage to those nationalities which, being smaller in size and population, ought not to be handicapped by the necessity of learning three languages instead of two. Suppose, for example, that English and French are the chosen two; why should an Englishman have only French to study, whilst a Swede would have to study English and French?" I need not pursue the argument which showed me the justice of my friends' contention that for the sake of others the auxiliary language should after all be an artificial one. Esperanto was suggested because it can be so quickly learnt, requiring but the tenth part of the time most languages take. My friend said that in four days he had learnt sufficient Esperanto to enable him to read a small treatise. The broad outlines of it are these. A word is a symbol for a thing. For most "things" at least three European tongues have a somewhat similar symbol—as, for instance, chamber, fish, nose. Such words would therefore be chosen by the Polish inventor of Esperanto, Dr. Zamenhof, and he has acted throughout on this principle—viz., that the words which had most likenesses should form part of his vocabulary. Simplicity being essential, all nouns end in *o*—*cambro*, *fisfo*, *naso*—all adjectives in *a*, adverbs in *e*, etc., etc., and males and females are invariably distinguished by the insertion of *in* before the *o* of the noun. Father being *patro*, mother is *patrino*; *filo* being son, *filino* is daughter. Adjectives are compared, as many of ours are, by a distinguishing word which answers to our "more," "most." In short, I found so much that is admirable that I recommend all who know French to send at once to the Messrs. Hachette, of King William Street, Charing Cross, for a copy of the little book "L'Esperanto en dix leçons," price 1s. But at this point came the first obstacle, for I could find no English Esperanto dictionary—though I have been told since that the Touring Club of France, 10, Place de la Bourse, Paris, has a small one, price sevenpence, post-free. My old protest rushed into my mind: "A true

international language cannot be the product of one mind; if all are to accept all must be consulted about its formation."

## AN APPEAL TO ENGLISH STUDENTS.

Just at this critical point there came into my hands a small *brochure* by M. le Dr. Coutourat, a Professor of the University of Toulouse. His reasons for the need of an auxiliary language are admirably given; he pleads earnestly that in all countries all students will *give this matter consideration*. This pamphlet may be procured also from Hachette, it is entitled "Pour la Langue Internationale," and costs 1½d. He tells of the formation of a Delegation as the result of a Congress in 1900 of about nine societies, one of which was the Touring Club of France. This Delegation is to elect a representative committee, whose object will be to unite all partizans of an auxiliary language in an expression of opinion, and to arrive by an international agreement and a kind of arbitration at a definite and universally accepted solution. Meantime, M. Coutourat's address is 7, Rue Nicole, Paris, V. In conclusion, I should like to add that my great objection to any international language was the difficulty of any uniform pronunciation. This difficulty no longer exists. The phonograph has solved it—for the committee which is empowered to decide upon the language can place on record by means of phonograph cylinders an authoritative pronunciation also. It may be urged that the idea of a committee to decide upon a language is Utopian; I refer such objectors to page 26 of M. Coutourat's *brochure*.

## WANTED—INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

"Dear Sir,—I am a clerk in a house connected with the shipping trade, and I should be very glad if you could tell me how to find a situation in France where I should have the chance of improving my knowledge of French. Unfortunately, I cannot afford to go unless I can earn in some way.—Yours respectfully,  
A. E."

"Dear Sir!—As I have got yours honoured adress of a friend, and as it is my wish to come to England, I permit me to ask if you possibly should be able to get me an employment on an office in England. I am 18 years of old, and in possession of very good school-knowledges, like as I am something known with the english language. The purpose with my request is, if my desire to come to England will be fulfilled, to dedicate myself to complete cultivation in english language and correspondence. I can of course danish correspondence, as well as bookkeeping and typewriting, and I shall of full power seek to make myself deserved to yours trust, if you would be so good to get me an employment on an office in England. If my request will be answered, please write to me how much I can get in wages, which is of great importance for me, as I am unable. In the meantime awaiting yours honoured answer, and hoping on a good connection, for which I would be you ever grateful—I remain, Dear Sir, Yours respectfully."

## NOTICES.

Friends are asked to notice last month's remarks about International Correspondence.

The *School World* for July has a most interesting paper on a holiday trip in North Italy by Mr. Payen-Payne. He gives not only a sketch of a tour, but also the books to read in preparation. In the same issue is a paper on Holiday Courses by Mr. Michael Sadler, which gives much food for thought.

A Dutch boy would much like to correspond with a boy who collects flowers and lives in the South of England.



# HANDY BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

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INSTEAD of devoting this section to a description of any particular new book of the month, I prefer to call the attention of my readers to the immense improvement that has been wrought in the production of books within the last year or two. It is peculiarly appropriate to notice this improvement in the month of August, because the change that it has effected can be best appreciated when we are starting on a holiday. In the very uncertain weather of this most uncertain year no one can be sure, when he starts for seaside, lake or moor, that the elements may not confine him within doors for half his holiday. In any case, the days are beginning to shorten, and one of the essentials of a thoroughly enjoyable holiday is to have a variety of interesting books to read. Hitherto the holiday maker, and especially the traveller, has been limited in the choice of holiday reading by the weight and bulk of the books. Now, however, the publisher and paper-maker have changed all that, and it is possible for anyone to pack into a portmanteau as many books as would formerly have filled a bookshelf, and so fare forth indifferent to the malevolence of the elements, knowing that whatever happens he has always plenty to read.

The change has been brought about by the substitution of what is called India paper for the thick paper hitherto in use. It is almost incredible the change that can be effected in the bulk of books by the simple expedient of substituting thin paper for thick. We have long been familiar with the fact, as Bibles have for some time been printed on fine thin paper, so as to render them easily portable ; but it is only within the last year or two that paper hitherto monopolised for the production of the Old and New Testaments has been rendered available for general literature. At first it seemed as if this thin India paper was to be an article *de luxe*, which could not be made available for cheap editions. It was the Oxford Press, which prints the Bible and Prayer-book, which first popularised the use of thin paper as a material for books. They manufacture this India paper at the Wolvercote paper mill, on the Thames, where they produce some twenty or thirty tons of it every week. Within the last ten years they have produced a complete Bible weighing less than three ounces, which is, nevertheless, so clearly printed as to be easily read by persons of normal eyesight.

By the use of such extremely thin paper it was

possible to bind, as in the magnificent edition of the revised Bible, 2,700 pages within a pair of covers.

The Oxford Press has taught us the use of India paper for Bibles and Prayer-books, but it was not until Messrs. Nelson and Sons conceived the idea of using the same material for ordinary literature that the process of condensation began, of which the latest instance is the production by Messrs. Chapman and Hall of the three volumes of Carlyle's "French Revolution" in a clearly printed, well bound 2s. book, containing nearly 800 pages, which can nevertheless be comfortably put in the side pockets of a man. As women are not yet sufficiently civilised to appreciate the use of pockets, it is hardly necessary to speak of the pockets of a woman.

At first the experiment was looked at askance by the publishers, but after a time, when it was evident the public appreciated the advantage of having books to read portable enough to constitute no appreciable addition to the impedimenta of travelling, other publishers ventured to make experiments in the same direction. They discovered that India paper is not by any means the only paper by which books can be produced of light weight and handy shape. Hence an increasing number of books printed upon paper much thinner than that which has hitherto been regarded as the normal standard for printed books. The result is that we have quite a long list of volumes issued on thin paper. How long this list is very few people are aware. It is for the purposes of advertising the existence of these excellent little books, together with some related editions, which, although not printed on very thin paper, are nevertheless handy and portable for the holidays, that this article is written.

The first set of cheap books printed on the finest India paper were those published by Messrs. T. Nelson and Sons, of London, Edinburgh, and New York. Each volume was produced in two forms. The prices of the New Century Library novels vary from 2s. in cloth, with gilt top, to 3s. 6d. net for the limp leather, gilt-edged edition of the Library of Standard Literature. The New Century Library contains :—

14 volumes of Dickens,  
14 volumes of Thackeray, and  
25 volumes of Sir Walter Scott.

The Library edition of Scott is half bound in crush French morocco, and sold at 3s. 6d. net. The

Library edition of the others is 3s. net, in leather boards, gilt edges. Any of these novels may be bought separately.

Their Library of Standard Literature, so far, contains five works, namely :—

John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," "Holy War," and "Grace Abounding," in one volume.  
The Poetical Works of Lord Tennyson, down to the year 1859.  
The Poetical Works of Robert Burns.  
Thomas Carlyle's "French Revolution," and Cervantes' "Don Quixote."

These are published at 2s. 6d. net.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall publish a complete pocket edition in India paper of Dickens' novels at 2s. 6d. cloth, net; 3s. 6d. in leather. This is an illustrated edition.

Messrs. J. M. Dent publish a thin paper edition of the Waverley Novels, in forty-eight volumes at 1s. 6d. a volume. This edition, however, should hardly be included in the series, for one of the greatest advantages of the thin paper editions is that the whole book, no matter how lengthy, can be bound together within two covers without making the book unwieldy.

Another series, the first volume of which only appeared last month, is Messrs. Chapman and Hall's reissue of Carlyle's works. This is a reprint from the original plates of their 2s. edition, but whereas their "French Revolution" formerly appeared in three 2s. volumes, their new edition on thin paper contains the whole book in one volume, no bigger than one of the other editions. The Carlyle thin paper edition consists of :—

1. "The French Revolution."
2. "Sartor Resartus," "Heroes and Hero-Worship," "Past and Present." All in one volume.
3. "The Life of Schiller" and "The Life of John Stirling."
4. In three volumes, the Essays, the Early Kings of Norway, and the portrait of General Knox.

These six volumes contain matter which in other editions was contained in no fewer than sixteen volumes.

Messrs. George Newnes, Limited, publish a very little series of what they call their thin paper editions. Prices vary from 3s. to 3s. 6d. in lambskin to 2s. 6d. and 3s. in cloth. The following is the list of their thin-paper books :—

Shakespeare, complete in three volumes, with glossary.  
Milton's Poems.  
Burns' Poems and Songs.  
Don Quixote.  
Francis Bacon's Works, including the Essays, the History of Henry VIII., the Advancement of Learning.

The lambskin binding is very neat and durable. Each volume is 6½ in. by 3½ in., and all are illustrated with a frontispiece and title-page printed on Japanese vellum, with drawing by E. J. Sullivan. Each of the

Shakespearian volumes averages 1,000 pages, yet each of them is less than ½ in. in thickness. The complete works of Shelley are condensed in 900 pages. The type is good, and although the paper is not quite opaque, it does not show through sufficiently to inconvenience the reader.

The Caxton Series, which is published by the same firm, is issued in limp lambskin at 3s., but is not printed on such thin paper. Three hundred pages of the "Romantic Ballads," for instance, is almost as thick as Shelley with nine hundred pages. Nevertheless, it is a handy series for the pocket, and is very good. The Caxton Series publish "Herrick's Poems" in two volumes, and two volumes are also devoted to "Washington Irving's Sketchbook" and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." The story of "Rosalind," by Thomas Lodge, and "Undine, Aslauga's Knight," are also published in the same edition.

Having thus broken from the thin paper edition proper, we may mention the new cheap series that are at present being published, neither of which have availed themselves of the advantages of thin paper to reduce their bulk. Mr. Grant Richards has now issued seventeen volumes of his edition of the World's Classics, which is published in leather at 2s. and in cloth at 1s. net. They are cheap and handy, printed in clear type, on good paper. The list is as follows :—

Jane Eyre.  
The Essays of Elia.  
Tennyson's Poems, 1830-1858.  
The Vicar of Wakefield.  
Hazlitt's Table Talk.  
Emerson's Essays.  
The Poems of John Keats.  
Oliver Twist.  
The Ingoldsby Legends.  
Wuthering Heights.  
On the Origin of Species.  
The Pilgrim's Progress.  
English Songs and Ballads.  
Shirley.  
Hazlitt's Sketches and Essays.  
The Poems of Robert Herrick.  
Robinson Crusoe.

A rival series, the Unit Library, is published in paper at prices varying from 4d. to 1s. 2d., to which must be added 4d. for cloth binding, 1s. 1d. for leather binding. The following are the books included :—

Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. 9 units, 5½d.  
Sterne's Sentimental Journey. 6 units, 4d.  
Darwin's Origin of Species. 20 units, 11d.  
Emerson's English Traits. 8 units, 5d.  
Hamilton's Memoirs of Count Grammont. 12 units, 7d.  
Goethe's Faust (Anster's translation). 11 units, 6½d.  
Burney's Buccaneers of America. 13 units, 7½d.  
Browning's Poems (1833-1858). First volume, 24 units, 13d.  
Dickens' Tale of Two Cities. 17 units, 9½d.  
Holmes' Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. 12 units, 7d.

Those who care for a selection made not by themselves, but by others, condensing a wide range of literature within small compass, will find in the Library of Little Masterpieces, published by Doubleday, McClure and Co., of New York, supplied direct from the office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, selections from the best known works of Carlyle, Macaulay, Milton, Johnson, Goldsmith, Lincoln, Franklin, Poe, Irving, Webster, Hawthorne, and De Quincey. They are published in a neat cardboard case at 18s., post free.

Still pursuing our somewhat devious way noticing handy books for the holidays, I should mention in this connection the new volumes that appeared last month of "The English Men of Letters Series," which used to be edited by John Morley. They are published at 2s. net, and are issued with a flat back, which is now somewhat coming to be the fashion. The three new volumes are George Eliot, by Sir Leslie Stephen; Matthew Arnold, by Herbert Paul; and William Hazlitt, by Augustine Birrell. The new volumes are in keeping with the high character of their predecessors. They are well bound, well printed, well written, and will be good travelling companions at home and abroad.

Of Sir Leslie Stephen's account of George Eliot, Mr. Frederic Harrison says, in the August number of the *Positivist Review*, that the book as a whole will not altogether satisfy those who feel a profound admiration for George Eliot's splendid endowments and a keen sympathy with her supreme aim of founding a type of an exalted ethical romance. In this she stands far above all modern writers of romance, at home or abroad, men or women.

So far we have dealt with bound books, which are not only good for the holidays, but which would fill and adorn the bookshelf of any library. But few of the books so far noticed are priced under 1s., and none are dearer than 3s. 6d. There are many, however, who on going for a holiday would prefer to furnish themselves with reading of an even cheaper and more portable description. To these "The Penny Poets" may be recommended. They are published at a penny each; they do not weigh more than two ounces, and if they are lost, mislaid, or crumpled they can be replaced for a penny at the next book-stall. Half a dozen numbers of the sixty-six volumes published as "The Penny Poets" could

be stowed away conveniently in any corner of a travelling bag and yet would supply their possessor with nearly 400 pages of the best poetry in the English language. As a sample of varied verse for holiday reading I would suggest Lowell, Scott's "Lady of the Lake," Wordsworth, Walt Whitman, and "Hymns that have Helped." The last, being the only double number published of "The Penny Poets," is a unique collection of the hymns which experience proves to have been most helpful to notable men. They are selected from a very wide range, and include many pieces, such as Garibaldi's hymn, which is not exactly regarded as sacred poetry.

I have left to the last, although it ought to have been mentioned first, the selection of little books for the children of the household. Those who are travelling alone, of course, need not burden themselves with "Books for the Bairns"; but families going either to the country or the seaside will do well to provide against any deficiency of the literature for the nursery by taking with them an assorted package of "Books for the Bairns." Here, for instance, is a very good sixpenny packet (post free, 8d.), chosen from the seventy-six numbers of this library already published:—

Nursery Tales.  
Brer Rabbit.  
Eyes and No Eyes.  
Stories from Hans Andersen.  
The Story of the Robins.  
Hymns with Pictures.

When the weather is uncertain, the family is large, and the holiday long, *paterfamilias* will not find any better investment for his young folks than a complete set of the "Bairns' Books." They will only cost him seven shillings and threepence, sent by parcel post, and will be sent direct, on receipt of order, to any holiday resort in the country.

From the list of books given above it is evident that when we go on our holidays no one will have any difficulty in furnishing his knapsack or his hand-bag with a choice selection of the best novels, poems, and essays in English literature. Each one will make his own selection. Judging by old experience, I think a good many of my readers will be very glad to be reminded of the variety, cheapness, and handiness of the editions from which they can select holiday reading for the recess.

# SOME NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

## THE UNSPEAKABLE SCOT.\*

THIS is an extremely amusing book. It is apparently going to be the first of a series, in which a number of gentlemen who write well amuse themselves and the world at large by saying all the disagreeable things they can lay their tongues to in the nastiest way possible about the nationalities to which they do not belong. Mr. T. W. H. Crosland, who has begun the ball, has succeeded in producing a highly amusing book, which is humorous from its exaggeration and laughable from the skill with which the mock-heroic pose is kept up throughout. A good-tempered bargee, with a copious flow of language, stripped of sanguinary and Athanasian adjectives, if let loose upon a boatful of ordinary cheap trippers, would probably be able to produce something in vituperative eloquence not unlike Mr. Crosland's performance in this book. The author has made up his mind to slang the Scotch, and he slangs them with such hearty goodwill that even the victims of his literary cudgel can hardly forbear grinning at his performance. There is a boisterous good humour about it all, and in the midst of his monstrous and sometimes grotesque exaggeration there is so much truth that there are few Englishmen who would not laugh when they read it, and laugh heartily if they read it aloud; and that, after all, is an achievement.

Mr. Crosland starts out with a determination to let the Scots see themselves as others see them, and the result is a picture upon which it may be well to dwell for a moment, now that the British Empire has passed under the yoke of a Scotch Prime Minister. The stupid Southron—which, by-the-by, would be a much better title for the second volume of this series than "The Egregious English," which has been selected by the author or the publisher—stands convicted of being utterly incapable of producing men capable of governing the Empire. As Mr. Crosland points out, Mr. Balfour, the Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Leader of the Opposition, and Lord Rosebery, the head of the Liberal Imperialists, are all Scotchmen. It is true he does not like the spectacle; but that is neither here nor there. The broad fact is that at the present moment we are governed by the Scotch. The new Lord Chancellor is to be a Scot. Even English politicians like Mr. Morley can only gain access to the House of Commons by leave of a Scotch constituency. The result, according to Mr. Crosland, has been disastrous to England. Since Mr. Balfour and C.-B. came into the offices they hold, England has been going steadily downhill. "Consols are at 94, and the income-tax is at 1s. 3d. in the £, which shows what managers the Scotch are."

Mr. Crosland's characterisation of Lord Rosebery is rather amusing. He had the good fortune to be born of an English mother; but the Scotch blood in him, the Scotch ineptitudes, the Scotch lack of force, prevail. He does everything by turns, and nothing long. In his middle and later periods he has modelled himself upon Mr. Augustine Birrell. With true Scottish enterprise Lord Rosebery determined to be a second and greater Birrell. He has succeeded. In effect, Lord Rosebery amounts to little more than nothing. His Liberal League fizzled like a bad squib for three or four weeks,

and then Lord Rosebery went to Nice. That is exactly the man. When his time comes and anybody wants him, he says, "Yes, yes, I am here," and immediately starts either for Nice or Epsom. He is as variable as the shade, and as changeable as the moons. In brief, he is half Scotch and half soda.

This kind of thing is kept up through two hundred pages. The author begins by telling us that he possesses a fund of contempt for the Scotch character, so he writes his book primarily for Englishmen, but he wishes to convey in its pages a broad hint for Scotchmen. The hint, it must be admitted, is very broad—broad enough to knock a man down if it hit him. Mr. Crosland does his slanging wholesale, and (possibly on purpose) mixes up his brutal attacks upon the foibles of the Scotch character with absolutely ludicrous abuse of much that is most worthy of praise in Scotland and the Scots.

"The Scot," says Mr. Crosland, "is the one species of human animal that is taken by all the world to be fifty per cent. pluckier and cleverer and honester than the facts warrant." It is his task to take off that fifty per cent., and if in the operation ninety-nine per cent. of that estimate should disappear, so much the better would Mr. Crosland be pleased. He concludes his first chapter by declaring that—

On the most liberal estimate there are only about three decent Scotchmen in England, one of whom is half English, the second half Irish, and the third (week in and week out) half drunk.

This, however, is but a trifle. The Scot, says Mr. Crosland, has been seen in his true light by all the best English writers, from Shakespeare downwards. In "Macbeth" Shakespeare pitilessly holds up to our gaze the low and squalid cunning, the treachery, the hypocrisy and the devil which he believed to be at the bottom of the Scotchman's soul. Dr. Johnson's antipathy to the Scotch was notorious, and so was Charles Lamb's, who saw in the Scotchman a crass and plantigrade person incapable of comprehending the inexplicit, and as devoid of true imagination as a hat-box. The best English writers, from Shakespeare to Henley, who have looked upon the Scotchman with an eye of calm perception, perceive that he is a savage and a barbarian by blood, a freebooter by heredity, a dullard and a braggart.

By way of justifying this verdict of Englishmen of genius, upon our northern brethren, Mr. Crosland has a series of chapters upon the Scot of journalism, the Scot in commerce, the Scot as critic, and the Scot as criminal, and so forth, all written in the vein of serio-comic extravaganza. The typical Scot in journalism is, of course, Dr. Robertson Nicoll, one of the two Scotch editors in London, for "although the Scot swarms in the lower branches of the profession, mercifully you can count the Scotch editors in London on the fingers of one hand."

Then he falls foul of Mr. Barrie and Ian Maclaren. If Thrums and Drumtochty are little bits of heaven dropped on to the map of Scotland, Barrie, which is described by Mr. George Douglas in his "House with the Green Shutters," is very different. The "House with the Green Shutters" is an unsophisticated revelation of the mind and habits of a savage and barbarous people. If you put Thrums, Drumtochty, and Barrie into one vessel, and mix them, you begin to apprehend that the average Scotchman is a compound of two things—to wit, the knave and the fool.

\* "The Unspeakable Scot." By T. W. H. Crosland. Grant Richards. Price: 5s.

This, however, is but sparring. Mr. Crosland's great attack is made upon Robert Burns, or "the Bard," as he calls him. The "whole truth about Burns" he sums up in the sentence :—"He was a poet, he was a loose liver, and he was a ploughman." As a poet he declares he has been vastly overrated. The whole of the poetry, as distinguished from the doggerel, which came from his pen, could be compressed into a book of fifty pages. Its popularity in Scotland is due to the fact that he was undoubtedly the poet of license and alcoholism. Under his inspiring tutelage Scotland has become one of the drunkenest nations in the world. On Burns' Day Scotland rushes to the bottle as one man. The land simply seethes in whisky, and though you take hold of the wings of the morning you cannot get away from the odour of it.

But his popularity was also largely due to the fact that he was a ploughman. "After illicit love and flaring drunkenness nothing appeals so much to Scotch sentiment as having been born in the gutter." But even his having risen from the plough and his alcoholism are less responsible for his popularity than the fact that he was a libidinous writer and a condoner of popular vices. Mr. Crosland quotes a vindicator of Burns, who asserts that the record of crime, immorality and loose living in every parish wherein Burns resided shows less by 50 to 70 per cent. in Burns' epoch than it does in the same parishes to-day. "Cause and effect," says Mr. Crosland. "It was he who gave the countenance of song to shameful and squalid sexuality. . . . He made the Muse an instrument for the promulgation of skulduggery, . . . and earned thereby the love and worship of a people whose distinguishing trait is fundamental lewdness."

As to Burns, the man, Mr. Crosland says, "a more profligate person has never figured on the slopes of Parnassus. In love he was as bestial as he was false. . . . Burns never was the king o' men. . . . He was simply a superincontinent yokel with a gift for metricism." No wonder that Mr. Crosland says he thinks that the statue of Burns, which stands in the Embankment Gardens in London, should be taken down.

In the chapter on "The Scot as Criminal," Mr. Crosland quotes statistics to prove that his railing against Scotch incontinence is not without justification. In England, in one decade, there are fourteen bastards to each thousand possible mothers. The proportion in Scotland for the same period was twenty-one; in Ireland it was only five. Burns, of course, may be held responsible for this, but he could hardly be responsible for the fact that out of every twenty-five Scotchmen in Scotland one is either a convicted criminal or a person who has been charged with a criminal offence! Scotland has, for equal numbers of population, three charges for every two in England, and seven imprisonments for every three in England.

In "The Scot as Critic," Mr. Crosland deals with William Archer; in "The Scot as Biographer," with Mr. Barrie, Mr. Hamerton, and William Canton; in "The Scot in Letters" he falls foul of Sir Walter Scott and Carlyle, both of whom have had their day; and he quotes a well-known Scotch critic who said, "Scott! Well, of course, but between ourselves, my friend, I cannot read the damned books." "This is pretty well everybody's case," Carlyle is dropping down the ladder rung by rung, and all that is really left of him is his "French Revolution." Stevenson's books are "a procession of splendid and creditable failures. The Scotchness of his blood was too much for him. It kept him from attaining the highest."

"The Scot in Commerce" he illustrates by referring

to Mr. Goudie and the bank robberies, "the greatest and stupidest rogue that has adorned the annals of modern banking," who showed what a Scotch clerk could do when he tried. A Scot in an office is eaten up with squint-eyed envy. He makes it his business by hook or by crook to make himself master of the situation, and if need be to turn out, in the long run, his own employers.

Of the drinking habits of Scotland Mr. Crosland writes as may be imagined, but few people will take seriously his assertion that he has seen a Scotchman on a railway journey, from King's Cross to Edinburgh, drink three bottles of Glenlivet—unless, of course, they were very small bottles. The Scot's gift of steady drinking accounts, in Mr. Crosland's eyes, for his general mediocrity; and he is not lovely when he is drunk. "He is a ranter and a roarer in his cups, and on the whole much more distressing to me drunk than sober—which is saying a great deal."

And so it goes on all through. The following passage is characteristic of Mr. Crosland at his best :—

I think it was Dr. Cunninghame Graham who said of a certain Scotch pedlar that he looked like a cross between a low-class Indian and an orang-outang that had somehow got itself baptised. This, no doubt, is a little severe. But a Scotchman does certainly make one feel that underneath his greasy and obviously imperfect civilisation the hairy simian sits and gibbers.

Sometimes he speaks more seriously, as, for instance, when he says :—

Poverty-stricken, starveling pride has been the ruin of the Scotch people. It has made them sour, disagreeable, greedy and disloyal. It has made them hypocrites and crafty rogues. It has narrowed their minds and stunted their national development; it has made them a byword and a mock in all countries of the world, and it has brought them to opprobrium even among Turks and Chinamen.

The summing-up of the whole matter is that, believing England to be a Scotch-ridden country, Mr. Crosland believes that the time has come for Englishmen to make a stand in this matter and teach the Scotchman his place. Mr. Crosland would hesitate to suggest that the Scot should be got rid of entirely; he has his uses and good qualities, but to rid the Press of his influence would be an excellent thing for the Press. He thinks that throughout England there is a very strong anti-Scotch feeling. It is difficult to meet an Englishman who, if you questioned him straightly, would not admit that he has a rooted dislike for Scotchmen.

For the general guidance of young Scotchmen who wish to succeed in this country, and who do not desire to add further opprobrium to the Scotch character, Mr. Crosland offers ten rules, the last of which alone need be quoted here :—

If without serious inconvenience to yourself you can manage to remain at home, please do.

### The Reformers' Year-Book.

THE eighth volume of this useful Year-Book, covering the year 1901, has just been published. Like the previous volumes, the new annual is literally packed with information. Every question relating to social progress and social reform may be said to be represented. The set of Labour Annuals and Reformers' Year-Books now extends from 1894 to 1901 (eight volumes), and copies may be had at the *Clarion* Office or direct from the editor, Mr. Joseph Edwards, Kirkintilloch, Glasgow. Price 1s. and 2s. net.



### THE NEW VOLUME OF THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.\*

LAST month the third volume of the supplementary volumes of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" was published. The prefatory essay by Dr. H. S. Williams describes the influence of modern research in the scope of the world's history. Dr. Williams points out that when Queen Victoria came to the throne it was the almost universally-accepted belief that the world began 4,004 years before Christ. The net effect of scientific research in the Victorian Era was to cause it to be as universally accepted that the age of the world must be reckoned in millions of years, and that to the age of man must be allotted a period some hundred times as great as that of the 5,000 odd years allowed by the old chronologists. Geology is responsible for the first change; the second was due chiefly to the excavations on the site of the ancient Nineveh, and to the researches of the Egyptologists. The effect of deciphering the cuneiform inscriptions on the Hebrew monuments was to establish the fact that a high state of civilisation had been achieved in Mesopotamia at least 9,000 years ago. These new figures disturb the historical balance, for they prove that our forerunners of eight or nine thousand years ago were in the noon-day glare of civilisation.

Dr. Williams, discussing the bearings of archæological discoveries on Biblical history, points out that the great disappointment has been the failure to discover any authentic record of Egyptian monuments of the events recorded in Exodus. On the other hand, researches in the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon have proved that the first chapter of Genesis is a paraphrase from the Babylonian legends of the Creation. The discoveries that are being made in Babylon are full of confirmation and elucidation of the books of Kings and of Chronicles. Dr. Williams says that the general agreement everywhere between the Hebrew accounts and contemporaneous records from Mesopotamia prove beyond cavil that, broadly speaking, the Bible accounts are historically true, and were written by persons who, in the main, had access to contemporaneous documents. On the other hand, it is clear that the writers partook in full measure of the shortcomings of other historians, and that their work must be judged by ordinary historical standards.

In classical history the researches of archæology are tending to reconstruct the primitive story. It is now clear that Greek civilisation was a long growth; and what is true of Greek civilisation is especially true of Greek art. Whoever would see the story of the evolution of Greek art illustrated should go to the British Museum, and pass from the Egyptian hall with its grotesque colossi, to the Assyrian rooms, with their marvellous bas-reliefs, and then on to the Elgin marbles and the Parthenon. The Parthenon frieze is only an Assyrian fresco adapted to the needs and ideals of another race, and developed by the genius of a newer civilisation.

The first article in the new volume is devoted to Chicago. In it one little mistake may be noted. The writer says that in the spring of 1893 the Civic Federation was organised, which has accomplished much in the direction of giving Chicago better government and better civic conditions. It was in the spring of 1894, not of 1893, that the Civic Federation was born. It was founded as the result of a lecture which I delivered in Chicago in the winter of 1893, just after the closing of the World's Fair. How very up to date these supplementary

volumes are may be inferred from the fact that the entry of Edward VII. contains the record of the postponement of the Coronation owing to the operation, and the report that up to July 1st, when this volume was printed, he was stated to be progressing favourably.

Among the important articles dealt with in this number are those on China, Cyprus, Cuba, Egypt, and Egyptology. There are interesting articles on dairy-farming, dust-destructors, dynamos, dockyards, and earthquakes.

One of the most interesting papers is that on the Christian Church, which was written by the Bishop of Ripon, who, as might be expected, takes a very cheerful view as to the Christianisation of the world, by which he means the increase in the number of nominal Christians, or of persons resident in nominally Christian countries. In the year 1500, at the time of the Reformation, during which the Roman Church had practically a monopoly of the western world, there were only 100,000,000 Christians in the world. In the 400 years following the Reformation this number has multiplied fivefold. Before Protestantism was born the average annual increase of the number of Christians in the world was 67,000; but since the disruption of Christendom effected by the Protestant Reformation the average annual increment of Christians in the world has been at the rate of 1,000,000 a year. That is to say, Christians have multiplied themselves, since Christendom was divided, thirty times as rapidly as they did when Christendom was united.

Still more remarkable is the extent to which the Christian races have succeeded in taking possession of the planet. Three hundred years ago, of every thirteen miles of the world's surface one was governed by Christians and twelve by non-Christians. To-day the proportion is reversed. The Christian nations rule between four and five hundred square miles for every one governed by non-Christian peoples. Not only has the Christian population risen from 100,000,000 in 1500 to 500,000,000 in 1900, but those 500,000,000 have established their sovereignty over 400,000,000 of non-Christian peoples. Of the 900,000,000 under Christian rule the Greek Church is responsible for about 130,000,000; Roman Catholics for about 240,000,000; and Protestants for 520,000,000.

All these statistics are very interesting, but as they assume that free-thinking France, for instance, is a Christian nation, their importance is more nominal than real. The increase of the power of the Protestant nations is chiefly due to the expansion of the British race here and in the United States. English, which at the beginning of last century was only spoken by 20,000,000 of persons in the world, while French was spoken by 30,000,000, the Bishop says, is now spoken by 111,000,000, which is a very considerable under-statement. There are about 120,000,000 of English-speaking people in the United States and the United Kingdom, without reckoning the English-speaking population in the Colonies. Two-thirds of the world's population and four-fifths of its area are now under the government of Christian nations, and two-thirds of the population under Christian rule is governed by the Teutonic peoples. The average wealth of the Teutonic nations is £226 per head; that of the Latin £140; and Slavs £6.

IN *Cassell's Magazine* for August there is a paper on "The Portsmouth Road" that should prove most acceptable to cyclists. Other papers are on "Some Famous Studios" of popular British artists, and "The Nation's Tenants," the London houses of Cabinet Ministers and other high Government servants.

\* "Encyclopædia Britannica," Vol. 3 of new series. Vol. 27 of the complete work. London: A. and C. Black and the *Times* office.

**THE MEMOIRS OF A NONAGENARIAN.\***

THERE are very few men still living whose recollections extend back to the early days of the nineteenth century. Sir Edward Blount, for so many years the most prominent member of the English colony in Paris, is one of these living links with the past. He is in his ninety-fourth year, and among his earliest recollections are the scenes which accompanied the fall of the great Napoleon. He was a boy of six when a be-ribboned postboy galloped up to his father's house with the news of Waterloo, and he still remembers the rejoicings which followed that great victory. The memoirs of this nonagenarian carry us back to times which have been added to the pages of history by the present generation. He witnessed the coronation in Westminster Abbey of three monarchs—George IV., William IV., and Victoria. He entered public life when Catholic Emancipation was the great question of the day, and when Canning held the reins of power. He can recall the eloquence of O'Connell, of Macaulay, and of Shiel as it impressed the mind of a young clerk sitting beneath the gallery of the old House of Commons. As a youth he met all the distinguished Liberals of that day at Holland House. English politics, however, were not his vocation. He entered the diplomatic service, and served as *attaché* both at Paris and at Rome.

Before Victoria had ascended the throne Sir Edward had abandoned diplomacy for finance, and had made his mark as an English banker in Paris. All his life he has been intimately connected with the development of railway enterprise. In France he was one of the pioneers. He raised the money and obtained the concession for the first great French railway connecting Paris with Rouen. French statesmen and capitalists in those days were exceedingly shy of the new method of locomotion. Nearly two thousand miles of railroad had been built in England at the time that France possessed one short line of twenty-five miles in length. Sir Edward raised one-third of the capital in England, the line was planned by an English engineer, built by an English contractor, and worked by English drivers and stokers. Owing to this English origin of French railways, the trains in France to this day, contrary to French custom, take the left as in England. At the beginning of his railroad career Sir Edward Blount set himself to learn the practical working of railway traffic from start to finish. For four months he worked on the engines of the London and North-Western, first as a supernumerary, then as a fireman, and finally as a driver. In France he frequently took charge of the locomotives, and, as he relates in his memoirs, has killed not a few men in his time. Several chapters of the memoirs are devoted to the recollections of the great contractors, engineers, and bankers with whom he came in contact in the various railway enterprises in which he took an active interest.

A banker sees more of the inner working of the machinery of government than most men. Sir Edward Blount's position in Paris brought him into association with most of the men who have ruled France under the Monarchy, the Empire, and the Republic. During the revolution of 1848 he assisted members of the Royal family to escape to England, and carried General Cavaignac's orders to the Amiens garrison through the insurgents' lines. He saw Napoleon at the Elysée, and Louis Philippe at Claremont. He visited the battlefield of Solferino a week after the battle, when even at a distance of seven miles the stench was horrible, and he

caught a glimpse of Victor Emmanuel shaking his fist against the closed door of the room that contained the Emperor of the French. As banker to the Papal government he carried through the delicate negotiations which transferred its financial liabilities to the new Italian Government. He remained in Paris during the siege in 1870, living on the salted meat of one cow and the milk of another, and acting as British Consul and sole representative in the bombarded city. He dined with Bismarck at Versailles, when the wax candles were stuck in black wine bottles, and a camp bedstead occupied one corner of the room. "Although I believe in the immortality of the soul," said the Iron Chancellor on that occasion, "I have probably sent more men to eternity without any religious assistance than any man existing in the world."

Although living in Paris Sir Edward did not lose touch of English affairs, or cease to mingle with English public men. His pages are filled with anecdotes of the mid-Victorian era. Disraeli, for instance, made Sir Edward's office one of his haunts when in Paris, and the following may serve as examples of the memories with which Sir Edward has filled his readable and gossipy pages:—

One day, when Lord Lytton and Disraeli were both sitting in my room, Lytton began to explain to Disraeli his difficulty about some approaching motion in the House of Commons. "Really, Disraeli," he at length exclaimed, "I cannot vote for the Bill; it is against my principles." "D—n your principles!" was Dizzy's reply. "Stick to your party."

The other story relates to the early days when Disraeli was a Liberal member. A public dinner was given to celebrate his return, at which Sir Edward was present:—

As soon as the new member was called upon to speak a man in the company rose and, as was the custom sometimes in those days, got on to the table. He spoke violently and in a loud, discordant voice, and pointing to the table of honour, at which it happened thirteen were sitting, exclaimed with great heat, "Wherever thirteen men sit down to dinner there is a traitor amongst them;" and then with a sudden gesture of contempt he turned to the guest of the evening, and added, "There sits the man!"

**SUBMARINE WARFARE.\***

THERE is always a peculiar fascination about anything which endeavours to conquer the depths of the sea. The submarine creates enthusiasm largely because it is able mysteriously and insidiously to threaten the existence of its adversaries. Although still in a very imperfect state of development, its advance has been so great during the last few years that readers will welcome Mr. Herbert C. Fyfe's new book, the first to be devoted entirely to the submarine. Submarine boats have been built hitherto for warfare only, nor does it seem as if they would ever be of much use otherwise. The book has an introduction by Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle, and Sir Edward J. Reed, M.P., contributes an interesting chapter on the probable future of submarine boat construction. One result, he says, of the development of the submarine ship will be to sweep away the vast and monstrous assemblage of gaping mouths of funnels, pipes and cowl which hamper our modern warships, to supply in an elementary manner breathing gas to the men below.

Mr. Fyfe sketches out the uses of the submarine in warfare, giving numerous quotations from various authorities on the subject. He likens the submarine to the bayonet. Rather an unfortunate comparison, in view of the uselessness of the latter when opposing forces are

\* "Memoirs of Sir Edward Blount, K.C.B., 1815–1902." Edited by Stuart J. Reid. cr. 8vo, pp. 308. Illustrated. Longmans. 10s. 6d. net.

\* "Submarine Warfare." By Herbert C. Fyfe. Illustrated. Richards. 7s. 6d. net.

anything like equal. The Boer War, says Mr. Fyfe, has proved that the bayonet is still a valuable weapon, and that the late M. Bloch was mistaken in his conclusions. Another chapter deals with the Morality of Submarine Warfare, and the author's conclusion may be summed up in Lord Dunsany's words ;—

Save us from the cruel mercies of the weak. War . . . must be given her full attributes and painted in her most deadly colours in order that the misery, which undoubtedly she brings to the majority of the population, may extend over as short a period as possible. Let us make her as deadly as we can; in the name of humanity and of every good feeling.

Other chapters are :—Mechanism, Moral Influence, which is very great, The Submarine in Action, being quotations from various accounts of exploits of French Submarines, and the Antidote to Submarines. This latter has chiefly been studied in Great Britain. The chief of the various means employed is the firing of shells full of high explosive which, bursting in the water near the boat, will beat it in. A method of destroying submarines is said to have been devised by the *Vernon's* staff, by whose means the British fleet should henceforth have nothing to fear from the attacks of these "marine devils."

It is rather surprising to find that only one man so far has lost his life in a submarine. This was in 1774 when a Mr. Day, after several successful underwater journeys in a submarine made from a Norfolk market boat, was killed in it through descending to too great a depth in Plymouth harbour. To the *David*, a Confederate submarine, belongs the distinction of having actually destroyed an enemy's vessel in war time. She blew up the *Housatonic*, a fine new Northern vessel, and perished with her. The *David* was propelled with a screw worked by eight men. On five previous occasions she drowned almost the whole of her crew. She was not a true submarine, but ran awash.

Altogether Mr. Fyfe's book is a most useful compilation and no one interested in the subject should be without it.

### THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CONVERSION.\*

DR. WILLIAM JAMES is one of the most eminent of modern students of psychology, perhaps the most eminent in the English-speaking world. In his Gifford lectures he endeavours to explain the phenomena of religious experience from the point of view of the psychologist. The most interesting part of his book is that which is devoted to the discussion of the phenomenon of conversion. Dr. James' definition of conversion will strike some people as odd. He says it is the "emergence into actual experience and into dominance of the subconscious." It is not a very satisfactory theory, because it would equally apply to any sudden transformation of character, whether from evil to good or from good to evil. It would seem from Dr. James' theory that only those are capable of a complete change of life when the subconscious mind has been gradually developing sufficient force to overpower the conscious life, that is to say, it assumes that all those capable of conversion have two characters, a subconsciousness and the consciousness of which they are aware. Within the mental reservoir of subconsciousness they are accumulating forces which in time become sufficiently potent to assert their domination over the consciousness.

This may be so, and if it is so, it affords no difficulty to the Calvinist, who has been able to reconcile his

theory of conversion with the fore-ordination of all things, for if anyone was ordained to salvation the process may well have begun long before any consciousness on his part in the charging of the subconscious mind with moral principles, which at the appointed time asserted their domination. In that case the putting on the new man in Christ Jesus and the putting off of the old Adam would not be the instantaneous influence of the miraculous creative act, but rather the deliverance of the new man who had been conceived a long time previously, and was then only at that moment brought to birth. The orthodox theologians will not have much difficulty in picking many holes in this doctrine. It would be difficult, for instance, to explain how it is that this emergence of the subconscious should so often follow the holding of revival services or the adoption of other agencies for quickening the moral nature into action. Of course, in that case, on Dr. James' theory the revivalist only acts as the accoucheur of the subconscious self. The work of the Spirit, to use the theological phrase, may have been going on for a long time, or it may have been instantaneous, that is to say, the process of charging the subconscious mind with an activity sufficient to enable it to dominate may have been an instantaneous process and not a slow growth.

His whole theory, however, of conversion and the observations with which Dr. James illustrates and advocates it may be commended to the attentive perusal of all those who are interested in the passage of the soul from death unto life.

## SOME LEADING PUBLICATIONS OF THE MONTH.

### SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Bastian, Dr. H. C. *Studies in Heterogenesis*. Part 2. .... (Williams and Norgate) 7/6  
 Brentano, Franz (Translated by Cecil Hague). *The Origin of the Knowledge of Right and Wrong*.....(Constable) net 5/0  
 Colman, C. S. *Types of British Plants*. Illus. (Library for Young Naturalists).....(Sands and Co.) 6/0  
 Hall, G. Rome, M.D. *Human Evolution: an Inductive Study of Man*.....(Swan Sonnenschein) 7/6  
*International Catalogue of Scientific Literature*. D., Chemistry. Part I. M., Botany. Part I. Vols. I. and II. .... (Harrison) each 21/0  
 McConnell, P. *The Elements of Agricultural Geology*.....(Crosby, Lockwood)  
*Report on the Collections of Natural History Made in the Antarctic Regions during the Voyage of the "Southern Cross."* Illus. .... (Longmans, Quaritch, Dulau, Paul, Kegan, and at the British Museum, Cromwell Road) 40/0  
 Sturt, Henry (Edited by). *Personal Idealism: Philosophical Essays by Eight Members of the University of Oxford* (Macmillan) net 10/0  
*The Living Animals of the World*. Vol. II. 643 illustrations. (Hutchinson) net 10/6  
 Williams, M. B. *The Strategy of Nature* (Brimley Johnson) net 5/0

### HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

- Brown, W. G. *The Lower South in American History*..... (The Macmillan Co.) 6/0  
 Canton, G. *Napoléon, Anti-Militariste*.....(Paris: Alcan) 3f. 5c.  
 Foster, John, Hon., M.A. *Some Feudal Coats of Arms from Heraldic Rolls, 1298-1418*. Illus. ....(Parker) 12/6  
 Gairdner, Jas. *The English Church in the Sixteenth Century*.....(Macmillan) 7/6  
 Hill, W. H., A. F., and A. E. *Antonio Stradivari*. (W. E. Hill and Sons, 140, New Bond Street)  
 Linn, William Alexander. *The Story of the Mormons, from the Date of their Origin to the Year 1901* ..... (Macmillan) net 17/0  
 Pedder, H. C. *Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain: a Study of his Character as a Statesman* .....(Stock) net 2/6  
 Reid, Stuart J. (Edited by). *Memoirs of Sir Edward Blount*.....(Longmans) net 10/6

\* "The Varieties of Religious Experience." Being the Gifford Lectures for 1901-2. By William James, LL.D. Longmans, Green and Co. Price 12s. net.

- Rouse, W. H. D. *Greek Votive Offerings*. (Cambridge University Press) net 15/0  
 St. Maur, H. *Annals of the Seymours*. (Kegan Paul) net 2/0  
 Stead, W. T. *The Last Will and Testament of Cecil John Rhodes*. (Review of Reviews Office) 2/6  
 Temple, Right Hon. Sir R. *Progress of India, Japan and China in the Century*. (Chambers) net 6/0  
 The *Reminiscences of Frederick Goodall, R.A.* (Walter Scott Publishing Co.) 12/0  
 Vignaud, Henry. *Toscanelli and Columbus. The Letter and Chart of Toscanelli on the Route to the Indies by way of the East. Sent in 1474 to the Portuguese Fernam Martins, and later on to Christopher Columbus; a Critical Study*. (Sands and Co.) net 10/6  
 Watson, K. G. (Compiled by). *The Life Story of Collin Watson*. Illus. (Stock) 5/0  
 Willson, Beccles. *Lord Stratheona: the Story of His Life*. (Methuen) 7/6  
 Wormsley, Katharine P. (Translated by). *Diary and Correspondence of Count Axel Fersen*. (Heinemann) net 21/0  
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 Western, Ernest. *Credo, Crosses, and Credenda*. (Burling) net 2/6  
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 Ritualism in Town and Country: a Volume of Evidence. With a Preface by the Lady Wimborne. (C. Murray and Co.)

## CONTEMPORARY POLITICS, ETC.

- Cini, Ant. *Mr. Chamberlain's Great Mystification, or the Value of England's Concessions to Malta and to Italy in the Language Question*. (Malta: The "Malta" Printing Office) 7/6  
 Fyfe, Herbert C. *Submarine Warfare: Past, Present, and Future*. Illus. (Richards) net 7/6  
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 Williamson, C. N. *Papa*. (Methuen) 6/0

## ART.

- Holme, Charles (Edited by). *Modern Etching and Engraving. European and American; being the Special Summer Number of "The Studio," 1902*. (44, Leicester Square) net 5/0

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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 Hardy, Rev. E. J., M.A. *Pen Portraits of the British Soldier*. Illus. (Unwin) 1/0  
 Findlay, J. J., M.A. *Principles of Class Teaching*. (Macmillan) 5/0  
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 Hopkins, J. Castell, F.S.S. (Edited and Compiled by). *Morag's Annual Register of Canadian Affairs, 1901*. (Sampson Low) 12/6  
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 Kelly's Directory of Cheshire, 1902. (Kelly) 12/0  
 International Cable Directory of the World. (International Cable Directory Company) 1/0  
 Paton's List of Schools and Tutors. (J. and J. Paton, 143, Cannon Street) 2/6  
 The Advertiser's Guardian. (Thomas Dixon, 195, Oxford Street) 2/6  
 The Golfing Annual. (H. Cox) 6/0  
 The Official Handbook of the Presbyterian Church of England, 1902-1903. (14, Paternoster Square) 0/6  
 The Royal Navy List, July, 1902. (Witherby and Co.) 25cts.  
 The Year Book of Australia, 1902. (British-Australasian Publishing Company) 25cts.  
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# Wake Up! John Bull.

An Illustrated Supplement to the "Review of Reviews."

[No. 14.]

Issued as an integral part of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of August 15, 1902.

## THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN FINANCE.

### THE MISSION OF MR. VANDERLIP.

WE have heard a great deal of Mr. Pierpont Morgan and his attempt to bring the Old World under the yoke of the financial combinations of the New. But as yet the Old World has not waked-up to the fact that there is another American, one Mr. Stillman, of the National City Bank of New York, who is consumed by an equally insatiable ambition to make New York the financial centre of the world. He has at this moment in Europe a trusty and indefatigable envoy in the person of Mr. Vanderlip, formerly assistant secretary to the Treasury, but now the advance agent of the invading banker—deputy and plenipotentiary Pierpont Morgan the Second.

His first general survey of the field which is marked for conquest was published in *Scribner's Magazine*. The articles have been republished under the title "The American Commercial Invasion of Europe." He begins with "Russia and M. Witte," and ends with "England and her American Invaders." It is an interesting booklet. Mr. Vanderlip is now back in Europe, prospecting a second time. Mr. Stillman's ambition is to become the centre of a great system of international finance, to be to both hemispheres what at one time the Rothschilds were to the Old World.

Mr. Vanderlip is one of those dangerous men who do not boast, but who do things even when professing their doubts as to whether it is possible. Take as an instance of this his modest deprecatory remarks as to the difficulty of carrying out the task he has been sent to

Europe to begin. Speaking at Chicago on the Americanisation of the world, he said:—

We hear a good deal of talk about New York becoming the financial centre of the world. That is a boast which, for a good many years to come, is nonsense, and can be soberly made by no one familiar with international banking conditions. We lack

the fundamental requirement that the world's financial centre must have—a steady money market, with some great central institution to which banks with unquestioned collateral can resort and always find financial strength. A good deal of talk is heard about the need there is for our financiers to go into the international banking field, and not a few people seem to think that by merely establishing banking offices here and there in Orient and Occident we can control the course of international finance. That boast is based on ignorance of the principles of international exchange, ignorance of the force of long-established habit, and of the disadvantages of geographical remoteness. It is idle to be deceived by any idea that the financial centre of the world has moved to America, or is likely to move here for a good while to come. We are, in fact, cutting a very much less figure in international finance than we are generally credited with doing. One not infrequently hears the remark that no foreign Government can now emit a bond issue without knocking humbly at the doors of our financiers. That is all stuff and nonsense. It is true that we have subscribed to a modest portion of a few issues of

foreign securities, to an English, to a German, and to a Russian loan. It is also true that by far the greater part of all those subscriptions were made for a speculative turn, and the securities all went quickly back to the home markets. We are only beginning to master the A B C's of international finance, and it is well for us not to get too bumptious as to our world-wide importance in the financial field.



[Nobelpalter.]

[July 19, 1902]

### The Condition of the European Bourses.

They are beginning to suffer from America on the brain.



# THE AMERICAN INVASION AND HOW TO RESIST IT.

SOME SUGGESTIONS BY MR. B. H. THWAITE.

MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHN AND CO. have published a threepenny pamphlet of the "Burning Questions" series, by Mr. B. H. Thwaite, entitled "The American Invasion; or, England's Commercial Danger, and the Triumphal Progress of the United States; with Remedies Proposed to enable England to Preserve her Industrial Position."

It is a pamphlet of forty-two pages, small print, with copious foot-notes. It is very interesting, and one of the best pamphlets that have appeared on the subject.

Sir Christopher Furness, M.P., has republished in a shilling book, fully illustrated, with views of America, the papers which he wrote on "The American Invasion" in the *Pall Mall Magazine* this year, together with an address which he delivered to his constituents. Sir Christopher is not at all disheartened or impressed by his American visit. On the contrary, he tells us that he feels more than ever that the duty of an Englishman, rather than wasting valuable time in fearful contemplation of what may be, is—

by increased alertness and activity to seize every opportunity to perfect our methods, so that we may not only retain the position we at present occupy, but carry the war into the enemy's camp. We have lands beyond the seas, territories vastly greater than those of the United States, and not less rich, and if we so develop our Colonies as to hold them to the motherland even as the compass is held to the pole, then I give it as my deliberate opinion that neither because of America nor any other nation need we fear that the future will add anything but greatness to our always glorious past.

The second number of the *American Trade Review* does not contain much calling for notice on this subject, but one paragraph may be noticed:—

One need not be a very close observer, however, to notice the transformation that is taking place throughout Great Britain at the present time. Various commissions have been appointed to study American methods and the conditions which surround the labour classes, with the result that radical changes have been recommended and are being acted upon. Given two years more, and what has been apparently a decline in foreign commerce will be more than offset by steady advances, and it is to America you must largely look for this increase.

Mr. Thwaite's booklet is very much more crammed with fact than any of the others.

One of the most interesting things in the pamphlet is a reminder that one hundred and thirty years ago our forefathers in the days of George III. endeavoured to restore and revivify our languishing industries by throttling the iron trade in the United States. We did the same thing with the Irish industries, and unfortunately succeeded. We were fortunately unsuccessful in our attempt to crush American competition at its birth. Mr. Thwaite says:—

The Government of George III. determined to restrain native industrial talent and experience from emigrating to her Colonies, and the Act of 1785 (25 Geo. III. c. 67) was passed to prevent the emigration of mechanics or skilled workers in iron or steel, or the exploitation of any tool, engine, or machine beyond the seas. The penalties for the contravention of this Act were most severe.

With our knowledge of the present phenomenally prosperous condition of the iron and steel trades in the United States, it is interesting to recall a passage of one of Lord Brougham's speeches in the House of Commons. The iron industry of

North America had already been established, and was prospering, and the English iron-masters, beginning to realise what this Colonial industrial prosperity might eventually mean to them, decided on a policy of temporary sacrifice, by selling iron goods below cost to American customers, in order to break the American Colonial iron manufacturers. In the speech referred to Lord Brougham said:—"It was even worth while to incur a loss upon the first exportation, in order by the glut to stifle in the cradle those rising manufactures in the United States." This drastic policy was carried out to the letter, and the result was exactly as Lord Brougham anticipated—the policy was disastrous to the American iron industry, and the American manufacturers were ruined. Owing to this policy the American blast furnaces and iron works were shut down until after the Revolution, and the adoption by the American Republic of a fostering protective policy. In the year 1822 the furnaces were again blown in.

It is evident, therefore, that if our American competitors were to flood the English market with American iron and steel produce at a price below the cost of production for the purpose of crushing our iron trade, they would only be taking a leaf from our book, and doing to us as we tried to do to them in the eighteenth century. That they will do this, or something like it, Mr. Thwaite seems to be firmly convinced. He says:—

American enterprise, besides playing sad havoc with many British industries, has entered into nearly every market in the world; and if the progress of our rivals' export trade continues in the same marvellous ratio, the following industries will be inevitably all but destroyed, and in less than twenty-five years.

1st. The manufacture of iron, steel, and the hardware industries.

2nd. The mechanical engineering industries, steam, hydraulic and electrical.

3rd. The salt and alkali industries.

4th. The textile industries, silk, cotton, woollen, and worsted.

5th. The boot and shoe industries.

The agricultural industry will suffer in an equivalent ratio.

With the exception of the coal industry and that of ship-building, the staple industries of England will not be able to face the increasing competition from the United States.

How is it that America is able to come out on top in competition with all the rest of the world? The wealth of an almost virgin field of minerals is one cause; but it is not the only one. Her artisans seem to work harder than ours. Mr. Thwaite says:—

What is the explanation? It is probably three-fold.

1st. The remarkably exhilarating effect of the dry American atmosphere—an effect that may be called electrical.

2nd. The stimulus of free labour competition.

3rd. Freedom from Trades Union restrictions and levelling-down influences.

Not only is there more efficient labour, but there is a vastly greater use of up-to-date machinery, much cheaper railway transit, and many other material advantages. Mr. Thwaite is very strong as to the advantage which the Americans have in lower railway charges. Heavy goods per ton are conveyed per mile in Great Britain at  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; in Germany at  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in the United States at anything between  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and  $\frac{1}{8}$ d. An American iron-ore train consists of 30 cars, carrying from 1,500 to 2,000 tons, whereas the average British mineral train seldom hauls more than 500 tons. In America the average working expenses per ton per 100 miles amount to 2s., whereas the cost on the

standard British railways equals 5s. 1d. But even this does not satisfy them. They are continually trying to cheapen the cost of transit :—

At the present time, the cost from American iron-works to European ports is some 25s. per ton. This, added to the cost at the works, brings the cost of the steel at British and European ports to £4 per ton. Americans, with characteristic boldness, propose to make a canal of immense proportions, that will connect the Port of New York directly with the great Inland American Lakes. On the completion of this canal, it will then be possible for American manufacturers to transport their manufactured products to European ports at a cost of 17s. per ton.

Take the case of coal, for instance. The area of American coalfields covers 200,000 square miles :—

Coal is discharged from the hold of a steamship at a cost of less than one penny per ton. Further, cargoes of 3,000 tons are discharged by the aid of machinery and in only fifteen hours, and with the help of only twelve men.

Americans also are practically free from the royalties which saddle British iron-masters with a charge of about six shillings per ton of iron. In all their processes they aim at the production of the greatest quantities at the smallest price. For instance, Mr. Thwaite declares that—

*Six* blast furnaces of modern American design will produce an output equivalent to the seventy-two furnaces of Scotland.

The Americans have no patience with the antiquated machinery which contents their British rivals :—

An American metallurgical expert stated recently that during the last ten years all the British iron and steel manufacturers did not expend as much on improvements as did the Carnegie Steel Company in two years.

The United States have eight times the amount of railway possessed by the United Kingdom, and the Standard Oil Company, which owns 200 steamships, employs 25,000 workmen, and has 24,000 miles of oil-pipes, controls 30,000 miles of railway, which is more than all the railways in the United Kingdom put together. The Americans also have been quick to avail themselves of all manner of electric improvements :—

There are over a thousand Electric Street Car Lines or Tramways in operation, having a combined capital of three hundred and forty millions sterling.

There are in service three-quarters of a million miles of telephonic cables connected with nearly half a million telephone stations, in addition to considerably over a million miles of telegraphic wires, connected with 45,000 stations.

Half a million women are employed on the American type-writer, and one-third of the male population of the United States finds its livelihood in pursuits that were not in existence less than a century ago, and which are the direct outcome of modern American and past British inventive genius.

They spend lavishly upon education in every form :—

The value of the 629 Universities and Colleges in the United States is given authoritatively as being equal to no less a sum than £68,000,000. The annual income is 5½ millions sterling.

For each million of inhabitants in the United States there are no less than 1,196 University students.

As an instance of the generous support accorded to these educational institutions, in one year alone—1898-1899—the value of the legacies equalled £4,400,000.

Such being the advantages which the Americans possess, what does Mr. Thwaite propose by way of enabling us to meet the invasion of such admirably equipped rivals? Mr. Thwaite is unfortunately bitten with the Protectionist heresy, but we need not dwell upon this point of difference, but pass on to consider the more practical suggestions which Mr. Thwaite puts forward. He thinks that we must meet the American

Trust by consolidation of competing firms in this country. He proposes that this consolidation should proceed on lines somewhat as follows :—

A joint-stock corporation shall select the most promising iron and steel concerns, and provide all the necessary and up-to-date machinery, this machinery to be the property of the corporation. Out of the profit obtained on the completion of the new installation, a determined rate of interest and depreciation is to be first secured for the benefit of the corporation, and then an amount shall be set on one side to compensate the iron company for the plant made obsolete, the balance of the profits to be divided between the iron company and the corporation, according to an agreed ratio. The depreciation factor for the corporation's plant to be fixed on a ten years' useful service; the corporation to have a voice in the administration of the iron company's business.

After consolidation he would endeavour to stimulate the British inventor by improving our patent laws :—

The British Government should adopt *en bloc* the American Patent system, as perfected up to date, and with a Court of Experts, on the German plan, to try patent cases. The same system should be recommended for adoption by the British Colonies, so that the Patent Laws would thus be quite uniform for all English-speaking countries. Any excess of receipts over expenditure should be devoted to the reduction of patent fees, and to a fund for encouraging inventions.

Then he would take our education in hand. He demands—

the adoption of a scheme of education combining the best features of the American and German systems, and the introduction of military training into the educational programme of all students of our schools and Universities. All professors of our technical institutions to be selected from men who have had practical experience and responsibility in modern workshops. Laboratories for research to be established by the Government in all industrial centres, such laboratories to be free to those occupied with research and invention.

But there are other things still to be dealt with. Trades Unions, for instance, he thinks should be transformed. He says :—

The Trades' Union Federation, instead of being considered the curse of England and one of the main causes of its industrial and commercial decadence, ought to be transformed into a source of national strength. Instead of discouraging industrial merit, its policy should be to stimulate ability and efficiency, and to assist with all its power in educating its members to an understanding of the conditions most productive of health and happiness.

Also the British workman might be induced not to waste so much of his energies in the public-house. The American workman is twice as sober as the British.

Then, turning his attention to the railways, Mr. Thwaite would Americanise them from top to bottom :—

Of course, the radical alteration in the rolling stock of British railways involved in the imitation of the American examples would mean great expenditure in terminal alterations; but a country that can raise fifty millions to provide (what after all is a luxury, however desirable) electric lighting for our towns and villages, can surely be relied upon to provide the money required by our railways for the work of Americanising their goods traffic, rolling stock and systems of administration. The extra traffic that would inevitably follow the adoption of the policy of low freight rates would, as is proved by the American successes, soon justify the use of American rolling stock, of the class previously described.

The 3,000 odd miles of British canals should be revived, by the adoption of electric or of some equivalent method of economic haulage.

Such is Mr. Thwaite's programme, and it is useful as embodying the suggestions of a capable observer, whose recommendations are deserving of respect.

## CHEER UP! JOHN BULL.

MR. SAMUEL E. MOFFETT concludes, in the *New Liberal Review* for August, a series of papers on "The American Invasion." Mr. Moffett says that the invasion, spectacular as it is, has necessarily left the great bulk of English activities going on as usual. In some quarters where English industries have suffered from American competition the suffering is rather potential than actual. Thus far the American invaders have largely created their own markets. They have not crowded out English manufactures; they have simply filled a vacuum, and created markets which no one in England had previously thought of cultivating:—

This explains why the invasion in its early stages was so rapid and so unopposed. Now that the invaders are investing the stronghold of British capital and industry, the situation is different. The struggle is harder and more doubtful. Sometimes, as in the tobacco trade, the defenders turn and take the aggressive, and in all trades they are learning from the enemy. They are meeting energy with energy, enterprise with enterprise. Even the workman is beginning to take an interest in the welfare of home industry. At present, to vary the remark of Schley at Santiago, "there is business enough for all." But when dull times come, and a manufacturer who consents to execute an order can no longer assume the supercilious air of one who confers a favour, we shall see what we shall see.

Mr. Swinburne, in his paper upon "International Patent Monopolies," maintains that with all John Bull's drawbacks we are still the most inventive nation in the world. America may be ahead of us in working out labour-saving devices and designing machines for manufacture on a wholesale plan; but American inventions nearly all arise from labour considerations, and mostly consist of careful adaptation of known means to known ends, involving ingenuity and labour and design, but breeding no striking originality.

## BRITISH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

## THE TALE OF TWENTY YEARS.

MR. HOLT SCHOOLING contributes to the *Windsor Magazine* a critical examination of the state of British Commerce. Mr. Schooling examines the figures for twenty years, divided into two periods of ten years each for comparison. This method produces much more trustworthy results than can be obtained by comparing one year's commerce with another. Mr. Schooling's article gains much in value from his tables and diagrams. Mr. Schooling sums up the first portion of his article as follows. Our exports to all foreign countries were:—

| 1881-1890.<br>Millions. | 1891-1900.<br>Millions. | A Rise of<br>Millions. | Per<br>cent. |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 1,532                   | 1,592                   | 60                     | or of 4      |

And the imports from all sources into all foreign countries were:—

| 1881-1890.<br>Millions. | 1891-1900.<br>Millions. | A Rise of<br>Millions. | Per<br>cent. |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 11,195                  | 12,391                  | 1,196                  | or of 11     |

Thus, while all foreign countries, regarded as one whole, increased their imports from all sources by 1,196 millions—i.e., by 11 per cent.—we increased our exports to foreign countries by only 60 millions—i.e., by 4 per cent. This fact, which is based upon a survey of the world's trade during twenty years, proves, I think, that British export trade has not maintained its position in the markets of foreign countries. British exports have lost ground, relatively to the total imports from all sources into each foreign country, in Japan, Holland, China, in the group of "small buyers," in Spain, in the United States, in the Argentine Republic, in France, and in Italy.

## WHERE ENGLAND LAGS BEHIND.

*Page's Magazine* for August contains, among other articles calculated to wake up John Bull, an interesting paper upon iron and steel manufacture, which gives many facts calculated to make plain to the dullest understanding why it is that England lags behind in the industrial race. Take, for instance, the question of a steam crane navy. The very best steam crane navy in the United Kingdom has a lifting capacity of about 1,000 tons per day of ten hours. That is to say, the best English steam navy or bucket excavator will lift 100 tons per hour, but the best American steam navy lifts and deposits in a railway car 100 tons every ten minutes. That is to say, the American machine does as much in ten minutes as the English one does in sixty. Another fact which is brought out in the same article is the extent to which English trade is handicapped by the unnecessary dead weight carried. The figures are too elaborate to be entered into here, but the conclusion at which Mr. Thwaite arrives is that if we compare the difference of dead haulage weights of two freight trains of 1,000 tons of live, paying or effective lead, one British and the other American, the reduced waste of haulage energy by the American system amounts to 550 tons, so that for every million tons hauled on British lines the excess of dead load to be carried is equal to 550,000 tons. It is not surprising to learn that some of the leading British railway companies are adopting the American goods traffic car. The Americanisation of the passenger freight department, which is now in evidence on all British main railways, will be followed by the Americanisation of their freight rolling-stock. They are all so much ahead in the efficiency of the methods for trans-shipping ore; they have invented a new light draught steamer carrying 6,000 tons of ore, which will supersede the whale-backed steamer, which, until recently, was regarded as the best and cheapest method of carrying bulk.

## A PLEA FOR A COUNCIL OF TRADE.

JOHN BULL must indeed be waking up when even the *Quarterly Review* finds it necessary to insist that the mind of the machine requires enlightening and quickening, for it warns its readers that the perils which it foresees are not indications of ebb and flow, but may prove to be, if unheeded and unstudied, a continuous ebb in England's fortunes. In the opinion of the *Quarterly*, most of the evils from which we suffer might have been remedied if we had had more sense.

The practical suggestion is that an advisory Council of Trade should be constituted, under the presidency of a chairman appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, which should be composed of representatives of the great commercial and business interests of the country, including the special interests of labour. Once constituted, the Council might serve the Minister of Trade as a Board of Reference in matters of trade policy and of trade principles. The principle of having an advisory Council has been adopted by the Government, but only to a certain extent. The commercial intelligence branch of the Board of Trade consists of four representatives of Government departments and six representatives of commerce, the latter being nominated by the President of the Board of Trade. The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board seems to the writer to afford a good type of the kind of Council which ought to be established for the assistance of the Board of Trade for the sustained study and investigation of all commercial problems affecting the solid interests of this country.

# LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

N.B.—The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

**Ainslee's Magazine.**—STREET AND SMITH, NEW YORK. 10 cts. July.  
The Great Lakes. Illus. R. Linthicum.  
Rest and Fatigue. Illus. G. Stanley Hall.  
Horses of the Millionaire. Illus. A. Sangre.  
The Fight against Small-Pox. C. F. Scott.  
Our Farmer Aristocracy. Illus. W. R. Draper.  
The Realm of Sleep. N. Boyce.  
F. Aug. Heinze; the Copper King. Illus. R. Harlowe.

**American Catholic Quarterly.**—BURNS AND OATES. 1 dol. July.  
Dante's Conception of the Beatific Vision. Rev. F. de Capitan.  
The Beginnings of Christianity. Rev. T. J. Shahan.  
A Study in the Flora of Holy Church. A. E. P. R. Dowling.  
Attitude of the Jesuits in the Trials for Witchcraft. Rev. R. Schwickerath.  
Leibnitz and the Nineteenth Century. Rev. W. H. Kent.  
The Ancient Cathedrals of Scotland. Dom M. Barrett.  
The Last Mexican Empire. W. C. Robinson.  
Apostolical Letter of Pope Leo XIII.

**American Historical Review.**—MACMILLAN. 2s. 6d. July.  
Robert le Bougre and the Beginnings of the Inquisition in Northern France. Contd. C. H. Haskins.  
European Archives. G. L. Burr.  
The Place of Nathaniel Macon in Southern History. W. E. Dodd.  
John Quincy Adams and the Monroe Doctrine. W. C. Ford.

**Ancestor.**—CONSTABLE. 5s. July 15.  
The Knightleys of Fawsley. Illus. Lady Knightley of Fawsley and O. Barron.  
The Household Books of Sir Miles Stapleton. J. C. Cox.  
The Prescriptive Usage of Arms.  
The King's Coronation Ornaments. Illus. Contd. W. H. St. John Hope.  
The Emerald Ring of the Preston Family. W. Rye.  
The Origin of the Fitzgeralds. Contd. J. H. Round.  
The Fleur-de-Lis. G. C. Rothery.  
The Families of Wake and Tichborne.  
Some Cheshire Deeds. H. F. Burke.  
Lostock and the Grosvenors. W. H. B. Bird.  
The Norman People. J. H. Round.  
The Huguenot Families in England.  
Family History from Private MSS.

**Animal Life.**—HUTCHINSON. 7d. July 15.  
Monkey-Land. Illus. Prof. R. L. Garner.  
The Life of Plants. Illus. Lord Avebury.  
The Last Hampshire Ravens. Illus. W. H. Hudson.  
Queer Fish. Illus. W. Saville-Kent.  
The Brimstone Butterfly. Illus. F. Enock.

**Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.**—P. S. KING. 1 dol. July.  
Social Effects of Transportation. M. A. Knapp.  
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration; Symposium.  
The Housing Problem; Symposium.  
The Child Labour Problem; Symposium.  
Tendencies of Factory Legislation and Inspection. Sarah S. Whittelsey.  
Juvenile Courts; Symposium.

**Antiquary.**—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. August.  
Huchown's "Morte Arthure," and the Annals of 1327-1364. G. Neilson.  
Rushlights, Crusies, and Early Candleholders in the Isle of Wight. P. M. C. Kermode.  
The Oratory of St. Colman Macdungh. Mrs. B. Massy.  
Moated Mounds. J. A. Rutter.  
Hertfordshire. Illus.

**Architectural Record.**—14, VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Aug.  
M. Nénot, Architect. Illus. L. Augé de Lassus.  
A New French Method of Cement Construction. Illus. J. Schopfer.  
L'Art Nouveau. Illus. S. Bing.  
All Kinds of a Store; Illustrations.  
The New Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Rogers Bequest. Illus.  
The New Cathedral at Westminster. Illus. F. H. Mansford.

**Architectural Review.**—EFFINGHAM HOUSE; ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND. 6d. August.  
Frontispiece:—"Waterloo Bridge;" by Muirhead Bone.  
Charles Robert Cockerell. Illus. R. P. Cockerell.  
Veneranda Volumina. Illus. Paul Waterhouse.  
The Campanile of St. Mark, Venice. Illus.  
Piero di Cosimo's "Battle of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ;" Illus. H. P. Horne.  
Peasant Art. Illus. Rev. G. S. Davies.

**Arena.**—GAY AND BIRD. 25 cts. July.  
Why I am opposed to Imperialism; Symposium.  
Nicaragua or Panama? Edward Berwick.  
The Actors' Church Alliance. George Wolfe Shinn.  
Evolution and Optimistic Politics. William Hinckley Morrell.  
Socialism in Ancient Israel. Adam Rosenberg.  
The Pride of Life. Marvin Dana.  
Whitman's Note of Democracy. Walter Lsighton.  
The Present Political Outlook; Conversation with Eltweed Pomeroy.

**Art Journal.**—H. VIRTUE. 1s. 6d. August.  
Etching:—"An English Pastoral" by John Fullwood.  
Wharfedale. Illus. A. R. Quinton.  
Doves and Pigeons. Illus. H. W. Bromhead.  
Cerne Abbas. Illus. Arthur Tomson.  
The Best of Richard Doyle. Illus. Lewis Lusk.  
Rothiemurchus. Contd. Illus. Rev. Hugh Macmillan.  
Decorative Art at Turin. Illus. Walter Crane.

**Artist.**—27, CHANCERY LANE. 1s. July 15.  
The Guildhall Exhibition. Illus. E. Staley.  
The Paris Salons. Illus. L. Jerrold.  
Miss Maude Nathan's Bookbindings. Illus.  
Enamelling on a Large Scale. Illus. Ernest Radford.  
Norman Ault. Illus.

**Atlantic Monthly.**—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. July.  
On keeping the Fourth of July. B. P.  
Certain Aspects of America. H. D. Sedgwick, jr.  
Walks with Ellery Channing; Fresh Leaves from Emerson's Diary.  
Two Years' Legislation in Porto Rico. W. F. Willoughby.  
Sailing. W. J. Henderson.  
The Negro. A. Sledd.  
The Plays of Eugène Brieux. G. P. Baker.  
Race Prejudice in the Philippines. J. A. Le Roy.  
Walter Pater. E. Dowd'n.  
Landor's Poetry. H. W. Boynton.

**Badminton Magazine.**—WM. HEINEMANN. 1s. August.  
Shooting. Marquess of Granby.  
The Duchesse d'Uzès; a Famous French Sportswoman. Illus. F. Lees.  
Duck-Shooting in British Columbia. Illus. R. Leckie-Ewing.  
Horse-Racing in the North of England. R. O'd.  
A Sutherlandshire Holiday. Illus. Dorothy H. Dean.  
Famous Dogs of Fiction. C. W. Jay.  
Big-Game Shooting in Russia. Illus. E. Musgrave Sykes.

**Bankers' Magazine.**—WATERLOW. 3s. August.  
Steamship Subsidies and the Business Position of the Country.  
Transactions of the Bank of France for 1901.  
The Mint and Its Work. Contd.  
Position of the Savings Banks.  
State-Aided Superannuation; a Financial Analysis of the Police Act, 1890.

**Bibliotheca Sacra.**—Kegan Paul. 75 cts. July.  
Resurrection 3000-4000 B.C. and the Old Testament. H. Osgood.  
A Study of Mormonism. G. R. Lunn.  
The Latest Translation of the Bible. H. M. Whitney.  
Ad. Harnack's "Essence of Christianity" and His Critics. O. Zöckler.  
Christian Charity of the Twentieth Century Church. H. Francis Perry.  
Jehovah's Protest against the Altar Service. M. A. Bullock.  
Geological Confirmations of the Noachian Deluge. G. F. Wright.  
Reaction between Natural Science and Religion. F. W. Sardeson.

**Blackwood's Magazine.**—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. August.  
An Isolated Case. Ernest Foxwell.  
Cyprus under British Rule. Sir R. Hamil on Lang.  
With the Pearlers of North-Western Australia.  
A Season in Skye. Hugh E. M. Stutfield.  
Musings without Method. Contd.  
On the Heels of De Wet. Contd.  
The Next Naval Battle; a Forecast. Active List.

**Bookman.**—HODDER AND STROUGHTON. 6d. July 5.  
The Poets-Laureate of England. With Portraits. T. Seccombe.

**Bookman.**—(AMERICA.) DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cts. July.  
Paul Leicester Ford as Biographer and Historian. V. H. Paltsits.  
The Language of the Play. Marguerite Merington.  
Alfred de Musset and "The English Opium-Eater." W. Littlefield.  
Alexandre Dumas. Illus. G. K. Chesterton.  
Washington in Fiction. Illus. F. W. Carruth.

**Canadian Magazine.**—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO.

25 cts. July.  
William Lyon Mackenzie. Illus. F. Yeigh.  
The War and Canada. Illus. N. Patterson.  
Mackinonge and Bass Fishing. Illus. F. M. Ivis.  
Horse-Racing in Canada. Illus. F. Nelson.

**Captain.**—GEORGE NEWNES. 6d. August.  
Some Queer Locomotives. Illus. J. A. Kay.

**Cassell's Magazine.**—CASSELL. 6d. August.  
The Australian Cricketers at Home. Illus. M. Randal Roberts.  
Some of the Nation's Tenants: a Walk through Some Official Residences.  
Illus. A. Wallis Myers.  
The Portsmouth Road. Illus. A. Sieveking.  
Some Famous Studios. Illus. J. E. Collett.  
Caravans. Illus. W. B. Robertson.

**Cassier's Magazine.**—33, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND. 2s. 6d. July 15.  
Gold-Mining in the Transvaal. Illus. John Hays Hammond.  
Hydraulic Mining. Illus. George H. Evans.  
The Steel Trade in the North-East of England. Illus. Henry Simpson.  
Copper in the United States. Illus. J. Farke Channing.  
Gold-Dredging in New Zealand. Illus. H. E. Duncan.  
Canada as a Steel Producer. Illus. A. J. Moxham.  
Coal-Cutting Machinery. Illus. Edward W. Parker.  
Bessemerising Copper and Copper Mattes. Illus. Dr. James Douglas.  
The Electric Locomotive for Mine Haulage. Illus. George Gibbs.  
Compressed Air in Mining. Illus. Edward A. Rix.  
Coal-Mining in India. Illus. Ernest Benedict.  
The Economic Production of Iron and Steel. Illus. Theodore W. Robinson.  
Colliery Ventilating Machinery. Illus. C. M. Percy.  
Electricity in Mining. Illus. William B. Clarke.  
Water-Power in Mining. Illus. A. P. Brayton.

**Catholic World.**—22, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s. July.  
The Carib Race in the West Indies. Rev. C. W. Currier.  
The Bois de Boulogne. Illus. B. De Saint-Pol Lias.  
The Ethics of Modern Journalism. C. B. Connolly.  
Church Architecture and the Parochial Schools. Illus. L. Gorman.  
St. Albans. Illus. Rev. H. Pope.

**Century Magazine.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. 4d. August.  
The New New York. Illus. R. Blackshaw.  
The Great Southwest. Illus. Concl. R. S. Baker.  
P. T. Barnum, Showman and Humourist. Illus. J. Benton.  
Earthquakes and Volcanoes. Illus. J. F. Kemp.  
The Martinique Disaster. Illus. Very Rev. G. Parel.  
Life in the Doomed City: From *Les Colonies*.  
The Catastrophe in St. Vincent. Capt. W. J. Calder and T. McG.  
McDonald.  
The Eruption of Vesuvius; the Younger Pliny's Account.

**Chambers's Journal.**—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 7d. August.  
St. Thomas; the Latest American Colony.  
The Coming Rush to South Africa.  
The Purchasing of Antiques. Contd. H. Oatway.  
"Who's Who in America?"

**Chautauquan.**—CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, CLEVELAND, OHIO. 20 cts. July.  
Makers of Recent Chautauqua Literature. With Portraits.  
Evolution of Chautauqua. With Maps.  
Chautauqua. F. C. Bray.

**Church Quarterly.**—SPOTTISWOODE. 6s. July.  
The Holy Eucharist: an Historical Inquiry. Contd.  
John Richard Green.  
The Catholic Reaction in France.  
Regnum Dei.  
The Early Years of the Reign of Elizabeth.  
Some Aspects of the Modern Novel.  
Maurice Maeterlinck.  
Missions to Hindus.  
Religion and Politics in France.  
The Empire at Peace.

**Commonwealth.**—WELLS, GARDNER. 3d. Aug.  
The Future of Sunday: Symposium.  
The New Theology in France. A. L. Lilley.

**Connoisseur.**—CARMELITE HOUSE, CARMELITE STREET. 1s. August.  
The Frohne Delft Collection. Illus. G. Bröchner.  
Arms and Armour at the National Gallery. Illus. F. M. Kelly.  
Books of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. Illus. H. T. Sherringham.  
Plate at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Illus. H. D. Catling.  
The Hôtel Drouot and Auction Rooms in Paris. Illus. O. Uzanne.  
Bartolozzi Tickets for the Benefit of Charitable Institutions, etc. Illus. J. Grego.  
The Media of Charity and Change. Illus. Helen G. Gordon.  
Supplements:—"Lady Hamilton" after Romney; "Icarus and Daedalus" after Vandyck; "Constantia" and "Delia in Town" after G. Morland.

**Contemporary Review.**—HORACE MARSHALL. 2s. 6d. August.  
The Liberal Party—Past and Future. J. A. Spender.  
England and Germany after the War. J. L. Bashford.  
Queen Alexandra. Mdle. Helene Vacaresco.  
The Alaska-Canada Boundary Dispute. Thomas Hodgkins.

Bird Life. T. Digby Pigott.  
The Economic Taproot of Imperialism. J. A. Hobson.  
Immortality. Contd. Miss Emma Marie Caillard.  
Prevalent Illusions on Roman History. A. M. Stevens.  
Dmitri Merejkovski. Katharine Wyld.  
Do We need Dogma? Samuel McComb.  
Foreign Affairs. Dr. E. J. Dillon.

**Cornhill Magazine.**—SMITH, ELDER. 1s. August.  
Lapland in Summer. Rev. Gerald S. Davies.  
Four Tarpaulin Captains. W. J. Fletcher.  
A Page from the Past from a Diary of Miss Jane Porter. Miss Ina Mary White.  
Foreshore Fictions. Mrs. Byron.  
John Nyren's "Cricket Chronicles": The Cricketers' Classic. E. H. Lacon Watson.  
A Letter from St. Albans. Urbanus Sylvan.  
The True Ordering of Gardens. E. Kay Robinson.

**Cosmopolitan.**—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 6d. July.  
The Eruption of Mont Pelée; Interview with Survivor. Illus.  
How Fashions are set. Illus. Nancy M. W. Woodrow.  
The Electrical Fountain. Illus. H. S. Archer.  
The Trolley-Park. Illus. D. A. Willey.  
Captains of Industry. Illus. S. E. Moffatt and C. S. Glead.  
The Woman's Side. R. Pyke.  
Cecil Rhodes. J. B. Walker.

**Critic.**—PUTNAM, NEW YORK. 25 cts. July.  
Lenox in Literature. Illus. R. de Witt Mallary.  
Literary Landmarks of New York. Illus. C. Hemstreet.  
A Sketch of Russian Literature. L. Wiener.  
Dumas the Elder. Illus. F. Gribble.  
Browning's Treatment of Nature. Concl. Stopford Brooke.

**Critical Review.**—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 1s. 6d. July.  
Lotze's "Philosophy." Rev. H. R. Mackintosh.  
Kant's "Dogmatik." Principal D. W. Simon.  
Fairbairn's "Philosophy of the Christian Religion." Rev. D. Somerville.

**Dublin Review.**—BURNS AND OATES. 6s. July.  
The Education Battle and the Bill. Rev. M. F. Glancey.  
Scottish Coronations. Contd. Miss Kinlock.  
The Conservation of Energy and the Vital Activity of Organisms. Rev. W. McDonald.  
Scottish Cistercian Houses. Contd. Dom M. Barrett.  
Is "Macbeth" a Study of Queen Elizabeth? Rev. V. McNabb.  
Christian Philosophy. Prebendary Aveling.  
Political Economy of Leo XIII. C. S. Devas.

**East and West.**—21, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 1 rupee. July.  
Ramji Bin Rowji's "Petition." Sir R. K. Wilson.  
Meredit Townsend's "The Mental Seclusion of India." Bishop Macarthur.  
Sufism. F. M. Khimjiani.  
An Indian Hostel in London. H. C. Richards.  
The Church and Biblical Criticism. F. C. O. Beaman.  
The Murder of Women. R. M. Kelker.  
The Emperor of India. Narasings Rau Purnaiya.  
Old Signs and Their Root Meanings. Contd. Artaxerxes.

**Economic Review.**—RIVINGTONS. 3s. July.  
Political Life in Australia. P. F. Rowland.  
Workshop Organisation. A. P. Loscher.  
The Poor Law and the Economic Order. T. Mackay.  
Dock Labour in Ipswich. Rev. A. J. Allen.  
Small Farming in Yorkshire. Rev. J. L. Kyle.  
Anthony Pessaigne of Genoa. Miss Alice Law.

**Edinburgh Review.**—LONGMANS. 6s. July.  
The Decline and Fall of the Second French Empire.  
War and Poetry.  
The Albanian Question.  
The Last Voyage of Ulysses.  
The Causes of English Scenery.  
Some Racial Contrasts in Fiction.  
The Royal Palaces of London.  
Victor Hugo.  
Modern English and French Drama.  
The Mastery of the Pacific.  
The Education Bill.  
Peace in South Africa.

**Empire Review.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. August.  
Subsidies to Shipping. Lord Brassey.  
Colonial Nationalism. Richard Jebb.  
The Military Education of Officers. Lord Monkswell.  
First Years of British Rule in Canada. Sir Gilbert Parker.  
The Consular Service from Within:  
A Defence. Frederic Bernal.  
A Criticism. Reformer.  
Memories of Cecil Rhodes. Ethel Neumann Thomas.  
Contributions to the Navy. Lieut. L. H. Horden.  
Life Insurance: 5 per cent. Debentures purchasable by Instalments. Thrift.  
The Ethics of Test Matches. Elham F. Warner.  
Australian Army Reorganisation. Frank Wilkinson.  
The West Indies: a Warning and a Way. Norman Lamont.  
The Empire for its People. E. Jerome Dyer.



**Engineering Magazine.**—222, STRAND. 15. August.  
The Common Sense of the Isthmian Canal Decision.  
The Trend of Prices in Engineering. C. L. Redfield.  
West African Gold-Mining and the "Concessions Industry." Illus. J. G. Leigh.

Features of Continental Locomotive-Building. Illus. C. R. King.  
Electrical Problems of Main Line Railway Traction. C. T. Child.  
Some Unacknowledged Conditions in British Workshops. T. Good.  
Accuracy and Value in the Testing of Cast Iron. Dr. R. Moldenke.  
The Economy of Mechanical Stoking. Illus. W. W. Christie.  
Money-Making Management for Workshop and Factory. C. U. Carpenter.

**English Historical Review.**—LONGMANS. 55. July.  
Hieronymus Balbus in Paris. P. S. Allen.  
Cromwell and the Crown. C. H. Frith.  
The Baltic Expedition and Northern Treaties of 1715. J. F. Chance.  
The Raising of the Highland Regiments in 1757. Lieut.-Col. E. M. Lloyd.  
The Pre-Domesday Hidation of Northamptonshire. F. Baring.  
A London Municipal Collection of the Reign of John. Miss Mary Bateson.  
Edward I. and Gascony in 1300. J. G. Black.  
Journal of the Siege of Rouen in 1591. Mrs. R. Poole.

**English Illustrated Magazine.**—T. FISHER UNWIN. 6d. August.  
The San Fernando Pictures. Illus. S. L. Bensusan.  
The Greek in Literature; To Kallistē in Exile. Illus. John Oliver Hobbes.  
Athens. Illus. William Williams.  
Mountaineering in the Himalayas. Illus. Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman.  
Stonehenge; the Brighton of the North. Illus. John T. Fyfe.

**Englishwoman's Review.**—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 15. July.  
The Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories.  
Literary Societies for Women. Mrs. J. C. Croly.

**Etude.**—T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cents. July.  
Edward Macdowell; Interview. With Portrait. W. Armstrong.

**Expositor.**—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 15. August.  
St. Paul. Prof. Ramsay.  
The Development of Monoptheism in Israel. Rev. W. O. E. Oesterley.  
Is Second Peter a Genuine Epistle to the Churches of Samaria? Prof. R. A. Falconer.  
Discoveries of a Vicarious Element in Primitive Semitic Sacrifice. Prof. S. I. Curtiss.  
The Meaning and Scope of Jeremiah VII. 22, 23. Prof. E. König.

**Expository Times.**—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 6d. August  
Caesarea. Canon T. D. Bernard.  
The Decipherment of the Hittite Inscriptions. Prof. A. H. Sayce.  
Magic and Religion. Rev. W. Warwick.  
The Songs of the Ascents. Contd. Rev. D. Smith.

**Fortnightly Review.**—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. August.  
Changes in the Cabinet: Amurath to Amurath.  
The Prime Minister. Michael Macdonagh.  
The Colonies after the Conference. Calchas.  
The Cape and Its Parliament. Edward Dicey.  
Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson. Captain Mahan and John D. Long.  
The Foretelling of the Future. Maurice Maeterlinck.  
With the Eyes of Youth. William Black.  
Alsace-Lorraine and William II. Dr. Karl Blind.  
Indian Conditions and Indian Critics. J. D. Rees.  
Some Phases in Fiction. Walter Sichel.  
Negrophilism in South Africa. M. J. Farrelly.  
Inter Arma Caritas. Mrs. Lecky.  
The New Flying Squadrons of France. Archibald S. Hurd.  
Henry Rycroft; an Author at Grass. Contd. Edited by George Gissing.

**Forum.**—GAY AND BIRD. 2s. 6d. July.  
American Politics. Henry L. West.  
Foreign Affairs. A. Maurice Low.  
Finance. A. D. Noyes.  
Applied Science. H. H. Supplee.  
The American Drama. J. Corbin.  
Architectural Art. Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin.  
Educational Research. J. M. Rice.  
Chinese Exclusion. C. Denby.  
Germany as a World Power. W. von Schierbrand.  
Sir Walter Besant. Prof. W. P. Trent.

**Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.**—141, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. 10 cts. July.  
Crowning a British King. Illus. Duke of Argyll.  
The Coronation Ceremony. Illus. C. Brown.  
The Destruction of the *Koraima* in the Maritime Harbour. Illus. Chief Officer E. S. Scott.  
Drying-Up the Zuyder Zee. With Maps and Illus. R. B. Wilson.  
Shall the Southern Delegation to Congress be cut down? Judge E. D. Crumpacker.  
Roses. Illus. Martha M. Williams.  
Maxine Elliott. With Portrait. E. F. Edgett.

**Genealogical Magazine.**—ELLIOT STOCK. 15. August.  
The Age of Heraldry.  
The Reform of the College and Offices of Arms. Contd. A. C. Fox-Davies.  
Municipal Eccentricities.  
The Arms of the English Royal Family.

**Gentleman's Magazine.**—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 15. August.  
The Strange Story of Viscountess Beaconsfield. J. Sykes.  
Hillel. J. Strauss.  
John Humphrey: a Last-Century Tourist. C. C. Osborne.

Guernsey Folk-Lore. T. L. L. Teeling.  
The Nebular Hypothesis. J. Ellard Gore.  
On the Highway to High Savoy. S. Beach Chester.  
Players and Plays in the Sere and Yellow.

**Geographical Journal.**—ED. STANFORD. 25. July 15.  
Address to the Royal Geographical Society. Sir Clements R. Markham.  
Notes on a Map of "The Glaciers of Kangchenjunga." With Maps. Prof. E. J. Garwood.  
Kikuyu: the Country, People, Fauna, and Flora. Major R. Crawshaw.  
The Eruptions in Martinique and St. Vincent. H. N. Dickson.  
The Volcanic Eruption at St. Vincent. E. André.  
Journey from Quetta to Meshed via the Nushki-Sistan Trade-Route: (1) Earl of Ronaldshay, (2) Edward Penton.

**Geological Magazine.**—DULAU. 15. 6d. July 5.  
Extinct Vertebrates from Egypt. Illus. C. W. Andrews.  
On the Bonin Islands. With Maps. S. Yoshiwara.

**Girl's Own Paper.**—36, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. August.  
An Old Castle and Its Sundials. Illus.  
Lord Lilford and His Work. Illus. J. A. Owen.

**Girl's Realm.**—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 6d. August.  
Miss Ella Du Cane; a Painter of Gardens; Interview. Illus. Miss Alice Stronach.  
Insects sitting for Their Portraits. Illus. Miss A. Corkran.  
A Girl's Visit to the City of Toys. Illus. Kathleen Schlesinger.  
Girls That Warwickshire is proud of. With Portraits. M. P. Willcocks.  
A Girl's Adventure on a Motor-Car. Illus. Mrs. C. N. Williamson.

**Good Words.**—ISBISTER. 6d. August.  
The Private Soldier as a Familiar Friend. E. Macfadyen.  
Building a Thunderstorm. Illus. A. H. Bell.  
Laying the Boundary-Line from the Orange to Vaal Rivers. Contd. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Warren.  
The Cairns of Slieve-na-Caillagh. Illus. Rev. Hugh Macmillan.

**Great Thoughts.**—4, ST. BRIDE STREET. 6d. August.  
Literature in Journalism; Interview with Sir Wemyss Reid. With Portrait. R. Blathwayt.  
Richard Holt Hutton. With Portrait. W. Scott King.  
J. M. W. Turner. Illus. Honora Twycross.  
The London University; Interview with Mr. Sidney Webb. R. Blathwayt.  
The Public Record Office. Illus. S. Davey.  
Andrew Carnegie. With Portrait. Rev. R. P. Downes.

**Harnsworth Magazine.**—HARMSWORTH. 3d. July.  
With Mr. Rhodes's Lieutenants. Illus. Frederick A. Talbot.  
Life on an Ocean Tramp. Illus. Frank T. Bullen.  
The Romance of Poisoning. Illus. Edgar Saltus.  
Had the Venus de Milo Arms? Illus. John W. Raphael.  
Intelligence in Animals; Some Experiments. Illus. Lord Avebury.  
Burglar Proof—and Otherwise. Illus. Herbert Howard.  
Sixty Years of the Y.M.C.A. Illus. Fred. A. McKenzie.  
Six Thousand Miles through Unknown Tibet. Illus. L. Le Mesurier.

**Harper's Monthly Magazine.**—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 15. August.  
The Lineage of the Classics. Illus. F. G. Kenyon.  
Radio-Activity; a New Property of Matter. Illus. R. K. Duncan.  
France's Touring Craftsmen. Illus. A. Castaigne.  
The Primeval North-American. Illus. C. Hallowell.  
The Wrath of the Bee. M. Maeterlinck.  
Parallel Growth of Bird and Human Music. H. W. Aldys.

**Homiletic Review.**—44, FLEET STREET. 15. 2d. July.  
Moses; an Up-to-Date Statesman. J. M. Ludlow.  
The Holy Spirit in the Interpretation of Scripture. Principal W. Caven.  
Why Not? Some Present-Day Problems. Charles M. Sheldon.  
Federation or Union? D. H. Evans.  
Revival Services and Manifestations. R. Q. Mallard.

**House.**—UNWIN. 6d. August.  
Some Notable Interiors. Illus.

**International Journal of Ethics.**—SONNENSCHNEIN. 25. 6d. July.  
Originality. M. E. Robinson.  
The Social Value of Trade Unionism. J. Martin.  
The Conversion of St. Augustine. J. McCabe.  
The Problem of Conduct. A. J. Jenkinson.  
Scholars of the Cloister; a Defence. A. H. Lloyd.  
Intuitionism and Teleology. F. Thilly.  
The Optimistic Implications of Idealism. J. D. Logan.

**Irish Monthly.**—M. H. GILL, DUBLIN. 6d. August.  
Dante's "Vita Nuova." C. F. Kolbe.  
The Bar as a Profession. Lord Russell of Killowen.

**Jewish Quarterly Review.**—MACMILLAN. 3s. 6d. July.  
The Jews and the English Law. Contd. H. S. Q. Henriques.  
Auto de Fé and Jew. Contd. E. N. Adler.  
New Hebrew Poetry. Prof. I. Goldziher.  
Earliest Representation of Ark of the Law. J. Jacobs.  
The Topography of Caesarea. Dr. S. Krauss.  
Descriptive Catalogue of Hebrew MSS. of the Montefiore Library. Contd. Dr. H. Hirschfeld.

**Journal of Hygiene.**—C. J. CLAY, AVE MARIA LANE. 5s. July.  
Current Theories regarding Immunity. Contd. J. Ritchie.  
Post-Scarlatinal Diphtheria. W. T. Gordon Pugh.  
Neutral-Red in the Routine Examination of Water. E. E. Irons.  
The Significance of *Bacillus Coli* in Drinking Water. W. G. Savage.  
Enteric Fever and Sewage Disposal in Tropical Countries. Map. Major A. R. Aldridge.  
The Nature of Beri-Beri. With Chart. A. Stanley.

**Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.**—NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE. 6d. July 5.  
Our Future Colonial Policy. A. R. Colquhoun.

**Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.**—J. J. KELINER. 2s. July 15.  
Garrisons for Coaling Stations. Sir John C. R. Colomb.  
Officers' Shoulder-Belt Plates. S. M. Milne.  
Coal Economy and the Price of Speed in Warships. Chief Engineer, R.N.  
Realistic Targets. Lieut. F. S. Garwood.

**Knowledge.**—326, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. August.  
The Deer of the Peking Parks. Illus. R. Lydekker.  
Vegetable Mimicry and Homomorphism. Illus. Contd. Rev. A. S. Wilson.  
The Plain of Prussia. G. A. J. Cole.  
Jupiter's Great Red Spot and Its Surroundings. Illus. W. F. Denning.  
The Structure of Comets. Illus. E. Walter Maunder.  
The Nobodies: a Seafaring Family. Illus. Contd. Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing.

**Lady's Magazine.**—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. July 15.  
How I grew up in Music. Illus. Lillian Nordica.

**Lady's Realm.**—HUTCHINSON. 1s. August.  
Some Actresses of To-day. Illus.  
Joseph Farquharson. Illus. Marion H. Dixon.  
Some Beautiful Gardens. Illus. G. A. Wade.  
The Wagner Festival at Bayreuth. Illus.  
The History of the Shoe. Illus. Mrs. E. Pritchard.  
Notable Australian Women. Illus. Mrs. H. Alexander.  
The Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Illus.

**Leisure Hour.**—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. August.  
A Bee Farm in New Zealand. Illus. W. Reid.  
Woodstown Bay Cocklers. Illus. A. T. Paul.  
Japan as I knew it. Illus. Douglas Sladen.  
The Present State of Milton's Cottage. Illus. Tighe Hopkins.  
The Indian Reservations in the United States. Edward Porritt.

**Library.**—KEGAN PAUL. 3s. July.  
Two Illustrated Italian Bibles. Illus. A. W. Pollard.  
Humphrey Wanley and the Harleian Library. G. F. Barwick.  
The Exemption of Libraries from Local Rates. J. Minto.  
St. Paul's Cathedral and Its Bookselling Tenants. H. R. Plomer.  
English Book-Illustration of To-Day. Illus. R. E. D. Sketchley.  
Careless Cataloguing.  
Goldsmith's "Prospect of Society." G. England.

**Library World.**—181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET. 6d. July 15.  
The Small Library. Contd. J. D. Brown.  
Women Librarians and Assistants: Symposium.

**Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.**—PHILADELPHIA. 1s. July.  
Bridging the Depths. P. W. Hart.

**Longman's Magazine.**—LONGMANS. 6d. August.  
To St. Sebastian after the Siege of 1813. Charles L. Eastlake.  
Fish, Tin, and Copper. Rev. John Isabell.  
Pevensey; a Sussex Marsh. H. A. Bryden.

**McClure's Magazine.**—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cts. July.  
The Over-Sea Experiments of Santos Dumont. Illus. S. Hellig.  
Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson. Illus. J. D. Long.  
Admiral Sampson's Naval Career. Illus. Capt. A. T. Mahan.  
Six Months among Brigands. Illus. Contd. Miss Ellen M. Stone.  
Fighting Life in the Philippines. Dr. H. C. Rowland.  
George Rogers Clarke and the Great North-West. Illus. C. T. Brady.

**Macmillan's Magazine.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. August.  
Mystic Marriages. Marcus Reed.  
The Amenities of Public Life.  
The Deep-Sea Fisherman.  
The Poetry of Courts and Coronations. Vernède.  
What was the Renaissance? William Potts.

**Magazine of Art.**—CASSELL. 1s. 4d. August.  
Frontispiece:—"The Captive" after J. W. West.  
J. Walter West. Illus. Chas. Hiatt.  
The New Gallery. Illus.  
The Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, 1902. Illus. H. Frantz.  
The Later Works of Eugène Carrière. Illus. Prince B. Karageorgevitch.  
The Scenery of Charles Kean's Plays and the Great Scene-Painters of His Day. Illus. E. F. Strange.  
J. J. Benjamin Constant. Illus. M. H. Spielmann.  
The Jewellery of Mrs. Philip Newman. Illus.

**Manchester Quarterly.**—SHEPHERD AND HUGHES, MANCHESTER. 6d. July.

Mrs. Gaskell. Illus. J. Mortimer.  
Symbol and Allegory in Spenser. W. Butterworth.  
The Metrical Imitations of Chatterton. W. C. Hall.  
Immanuel Kant. G. Jacoby.

**Mind.**—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 4s. July.  
On Mental Conflict and Imputation. F. H. Bradley.  
The Physiological Factors of the Attention-Process. W. McDougall.  
Symbolic Reasoning. Hugh MacColl.  
The Attitude of Speculative Idealism to Natural Science. J. A. Stewart.

**Missionary Review.**—44, FLEET STREET. 2s. 6d. July.  
The Story of Gucheng. Illus. Rev. S. McFarlane.  
The Aborigines of New South Wales. Illus. Rev. A. Graham.

Christianity and Other Religions. R. E. Speer.  
Some Filipino Characteristics. Illus. Rev. A. J. Brown.  
Wilhelm Thomas; Apostle of Nias. B. Hijer.

**Monist.**—KEGAN PAUL. 2s. 6d. July.  
On the Psychology and Natural Development of Geometry. Dr. E. Mach.  
Relations between Experimental Physics and Mathematical Physics. Dr. H. Poincaré.  
Theology as a Science. Dr. Paul Carus.  
The Creation Story of Genesis I. Dr. Hugo Radau.

**Month.**—LONGMANS. 1s. August.  
Universal Suffrage in Belgium. Austin Oates.  
The Suppression of the Society of Jesus. Rev. Sydney F. Smith.  
The Grounds of Loyalty. Rev. Joseph Rickaby.  
Coptism. F. W. Fuller.  
The Politics of the English Catholics during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Rev. J. H. Pollen.  
The So-Called Bridgettine Rosary. Rev. Herbert Thurston.

**Monthly Review.**—JOHN MURRAY. 2s. 6d. August.  
In Dame Europa's School.  
The Wedding of the Oceans. B. Taylor.  
Russia's Latest Venture in Central Asia. R. E. C. Long.  
The Promotion of Trade within the Empire. Hon. R. H. Brand.  
Lord Beaconsfield. A. Cecil.  
The Navy and the Engineer. Contd. C. Beilairs.  
The Painters of Japan. Illus. Contd. A. Morrison.  
The Monthly Review in the Eighteenth Century. George Paston.  
Khartoum. Illus. J. Ward.  
Decorative Art at Turin. H. Hamilton Fyfe.

**Munsey's Magazine.**—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. July.  
American Country Clubs. Illus. F. S. Arnett.  
Memorials of Ruskin. Illus. Katherine Hoffman.  
The World's Bathing-Places. Illus. J. Brent.  
The Art of the Needle Point. Illus. D. Story.  
Martinique; a Ruined American Eden. Illus. F. A. Ober.

**National Review.**—EDWARD ARNOLD. 2s. 6d. August.  
Lord Salisbury and Continental Entanglements. An Englishman.  
The Industrial Arbitration Act of New South Wales. B. R. Wise.  
Guizot. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett.  
Young's "Night Thoughts." Sir Leslie Stephen.  
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.  
British Sailors and the Mercantile Marine. Marquis of Graham.  
A School Journey in Derbyshire. Miss Catherine Dodd.  
The Search-Light in Naval Warfare. Telescope.  
From Some Recollections of a Diplomatist. Sir Horace Rumbold.  
Greater Britain.

**New England Magazine.**—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cts. July.  
Nantucket; Whale Oil and Spermaceti. Illus. Mary E. Starbuck.  
The King's Highway; or the Common Road from Swan Ferry to Black River Mill. Illus. C. W. Mann.  
The Stars and Stripes a Boston Idea. G. J. Varney.  
Dancing Flowers and Flower Dances. Alice Morse Earle.  
Saybrook; an Historic Town in Connecticut. Illus. C. Johnson.  
Norwalk, Connecticut. Illus. Angeline Scott.  
Thomas Jefferson and Higher Education. G. F. Mellen.  
The Pennsylvania Germans. Contd. Lucy F. Bittinger.  
Boston Schools One Hundred Years Ago. G. H. Martin.

**New Ireland Review.**—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. August.  
The Gael and the Greek. Rev. Dr. William Barry.  
Overtaxation and Emigration. William Field.  
The Disaster of Martinique. M. J. Buckley.  
The Licensing of Street-Trading. K. L. Montgomery.  
Ivercagh Industries. Stephen B. Roche.

**New Liberal Review.**—33, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 1s. August.  
A Port Trust for London. Kenric B. Murray.  
Curiosities of Popular Proverbs. J. Churton Collins.  
Lazy Oxford. J. K. Fotheringham.  
Thirty-Five Years of Canadian Confederation. Frank Yeigh.  
Questions of Greater Britain. Herman W. Marcus.  
Ireland and Her Scenery. Judge O'Connor Morris.  
The Technical Aspect of the Canal Problem. H. G. Archer.  
The Agricultural Hostel. Countess of Warwick.  
The American Invasion. Samuel E. Moffett.  
London to Melbourne in Three Weeks; a Railway Project. E. A. Reynolds-Ball.

**Nineteenth Century.**—SAMPSON LOW. 2s. 6d. August.  
What have We gained by Education—So Far? Frederick Greenwood.  
The Anti-British Movement in Germany. O. Eltzbacher.  
The Future of Russia. A.—R. B.—de Bilinski.  
Italy and the Triplice. Lloyd Sanders.  
Turkish Rule East of Jordan. Gertrude Lowthian Bell.  
The Reconstruction of Hainault Forest. With Map. Sir Robert Hunter.  
Old Masters and Modern Critics. Charles L. Eastlake.  
The Last Resting-place of Our Angevin Kings. Cecil Hallett.  
The Reader of Plays to the Rescue.  
Reply. H. Hamilton Fyfe.  
Rejoinder. Walter Frewen Lord.  
The Aesthetics of Naval Architecture. W. J. Fletcher.  
Why Not a Motor-Car Way through England? B. H. Thwaites.  
The Folklore of Horseshoes and Horse-Shoeing. Dr. George Fleming.  
War Correspondents and the Censorship. Perceval Landon.

**North American Review.**—HEINEMANN. 2s. 6d. July.  
The Storage Battery and the Motor Car. T. A. Edison.  
Effect of the Steamship Merger on American Shipbuilding. C. H. Cramp.  
The Three Franciscas. Edith Wharton.  
Personal Influence of the Kaiser on German Public Life. W. von Schierbrand.  
The Prorogued Turkish Parliament. K. Blind.  
Immigration's Menace to the National Health. T. V. Powderly.  
Andrew Carnegie's "The Empire of Business." M. W. Hazeltine.  
The Economic Dependence of Women. Vernon Lee.  
Strikes and the Public Welfare. J. Handibue.  
Cecil Rhodes. H. Cust.  
Defects and Abuses in Our Postal System. Contd. H. A. Castle.  
Why is an Isthmian Canal not built? L. M. Haupt.  
Public Debt of Austria. Dr. A. Wagner.

**Open Court.**—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. July.  
Dr. Marie Zakrzewska. W. L. Garrison and Mrs. E. D. Cheney.  
Count Leo Tolstoi. Mrs. E. E. Evans.  
The Christa and the Labarum. Illus. Dr. P. Carus.

**Outing.**—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 2s. 6d. July.  
The Anglers of the Wharf. Illus. L. Hubbard, jun.  
Temagaming and Beyond. Illus. A. M. Fredericks.  
The Breeding and Showing of Dogs by Women. Illus. Lillian C. Moran.  
When Man turns to the Waters. Illus. L. Vandervort.  
The Fastest Sprint. Illus. A. Kidd.  
About the Cougar. Illus. F. W. Calkins.  
The Relation of Athletics to Art. Illus. R. Hinton Perry.

**Overland Monthly.**—SAN FRANCISCO. 10 cts. July.  
The Building of a Battleship. Illus. G. W. Dickie.  
Fourth of July at Home. Illus. Josephine V. Scroggs.  
The Perils of the Camphor Industry. F. H. Major.

**Page's Magazine.**—CLUM HOUSE, SURREY STREET. 1s. August.  
"Wireless" Telegraphy. Sir W. H. Preece.  
Submarine Boats. Illus. H. C. Fyfe.  
Milling Machines. Illus. Contd. J. Horner.  
Iron and Steel Manufacture. B. H. Thwaite.  
International Patent Monopolies. J. Swinburne.  
Business System and Organisation. D. N. Dunlop.  
Developments in Cyanide Practice. E. Smart.  
Glasgow Electric Tramways. Contd. B. Taylor.

**Paidologist.**—CAMBRAY HOUSE, CHELTENHAM. 6d. July.  
Child-Study and Physiology. Prof. Sherrington.  
Caution in Child-Study. Contd. Miss M. R. Walker.  
The Philosophy of Play. H. Holman.

**Palestine Exploration Fund.**—38, CONDUIT STREET. 2s. 6d. July.  
The History and Site of Gezer. R. A. S. Macalister.  
Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre. Major-Gen. Sir C. W. Wilson.  
Recent Discoveries near Galilee. Dr. G. Schumacher.

**Pail Mall Magazine.**—18, CHARING CROSS ROAD. 1s. August.  
The Most Difficult Climbs in Britain. Illus. G. D. Abraham.  
Plateau Man; Our Forgotten Ancestors. Illus. B. H. Cunningham.  
The Linking Together of Greater Britain; Marconi's Ambition. Illus. P. McGrath.  
Nature Study in London. Illus. E. Step.  
In Tierra del Fuego Waters. Illus. W. S. Barclay.  
The Centenary of Alexandre Dumas. Illus. W. L. Southwick.  
First Impressions of Parliament. Illus. G. Toulmin.  
Grouse-Shooting in Yorkshire. Illus. Agnes Lockwood.  
The King's Illness and the Coronation. Illus. Lady Jeune.

**Parents' Review.**—26, VICTORIA STREET. 6d. August.  
Our Relations with Music and Art. Mrs. H. Glover.  
How to preserve the Imaginative Power in Children. A. Burrell.  
Our Relations with History. W. M. Childs.  
Our Relations with Literature. J. Russell.

**Pearson's Magazine.**—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. August.  
Freezing Caverns. Illus. T. E. James.  
Country Sports. Illus. M. Tindal.  
Lord Rosebery. Illus. T. P. O'Connor.  
Mr. S. Macdonald; a Tattoo Artist. Illus. G. Bolton.  
The Canada Lynx. Illus. W. D. Hulbert.  
Blackpool; a Wonderland by the Waves. Illus. G. R. Sims.  
Restoring Hearing to the Deaf. Illus. F. A. Talbot.

**Philosophical Review.**—MACMILLAN. 3s. July.  
The Consciousness of Obligation. Prof. E. B. McGilvary.  
The Evolutionary Method as applied to Morality. Contd. Prof. J. Dewey.  
The Metaphysics of Time. Prof. W. Smith.

**Physical Review.**—MACMILLAN. 50 cts. July.  
Magnetostriction in Bismuth. A. P. Willis.  
Contributions to the Study of the Induction Coil. Contd. J. E. Ives.  
Viscosity of Liquids determined by Measurement of Capillary Waves. F. R. Watson.  
Wireless Telegraphy with a Relay-Telephone Receiver. J. A. H. Taylor.  
Peter Guthrie Tait. A. Macfarlane.

**Playgoer.**—DAWBARN AND WARD. 6d. July 15.  
The Paris Exhibition at Earl's Court. Illus.  
The Burmese Drama. Illus. M. Ferrars.  
Hastings and St. Leonards. Illus.

**Positivist Review.**—WM. REEVES. 3d. August.  
Comte's Letters to Dr. Audiffrent. Dr. J. H. Bridges.  
French Progress. Prof. E. S. Beesly.  
George Eliot. F. Harrison.

**Practical Teacher.**—33, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. August.  
A Nation's Annals. H. Armitage.  
A Visit to a French Infant School.

**Presbyterian and Reformed Review.**—MACCALLA AND CO., PHILADELPHIA. 80 cts. July.

The Epistemological Argument for Theism. E. H. Griffin.  
Character in Language. E. Riggs.  
The Printing of the Westminster Confession. B. B. Warfield.  
Free-Will and Physiological Psychology. W. H. Johnson.  
The Atoning Saviour of the Shiaks. S. G. Wilson.

**Psychological Review.**—MACMILLAN. 3s. July.  
Normal Motor Suggestibility. H. J. Pearce.  
The Perception of Sound Direction as a Conscious Process. E. A. McC. Gamble.

Correlations among Perceptive and Associative Processes. H. A. Aikens.  
E. L. Thorndike, and Elizabeth Hubbell.

**Quarterly Review.**—MURRAY. 6s. July.

An Imperial Pilgrimage.  
Charles Dickens. Algernon Charles Swinburne.  
The Romance of India.  
James Russell Lowell.  
The Golden Age of English Prose.  
The Depths of the Sea.  
Mr. Newman on "The Politics" of Aristotle.  
Pan-Germanism.  
George Darley; a Forgotten Poet.  
The Changing East.  
A Council of Trade.  
Italian Poets of To-Day.  
Efficiency in the Services.  
The Crying Need of South Africa.  
The Colonial Conference.  
The Coronation of the Kings of England.

**Quiver.**—CASSELL. 6d. August.  
A Link with the Days of John Bunyan. Illus. D. L. Woolmer.  
The Oxford Martyrs. Contd. Illus. Dean Farrar.  
Canon Aitken's Recollections. Illus. Rev. A. R. Buckland.

**Review of Reviews.**—13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 2s. 6d. July.  
President Woodrow Wilson. With Portrait. R. Bridges.  
The South African Peace, the Coronation, and the British Outlook. Illus. W. T. Stead.  
West Point and Its Centenary. Illus. Col. S. E. Tillman.  
Anthracite Coal Mines and Mining. Illus. Rosamond D. Rhone.  
The Anthracite-Carrying Railways. With Map. H. T. Newcomb.  
Waldeck-Rousseau and His Successor. O. Guerlac.

**Royal Magazine.**—C. A. PEARSON. 4d. August.  
Fire-Fighters. Illus. L. Corbally.  
The Roof-Dwellers of New York. Illus. George E. Mayor.  
Light Weights and False Measures. H. J. Holmes.  
Lions as Family Friends. Illus. Errol Stanhope.

**St. George.**—STOCK. 1s. July.  
The King's English; From Alfred to Edward VII. Prof. W. W. Skeat.  
The Pathetic Fallacy. H. S. Pearson.  
Cosmic Community in South America. R. W. Bond.  
Ruskin and Mercantile Economics. J. Wilcock.

**Scottish Geographical Magazine.**—EDWARD STANFORD. 1s. 6d. July.  
The Physiography of Edinburgh. With Map. R. Richardson.  
Life and Travel among the People of the Congo. Rev. T. Lewis.  
The Evolution of the Antilles. J. D. Falconer.

**Scribner's Magazine.**—SAMPSON LOW. 1s. August.  
August in Italy; a Midsummer Week's Dream. Illus. Edith Wharton.

**Strand Magazine.**—NEWNES. 6d. August.  
Pictures and Parodies. Illus. R. de Cordova.  
A Night in the Crater of a Volcano. Illus. Mrs. A. Tweedie.  
Some Dining-Places. Illus. L. Larkin.  
Fighting Fire. Illus. J. Broome.  
Notable Australian Batemen. Illus. C. B. Fry.  
Dickens as an Artist. Illus. L. W. Lillingston.

**Sunday at Home.**—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. August.  
The Psalms as Literature. Rev. M. Kaufmann.  
America's Model Sunday School at Chicago. Illus. Harold J. Shepstone.  
Serampore; the Cradle of Indian Missions. Illus.  
Harnack and His Critics. Rev. R. McCheyne Edgar.  
The Los von Rom Movement; the New Reformation. Illus. G. Gilmour.

**Sunday Magazine.**—ISBISTER. 6d. August.  
In the Grip of the Brigands. Illus. Contd. Miss Ellen M. Stone and Katerina S. Tsilka.

**Sunday Strand.**—NEWNES. 6d. August.  
Some Great Modern Pictures in the City of Manchester Art Gallery. Illus. A. T. Story.  
Some Clerical Novelists. Illus. C. Macmillan.  
The Cheddar Stalactite Caves. Illus. A. Williams.  
Holiday Homes for Children by the Sea. Illus. Charity Commissioner.

**Temple Bar.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. August.  
Martinique; the Romance of Yesterday. W. R. H. Trowbridge.  
Some Colloquialisms in Shakespeare. W. Richards.  
A Spring Day at Farringford; an Afternoon with Tennyson. M.

**Temple Magazine.**—5A, TUDOR STREET. 6d. August.

Ancient Idols worshipped by the Jews. Illus.  
The Cancer Curse. Illus.  
Cheshunt College; Past and Present. Illus. C. Herbert.

**Theosophical Review.**—3, LANGHAM PLACE. 1s. July 15.

The Mysteries and the "Book of the Dead." M. W. Blackden.  
The Abiding Presence. A. H. Ward.  
Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa. Concl. B. Knightley.  
The Canonical Date of Jesus. G. R. S. Mead.  
The Evolution of Consciousness. Mrs. Annie Besant.

**United Service Magazine.**—WM. CLOWES. 2s. August.

The Peace Distribution of the Fleet. Lieut. Lionel H. Hordern.  
Wei-Hai-Wei. Telescope.  
Essays on Artillery. Contd. Capt. C. Holmes Wilson.  
Individualism in War. Col. Lonsdale Hale.  
Intelligence and Information in War. Lieut.-Col. R. N. R. Reade.  
Report of the Committee on the Education of Officers. Lieut.-Col. F. N. Maude.  
Our Military Colleges and the Staff; Reprinted from the *United Service Magazine*, May, 1886.  
Under Fire; the Real Thing. Hawkins Whitshead.  
How to begin? A Plea for Professionalism. Skene Dhub.  
The Army Medical Service. F. Z. S.

**Wide World Magazine.**—NEWNES. 61. August.

Across the Great Sahara. Illus. Contd. E. Dudson.  
Studying the Aurora Borealis. Illus. G. Brochner.  
The Norwegian Olympic Games. Illus. Mrs. L. F. K. von Thiels.  
The Crookedest Railway in the World in California. Illus. H. M. Lamb.  
Paraguay; the Land of Women. Illus. J. D. Leckie.  
Amsterdam; a City on Stilts. Illus. O. James.  
By River and Rail across Two Continents. Illus. Madame O'Gorman.

## THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

**Deutsche Monatschrift.**—ALEXANDER DUNCKER, BERLIN. 2 Mks. July.

Country and Landscape among North American Races. F. Ratzel.  
The Economic and Political Significance of German Workmen's Insurance. T. Bodiker.  
A Naval War between England and the Dual Alliance.  
Prospects in South Africa. M. Schanz.  
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, New Guinea. Dr. O. Finsch.

**Deutsche Revue.**—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 6 Mks. per qr. July.

Prince Hohenlohe as Chancellor. Independent Politician.  
Gen. and Adm. Albrecht von Stosch. Contd. U. von Stosch.  
Certain Peculiarities of Acute Infectious Diseases. Dr. Zweifel.  
After the Storm in South Africa. German Diplomat.  
New Stars. Dr. J. Palifa.  
Water in the Human Body. Prof. K. B. Hofmann.  
Meissen Porcelain. K. Berling.  
Marcelin Berthelot. F. Loliée.  
Karl Freiherr von Vincke, 1847-1848. Prof. G. von Below.  
Adolf Wilbrandt. W. von Wasielewski.

**Deutsche Rundschau.**—GEOR. PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per qr. July.

Clouds in Landscape. F. Ratzel.  
Theatrical Reminiscences. Hermann Schöne.  
Ernestine von Wildenbruch. A. von Boguslawski.  
Robert Lindet and the Comité de Salut Public. Robert von Mohl.

**Kunstgewerbeblatt.**—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. July.

Industrial Art Exhibitions. Illus. A. L. Plehn.  
Joseph Sattler's Drawings for "Die Rheinische Städtekultur." Illus. J. Loubier.  
Otto Eckmann. Illus. W. Leistikow.

**Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land.**—MARTIN WARNECK, Berlin. 3 Mks. per qr. July.

Christian Science. J. Steinbeck.  
Modern Sociology and the Modern State. A. von Wenckstern.  
Rothenburg on the Tauber. Eugénie Galli.

**Windsor Magazine.**—WARD, LOCK. 6d. August.

Land won from the Sea. Illus. B. Willson and H. Golding.  
The Dog Police of Paris. Illus. E. Charles.  
The Cliffs and Caves of Cheddar. Illus. H. Golding.  
British Exports to Foreign Countries. Illus. J. Holt Schooling.  
Alexander Fisher; an Artist in Metals. Illus. Esther Wood.  
How Our Gunners are trained. Illus. A. Spicer.  
Up a Pole. Illus. F. Holmfeld.

**Woman at Home.**—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 1s. August.

Beautiful Sisters. Illus. Ignota.  
Ladies of New York Society. Illus. Muriel Strathmore.

**World's Work.**—25, JERMYN STREET. 25 cts. July.

The New Naval Academy. Illus. Commander R. Wainwright.  
The Ministry as a Profession. D. M. Steele.  
An Educational Experiment with Cannibals. Illus. S. P. Verner.  
Lifting up the Liquor Saloon. Illus. W. H. Tolman.  
How Cables unite the World. Illus. D. Murray.  
The President's Business Office. Illus. W. Fawcett.  
Some Living American Historians. Illus. H. Morse Stephens.  
Along the Northwest Boundary. Illus. B. Willis.  
The Philippine Problem.

**Young Man.**—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. August.

F. Frankfort Moore; Interview. Illus. E. J.  
How We got Our Bible. Contd. Frank Ballard.  
The Life of Young Men in Newcastle-on-Tyne. Rev. D. L. Ritchie.

**Young Woman.**—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. August.

Miss Edith Henrietta Fowler; Interview. With Portrait. Dorothy N. Lees.  
Sunny Days in Venice. Illus. Dora M. Jones.  
The Strugglers. Miss Hulda Friederichs.

**Nord und Süd.**—SCHLESISCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, Breslau. 2 Mks. July.

Karl Lamprecht's German History. Hans Lindau.  
The Poetry of Germany and the Low Countries in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. Karl Lamprecht.  
Memoirs. Dr. Achscharunow.  
The Historical Faust. Eduard Castle.  
**Sozialistische Monatshefte.**—LUTZOWSTR. 85A, BERLIN. 50 Pf. July.  
The Brussels Sugar Conference. M. Schippel.  
Country Home Industries in Belgium. Prof. E. Vandervelde.  
Materialism and Religion. Paul Göhre.  
The Increase of Crime. H. Wetzker.

**Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.**—HERDER, FREIBURG IM BREISGAU. 10 Mks. 80 Pf. per ann. July.

Wilhelm Kreiten.  
The Art Exhibition at Düsseldorf. S. Beissel.  
Solidarism. H. Pesch.  
The Cell and the Origin of Life. E. Wasmann.  
Friedrich Mistral. Concl. W. Kreiten.

**Ueber Land und Meer.**—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 1 Mk. Heft 13.

Volcanic Catastrophes. Illus. A. von Schweiger-Lerchenfeld.  
Why do Horses shy? T. Zell.  
The Locomotive. Illus. H. Biendl.  
The National Museum at Nürnberg. Illus. Dr. H. Stegmann.  
The Body's Fight with Bacteria. Dr. F. Ranow.  
Villa Falconieri. Illus. B.

**Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.**—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 10 Mks. per ann. July.

Konrad Witz. Illus. G. Debio.  
Franz Zelezny. Illus.  
Pictures of the Fourteenth to Sixteenth Centuries in the Collection of Richard von Kaufmann. Illus. A. Goldschmidt.  
Michel Colombe. Illus. W. Bode.  
Karlsruhe Jubilee Exhibition. Illus. E. Polaczek.

**Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft.**—BREITKOPF UND HARTTEL, LEIPZIG. 10 Mks. per ann. July.

The Symphony in France. J. Tierset.

## THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

**Annales des Sciences Politiques.**—FÉLIX ALCAN, PARIS. 3 frs. 50 c. July.

The Declaration of Rights and Prof. Jellinek. F. Boutmy.  
France at Kouang-Tcheou-Ouan. With Map. J. Silvestre.  
The Finances of Japan. Raphaël-Georges Lévy.  
Lord Rosebery. Paul Hamelle.

**Art du Théâtre.**—51, RUE DES ECOLES, PARIS. 1 fr. 75 c. No. 20.

Marion Crawford's "Francesca da Rimini." Illus. D. Busson.  
"La Petite Amie." Illus. C. Midlau.  
Claude Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande." Illus. No. 21.

"Di: Götterdämmerung" and "Tristan und Isolde" at Paris. Illus. J. d'Offel.

"Das Rheingold" at Nice. Illus. L. Schneider.

**Bibliothèque Universelle.**—HACHETTE. 20s. per ann. July.

The Assembly of Bordeaux, 1871. Alphonse Bertrand.  
Military Life in France. Abel Veuglaire.  
The Grandeur and the Decadence of the White Elephant. Henry de Varigny.  
Peace in South Africa. Ed. Tallichet.

**Correspondant.**—31, RUE SAINT-GUILLAUME, PARIS. 2 frs. 50 c. July 10.

Talleyrand. B. de Lacombe.  
The Social Work of Woman. J. B. Piolet.  
Workmen's Restaurants, etc., in Berlin. L. Fiedler.  
The Protestant Question. A. Baudrillard.  
Primary Education in France, 1800-1900. G. de Messigny.  
Madame Clarens. P. Clésio.  
Abbesses Past and Present. G. Prévost.

July 25.  
Talleyrand. Contd. Bernard de Lacombe.  
The July Days of 1830. Comte de Villeneuve-Bargemon.  
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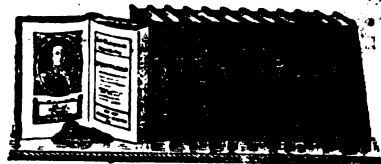
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CHARACTER SKETCHES:

**THE BOER GENERALS.**

**THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.**

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**CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.**

**THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS**

**SOME ARTICLES**

|                                       | PAGE |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| A Diatribe against the Curse of Games | 267  |
| General von Goltz on the Boer War     | 268  |
| The Sea the only Battlefield          | 269  |
| The Outlook in South Africa           | 270  |
| The Unionist Discontent               | 271  |
| The Education Bill                    | 272  |
| Was Mark Twain "Tom Sawyer"?          | 272  |
| Dante and Cecil Rhodes                | 273  |
| The Influence of Dante on Art         | 274  |
| A Sketch of Mr. E. L. Godkin          | 275  |
| The Creator of Industrial Japan       | 275  |
| The Atlantic Shipping Combine         | 276  |

**REVIEWED.**

|                                         | PAGE |
|-----------------------------------------|------|
| Pity the Poor Ocean-Traveller           | 276  |
| The Doom of the Naval Engineer          | 277  |
| Our Malay Coronation Guests             | 278  |
| An English Catholic Revolt against Rome | 279  |
| Mr. H. G. Wells' Latest Speculations    | 280  |
| Animal Life and Conduct                 | 281  |
| Tolstoy through French Eyes             | 283  |
| How to Manage the Municipal Theatre     | 284  |
| Are We Losing the Day of Rest           | 284  |
| American Democracy v. Science           | 285  |
| The Future of Wireless Telegraphy       | 286  |

**LONDON**

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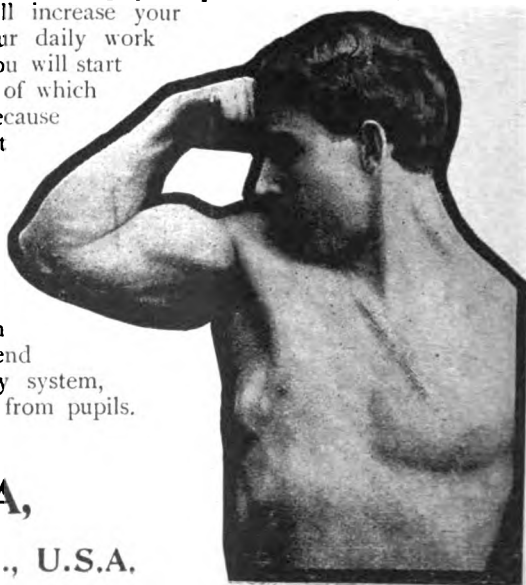


**I**f you are not convinced from my previous advertising that my system of Physiological Exercise will do all that I claim for it, the fault is in the advertising and not in the system itself.

When I tell you that I teach a different kind of exercise, something new, more scientific, more rational, safer, and immeasurably superior to anything ever before devised, I am but repeating what thousands of prominent men and women are saying for me who have profited by my instructions. What is so strong as the testimony of others?

Mr. J. Logan Jones, Vice-Pres. and Secy. of Jones' Dry Goods Co., of Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A., after years of gradual but certain decline, physically and mentally, had a complete collapse. It was impossible for him to sleep without medicine, and he went without natural sleep for the period of about ten months. He tried the best physicians to be had, travelled almost constantly, being unable to remain long in one place; took hunting trips in Colorado, and a sea coast trip to Northern Maine, with no appreciable results. He had been constipated for sixteen or seventeen years and had to take physic constantly, never having a natural action. The following is an extract from a recent letter to me: "A little over ten months ago I took my first exercise from you, and under the circumstances consider the transformation a positive miracle. Will say that I am getting to be quite a giant. I weigh more than I have ever weighed in my life, and my muscular development is something wonderful. I sleep soundly, my digestion is good, constipation a matter of ancient history, and I do more work than I ever did in my life and enjoy it all the time." What could be more convincing, and do you wonder that he is enthusiastic? I could name hundreds of others who have received similar results, but it would not make the system any better. If you will follow my instructions for a few weeks I promise you such a superb muscular development and such a degree of vigorous health as to for ever convince you that intelligent direction of muscular effort is just as essential to success in life as intelligent mental effort. No pupil of mine will need to digest his food with pepsin nor assist nature with a dose of physic. I will give you an appetite and a strong stomach to take care of it; a digestive system that will fill your veins with rich blood; a strong heart that will regulate circulation and improve assimilation; a pair of lungs that will purify your blood; a liver that will work as nature designed it should; a set of nerves that will keep you up to the standard of physical and mental energy. I will increase your nervous force and capacity for mental labour, making your daily work a pleasure. You will sleep as a man ought to sleep. You will start the day as a mental worker must who would get the best of which his brain is capable. I can promise you all of this because it is common sense, rational, and just as logical as that study improves the intellect.

I have no book, no chart, no apparatus whatever. My system is for each individual; my instructions for you would be just as personal as if you were my only pupil. It is taught by post only and with perfect success, requires but a few minutes' time in your own room just before retiring, and it is the only one which does not overtax the heart. I shall be pleased to send you free valuable information and detailed outline of my system, its principles and effects, together with testimonial letters from pupils.



**ALOIS P. SWOBODA,**

**73, Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.**





HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY MOZAFFER-ED-DIN, SHAH OF PERSIA.

THE OCT 1 1902  
REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



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SEPTEMBER, 1902.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Sept. 1st, 1902.

**The Shah  
in  
London.**

The Shah of Persia, who has been spending the summer in Europe, paid a visit last month to the British capital. This Oriental Sovereign,

until he crossed the Channel, had never quitted *terra firma*. The weather was fortunately propitious, and his first experience was not unpleasant. He arrived in London a fortnight after the Coronation, and everything was done to make his visit interesting and amusing. He acted very much like a country cousin — went to Madame Tussaud's, the Zoo, the Hippodrome, Hampton Court and the Crystal Palace, where he was entertained by a fireworks display of unprecedented magnificence. From a political point of view no importance is believed to have attached to his visit. He neither sought nor was granted an alliance, but it is believed upon minor points concessions were made which will tend to render Sir Arthur Hardinge's task at Teheran less difficult than it has been in the past. With all due deference to Captain Mahan, who seems to hold the opposite view somewhat strongly, there are no reasons why a Persian question should arise to trouble the relations between Russia and England; but the extension of German influence in the direction of the Persian Gulf is no doubt a constant source of danger. For Germany will then have another potent reason for sowing dissension between those who ought to be and who might be, but for the evil tradition of the British Foreign Office, the best of friends in Asia.

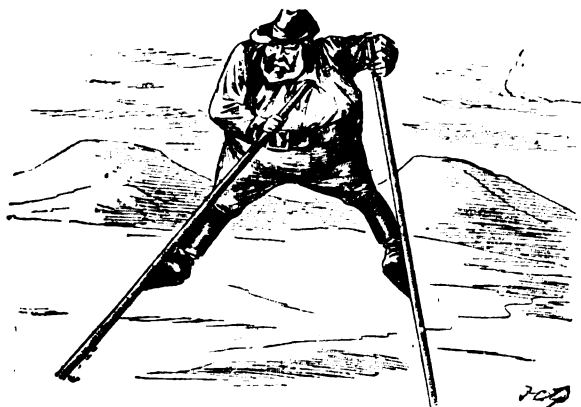
**The Outlook  
in  
China.**

At the other end of Asia the outlook is not very satisfactory. The decree abolishing the *likin* duties has been issued, but it remains to be seen

whether the formal abolition of these dues will really effect the object which it has in view. British enterprise does not seem to have done anything towards utilising the concessions which were obtained for the purpose of forwarding British industrial interests in China, and the action which the Governors of the provinces are said to be taking in collecting the indemnity affords a timely illustration of the difficulty of making any progress in that country. The Governors who have been entrusted with collecting the money required to pay the indemnity are said to have improved upon the ancient Oriental precedent in such cases: Usually, whenever a foreign Power compels the Chinese Government to pay £1,000, double that sum is extorted from the unfortunate taxpayer, the high officials retaining 50 per cent. of the proceeds as compensation for their trouble in collecting the rest. But this time the Governors are said to be not only exacting double dues, but they have also raised the money twice over by means of a local loan, the subscription to which is compulsory rather than voluntary.

**The Destiny  
of  
Mr. Seddon.**

The brief notice I published last month stating that Mr. Seddon had resolved to abandon New Zealand in order to push his fortunes, private and political, on the Rand, has been the theme of considerable discussion. It occasioned great surprise



Westminster Gazette ]

[28/8/02.]

**A Stretch of Imagination.**

MR. SEDDON: "Why shouldn't I be a Colossus after Rhodes?"

in every part of the Empire, with the exception of the Colony over which Mr. Seddon ruled. With regard to the accuracy of my statement, Mr. Seddon replied oracularly: "Time will show," a statement which has been generally regarded as a virtual admission that I was not misinformed in the matter. Concerning the dates I cannot speak positively, but it is practically certain that Mr. Seddon will first return to New Zealand in order to wind up his affairs, bid farewell to his loving subjects, and then gathering together his goods, chattels, wife, family, and other appurtenances, he will transfer his energies to South Africa, where one of two things will happen. Either he will be financially successful, in which case he may become a pillar of the mining industry, or he will be only moderately successful, in which case we may expect to see Mr. Seddon taking up the somewhat tempting but rather embarrassing rôle of the champion of the Socialistic Labour Party in the goldfields. One of the reasons which Mr. Rhodes alleged to one of his Dutch friends as to why he wished to control the situation at Johannesburg was precisely in order that the growth of Socialism might be checked. It would be rather curious if the would-be Colossus of Africa were to set himself to bring about the very end which the first Colossus wished to avert.

The doom of Mr. Balfour's Ministry pronounced at North Leeds has been countersigned at Sevenoaks. Even those Ministerial optimists who shrugged their shoulders over the result in the great Yorkshire urban constituency have been compelled to admit that after all there may be something in it when the verdict of Leeds is emphasised in the most unexpected manner by the great rural con-

stituency of Sevenoaks in Kent. In North Leeds a Unionist majority of 2,500 was converted into a Liberal majority of 758. But at Sevenoaks a Tory majority which at the last election stood at 4,812, was reduced last month to 891, and that after no more than six days' campaign on the part of the Liberal candidate. A drop of 4,000 votes in Kent is a much more startling phenomenon than the turnover of 1,600 votes in North Leeds. Its significance no one can dispute. Ministers are doomed, and if a General Election were to take place at this moment the Unionist majority would disappear. Carlyle used to say that the millennium would come if the supreme scoundrel were well hanged. We have at least the consolation of knowing in this country that although our supreme criminal in a political sense is not yet hanged, he is in the condemned cell awaiting execution.

**The  
Liberal  
Rank and File.**

One of the most satisfactory things about these English by-elections is the evidence which they afford of the absolute indifference of the rank and file of the Liberal electors to the 'petty personal squabbles which have disgraced those who call themselves leaders of the Liberal Party. The Liberal Party is without leaders. The electors, whose votes at Bury, North Leeds and Sevenoaks have struck terror into the heart of the Unionist whips, are not against the Government for any particular love of the beautiful eyes of Lord Rosebery or of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. They are animated much more by a common antipathy to an incompetent and reactionary Ministry than by any devotion to the alternative Cabinet. They do not know whether there is so much as an alternative Cabinet in being. What they do know is that they won't have the present Cabinet much longer at any price. If Lord Rosebery and his Liberal Leaguers on the one hand, and Lord Spencer and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman on the other, cannot adjust their differences, so much the worse for them. The reaction against the Ministry whose policy has been one of war all round—war in South Africa, war against School Boards, and war against the cheap loaf—is so strong that the internecine feuds at headquarters do not count as an appreciable *minus* in the forces which will eject the Ministry at the first opportunity that is offered to the constituencies.

It is sometimes necessary to speak the truth with even brutal frankness, and it is really time to tell some eminent personages in the Liberal ranks that they have taken themselves much too



seriously. We all have laughed at the fly upon the wheel. That is ridiculous enough, but what are we to think of half a dozen fussy flies sitting upon the axle, angrily debating which one it is makes the wheel go round, each one threatening, if his pre-eminent claim is not recognised, to fly off and so bring the wheel to a dead stop? There is some reason to hope that Lord Rosebery is somewhat ashamed of his last outburst; but he is not of sufficient importance to the cause for anyone to insist that he should do penance in sackcloth and ashes even for that extraordinary and unworthy performance. Henceforth the best that Liberals of the rank and file can do is to forget that they have got any leaders, or have ever had any leaders, or that they will ever want any leaders, and to fight all along the line under the inspiring watchword of "Turn the rascals out!"

**The  
Reason Why.**

There have been a great many explanations of the cause of this decisive manifestation of hostility to the Government on the part of English constituencies which have had a recent opportunity of expressing their opinion upon the political issues of the hour. Some ascribe it to the swing of the pendulum; others to the unpopularity of the Education Bill; a third favourite explanation is the re-imposition of the tax on bread; while a fourth is dissatisfaction with the war and the way in which it has been conducted. There is no reason to put forward any one of these explanations as the only cause of Ministerial reverses. They all contribute to the unpopularity of the Government. John Bull is recovering from his Jingo debauch—his head is aching, the bills are still unpaid. His wits have sufficiently returned to him to see that his Ministers have played ducks and drakes with his interests, and that in the administration of his business they are, to use a vulgar phrase, "all over the shop." Trade also is beginning to decline; the outlook ahead—commercially—is darkening. What wonder that Mr. Balfour is in for a very bad quarter of an hour?

It is not only in England that Ministers are faring badly. Ireland as a whole is hopeless from a Unionist point of view; but the north-

east corner of Ireland has hitherto been a place where Ministers could confidently count upon unflinching support. Last month, however, the by-election for South Belfast led to the defeat of the Government candidate in circumstances which are very significant. The Unionists nominated Mr. Buller



*Photograph by*

*[Lafayette.]*

**The Earl of Dudley.**

The New Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

as their official candidate. He was opposed by Mr. Sloan, an independent working-man, who was nominated by the Protestant Association, with the result that when the poll was taken the official candidate was defeated by a majority of 826. On the subject of Home Rule Mr. Sloan is as irreconcilable as Mr. Buller, but his election is an indication that the Orange rank and file in Ulster are taking alarm at what they consider the Romanising tendencies of Mr. Balfour. It would be a curious outcome of the attempt to pay the Anglican clergy for their political support of the Education Bill if the net result were to land English Nonconformists and Tory Orangemen in a Protestant crusade against the Ministry. There is reason to believe that it is a danger to which the leaders of the Irish Party are fully alive. This disaffection on the part of the extreme Protestants of Ulster is not likely to be much lessened by anything which may be done by Lord Dudley, who has now succeeded Lord Cadogan as Viceroy of Ireland. Lord Dudley is an amiable young nobleman, who has married a charming wife, and who has sufficient means to maintain the vice-regal state; but

it will require more than youth, money and a charming wife to disarm the sullen suspicion of the black North.

**John Bull:  
Anti-Clerical.**

In the month of August, especially a Coronation August, political agitation tends to slacken. It is only the accident of the by-elections which enabled us to see how rapidly popular feeling is turning against the Government. People are already beginning to speculate what the Government will do with their Education Bill. Mr. Gould's cartoon happily hits off the difficult position of the Prime Minister. The clergy are no doubt stronger as against the Liberationists than they were thirty years ago, but that is due very largely to the fact that they had failed utterly in their attempt to enforce Church rates, keep up University tests, and generally assert their ascendancy over people who resented it. Their present attempt to quarter the Church schools on the rates and taxes, thereby trampling under foot the fundamental principle that public money should never be granted for institutions that are not under public control, is suicidal. No amount of chop logic will induce the ordinary ratepayer and taxpayer to believe that it is just that he should pay eleven-twelfths of the whole cost of educating a child at a denominational school, while his representatives are in a permanently impotent minority in their management. John Bull at the bottom of his heart hates clericalism, has always hated it, will always hate it, and this antipathy is often quite as strongly developed among Churchmen as it is among the non-church-going classes. Mr. Balfour has unwittingly run his head against a stone wall.



*Westminster Gazette.*

[23/8/02.]

#### A Tight Place.

VOICES FROM ABOVE: "Come on, Arthur. Where are you?"  
MR. BALFOUR: "It's all very well to say 'Come on.' I can't get up, and if I try to get down I shall be smashed."

**The  
Boer Generals  
in  
London.**

The welcome given to the Boer Generals when they arrived in England on the day of the Coronation Review was another pleasant indication of the change in public sentiment. The cheering crowds which followed Botha, De Wet, and Delarey through the streets from Waterloo Station to their hotel did not probably intend to do anything more than testify their respect and admiration for brave men who had put up a first-class fight on behalf of their independence. But even if we grant that the popular tribute was very much akin to that which is paid to a successful jockey or victorious prize-fighter, the homage paid to the triumvirate by the King and Mr. Chamberlain was much more serious and significant. That the King should have received them, should have bidden them a hearty welcome, was fit and proper, and they received it with the simple dignity which is their characteristic; but that Mr. Chamberlain and all his *claque* should have been so desperately anxious to impress the Boers by parading before them the British Navy, illustrates better than anything else the fear and awe which the Boers have shot into the minds of our governing classes. But there is an unmistakable feeling that the Boers, even now, have not been sufficiently impressed by the might, majesty and power of the Empire, and that it was necessary to parade the Fleet before them in order to complete the demonstration which had been afforded by the capture of their people and the devastation of their country. This speaks volumes as to the moral effect that has been produced by the series of reverses through which we have passed in South Africa.

The idea that war may be a good investment is at the present moment considerably discounted by the experiences of Great Britain. If ever there was a country in which British trade ought to have advanced by leaps and bounds (if there were any truth in the doctrine that trade follows the flag, and that expenditure on war is recouped by an increase of business) Egypt is that country. For the last eighteen years that land has been garrisoned by Great Britain. We have spent millions in subjugating it and extending our sovereignty over an enormous area of territory in the higher Nile; but from the statistics just published by the Board of Trade it is evident that our trade in Egypt has remained stationary, while that of the United States and Germany has considerably increased. The same lesson is taught by the figures as to British exports to British Colonies. We have been extending our frontiers, and enormously increasing the area over

which our flag flies, with the result that our exports to British Colonies have actually fallen off, whilst those of other countries have shown a very remarkable increase.

**A Lesson  
from  
South Africa.**

It is probable, however, that the most cogent lesson will be taught us by our experience in South Africa. We were told that when the war was over there would be a great boom in trade in that country. Judging from telegrams from Cape Town, the only boom has been one of misery and destitution. If there is to be any increase in trade, it seems to be quite as probable that the lion's share of the business will go to Germany and the United States. The Board of Trade returns seem to indicate that we have passed through our seven fat years and that we shall steadily descend into a period of considerable industrial depression. The number of unemployed is increasing. Numbers of those poor fellows whom we sent out by thousands to crush the Boers are finding on their return that their places are filled up, and that they have to walk the streets, penniless, sleeping on the Embankment, or in such shelters as the charitable may offer them. However much we may regret such misfortune in the case of individuals, it is only by bitter experience that nations learn wisdom. It will be a good many years to come before even the man in the street will cease to suffer himself to be deluded by the notion that, apart from the question of morality, it pays to commit murder for gain in the shape of going to war for markets.

**The Outlook  
at  
the Cape.**

Sir Gordon Sprigg seems to be doing very well, and Dr. Smartt, as the leader of the Jingo, is deserving of the thanks of all sane and sober politicians by the extent to which he is making Jingo loyalty ridiculous. The net effect of the agitation for the suspension of the Constitution has been to force Sir Gordon Sprigg and his Ministry into the arms of the Afrikaner Bond. The Indemnity Bill has been read a second time, and no difficulty is anticipated about the financial legislation. It is very satisfactory to note that an inquiry is to be made into the operation of martial law. That inquiry, if faithful, will make people at home marvel that anybody remained loyal in the Cape Colony at all. I am also glad to hear that, in the opinion of good authorities, the disfranchisement of the Cape rebels will have very little practical effect. Most of those who joined the Boer forces were young men who were not on the

register, and by the time they are in a position to vote we may look forward to an amnesty which will remove all obstacles from their enjoying the rights of citizenship. Sir Gordon Sprigg held out hopes that martial law would be abolished as soon as the Bills were passed. In that case I hope my subscribers in South Africa may be permitted to receive the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, which for a couple of years past has been placed on the *Index Expurgatorius*.

**The End  
of a  
Famous Lawsuit.**

Mr. Markham, who publicly charged Messrs. Wernher, Beit and Co. in the House of Commons with being thieves and swindlers, and then repeated his statement in a speech before his constituents in order to afford the "thieves and swindlers" in question an opportunity of vindicating their reputation in a court of law, has terminated the action by publicly declaring that he had been misinformed, and apologising for the libel which he believed he had been in a position to prove. Messrs. Wernher, Beit and Co. have accepted his apology, and the action for libel is withdrawn, which if it had been persisted in would probably have kept the Courts busy for a long time without coming to any other result than that which has now been arrived at. It is to be hoped that the multitude of well-meaning persons who repeat in effect Mr. Markham's statement, without affording the persons assailed an opportunity of bringing matters to the issue of a court of law, will be a little more moderate in future. It is true that Mr. Beit was born in Germany, and that he belongs to the same nationality as that which gave us the Twelve Apostles and their Master, and it is also true that he is a great capitalist, but all these things combined do not justify his political opponents in describing him as if he were a thief and a robber. Mr. Markham had every motive to prove his case, and every opportunity that leisure and wealth could supply to make good his words. That he has found it impossible to substantiate them will, it is to be hoped, weigh with the public, and lead to a slight moderation in the tone of some controversialists.

**The Crowning  
of  
the King**

The postponed Coronation, by universal consent, was a much more impressive ceremony than it would have been had it taken place on the date originally fixed. The essentially religious character of the ceremony, the dignity and solemnity of the scene, the evident feeling of the chief actors, and, above all, the conscious thrill of human pathos which was added by the return of the King from the Valley of the Shadow of Death, to be crowned

amid the tombs of his ancestors, combined to fill the spectators with reverence and awe. Instead of being, as some Coronations of the past, a grandiose theatricality, it really appeared, despite all the gew-gaws and the coronets, to be a most impressive religious rite. It was the best of its kind that England has seen since the Reformation. Curiously enough, this revival of mediævalism of the most ornate description has not, so far, evoked a protest from the most vehement agitators against the Romanising movement of our times.

**The Pageant  
in  
Modern Britain.**

Judging from the success with which the Coronation, like the Jubilee and the funeral which preceded it, has been stage-managed, it would seem as if the innate love of pageantry which was so conspicuous among the English of Elizabethan times is one of the possessions of the race which we have not lost. We are apt to believe that we are somewhat clumsy in the performance of solemn functions, and as a nation we do not possess as the common heritage of our common people that artistic sense which seems to belong to some nations, notably the Japanese and the Italians

of the Renaissance. But the success with which our recent pageants have been arranged would seem to demonstrate not only the popularity of the pageant with our people, which no one doubted, but the capacity to minister to this taste. The honours

of the ceremony in the Abbey may be divided equally between Church and State, but by common consent the great Master of Ceremonies was Lord Esher. All the officials of both of the departments—the Services and the Court—responded well to the exceptional strain put upon them, and everyone is profoundly grateful that everything passed off so well.

**No more  
Mafficking!**

Even more welcome than the discovery that we can mount a national pageant with a fair measure of success was the evidence afforded by the postponed Coronation that our people are capable of enjoying a great spectacle without

getting drunk. All London turned out to see the illuminations, but nothing could be more pleasant than the orderly crowds. Judging by the popular ditty and the general attitude of the people on the eve of the first Coronation, nothing less serious



**His Majesty King Edward VII. in his Coronation Robes.**

than the King's illness would have sufficed to have delivered us from a renewal of the bacchanalian orgies which disgraced London at the relief of Mafeking. The crowd also to witness the procession to and from the Abbey was by no means unmanageable, but exceedingly well behaved. From this point of view the King's illness contributed more to the success of the Coronation and to delivering it from its worst abuses than any contrivance that could have suggested itself to the wit of man.

#### The Naval Parade.

A week after the Coronation the King reviewed his home Fleet in the Solent. The spectacle was beautiful and impressive, and the way in which the King bore the prolonged ordeal is conclusive testimony as to the completeness of his recovery. At night the illuminations took place in the midst of a violent thunderstorm and gale of wind, which blew up with almost tropical suddenness, drenching to the skin thousands of unfortunate sightseers. It had been arranged that the King should witness some great Naval manoeuvres off the eastern end of the Isle of Wight the following week, but when the appointed time came, although the

ships steamed out to take up their positions, the mist and rain would have made it perilous in the extreme to have attempted any evolutions. But with the exception of the storm when the Fleet was illuminated, and the mist blanket which prevented the manoeuvres, the King

was fortunate in his weather.

#### What the Colonial Conference has Done.

When the Conference of Peace met at the Hague in 1899, besides framing its three Conventions, it drew up a number of pious wishes which are diplomatically described as "vœux." The Colonial Conference has been productive of very little else but such abstract "vœux," which are to be carried into effect at some future time. As I stated last month, the great thing which the Conference effected was decisively to extinguish all the hopes of our Jingoës. That was perhaps the greatest service which anybody could have rendered to Great Britain at this juncture. After



Her Majesty Queen Alexandra in her Coronation Robes.

that negative service, the chief positive gain was the re-enforcement which it gave to the Home Rule cause. There was not a man in the Conference who was not a Home Ruler, and the more important members, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Edmund Barton, emphasised

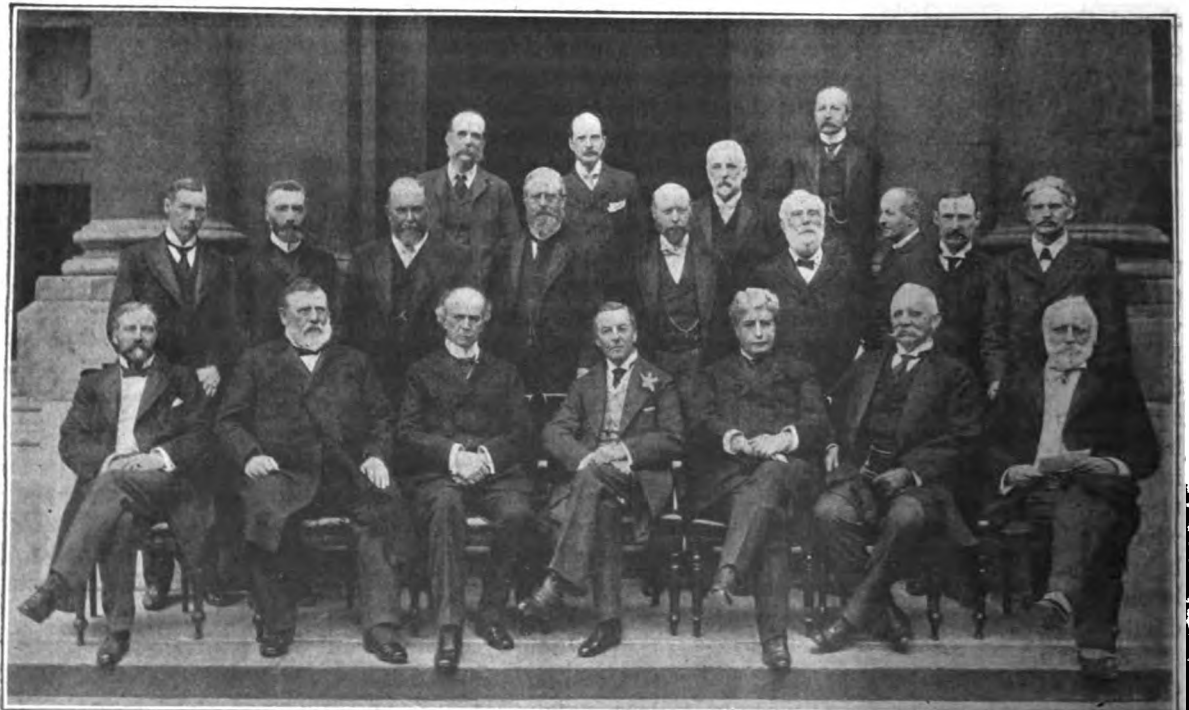


their views in this respect by dining with Mr. Redmond and the Home Rule leaders in the House of Commons, in circumstances which gave the banquet all the effect of a political demonstration.

It is a rather curious fact that no official report of the debates of the Conference is to be published. In this respect the Colonial Conference is like the Cabinet, whose proceedings are never reported. They are said to have passed resolutions on the following subjects :—

- (1) Preferential treatment of British commerce by the Colonies.
- (2) Increased contributions from the Colonies to the Navy.

goods is not fixed, and whether it is acted upon at all or not will depend upon circumstances. The resolution in favour of the metric system is good, but it will take more than a resolution of the Colonial Conference to induce John Bull to alter his weights and measures. However, it would have been almost as practical to have passed a resolution in favour of phoneticising English spelling. If that were done it would undoubtedly facilitate the adoption of English as the universal language. The contribution which Canada is to make to the cost of the Navy is not yet decided, but it is understood that the other Colonies have agreed to contribute the following sums :—



*Photograph by*

SIR W. BOND.

MR. SEDDON.

SIR W. LAURIER.

MR. CHAM-  
BERLAIN.

SIR ED.  
BARTON.

SIR A. HIME.

*[Russell and Sons.]*

### THE MEMBERS OF THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

(3) Organisation of the land forces of the Colonies upon the European model.

(4) Conferences to be held every four years.

(5) The adoption of the metric system throughout the Empire.

(6) Various resolutions concerning shipping, and the establishment of lines of fast steamers between Colonial and British ports.

(7) A special Colonial contribution to the memorial which is to be erected in honour of Queen Victoria.

If these resolutions are acted upon, it will be four years before we have another Colonial Conference in London. The date for following the Canadian example of making a rebate of duties on British

Australia, £200,000; New Zealand, £40,000; the Colony, £50,000; Natal, £35,000. In the case of Canada, the definite amount has not been settled, but something is to be done on her part.

The  
Interparliamentary  
Conference.

It was hoped that this month would have seen the gathering of the Interparliamentary Conference at Vienna.

Last year no Conference was held, because the British members did not deem it advisable to invite the Peace Conference to meet in the capital

of a State which was at war. The Austrian friends of peace were dismayed to find that, instead of 300 acceptances, their favourable responses mounted up to 650. This, it might be thought, was very satisfactory, but unfortunately the response has crushed the Conference. In order to make adequate provision for double the number of guests, their hosts proposed to postpone the meeting for three weeks, and then discovered that the altered date rendered the attendance of most of the guests impossible. Therefore there is to be no Interparliamentary Conference this year. The Conference of Peace Societies has also been postponed for another year.

**Continental Alliances.** If the Parliaments do not fraternise and peace societies cease to assemble, the monarchs—who are, after all, the custodians of the peace of

Europe—are more diligent in assembling themselves together. Last month the Tsar and the Kaiser met on the occasion of the Russian naval manœuvres off Reval, with results which are not yet apparent to the outside world. Shortly after the meeting of the Emperors, the King of Italy, who had been previously the guest of the Tsar at St. Petersburg, paid a visit to the Kaiser at Berlin, where they have naturally

made as much of him as possible. Italy is still technically and ostensibly a member of the Dreibund; but whether she goes over to the Franco-Russian Alliance will depend probably upon what arrangements are made about Albania. Everything seems to point towards a development of Italian ambitions for extension in the Balkan Peninsula, and as she has already made the way clear for her future of adventure in Tripoli, it is probable that this visit to St. Petersburg and Berlin is intended to advance Italian aspirations in Albania. Well-wishers of Italy view with profound uneasiness this indulgence in schemes of territorial aggrandisement. If Italy lays her hand upon Albania she will probably find that its fierce mountaineers are quite as difficult to handle as Austria found the Bosnians. It would be a poor compensation for the addition of Albania to the Italian Kingdom if the latter should become bankrupt.

**President Roosevelt's Campaign.** The most interesting political development reported last month is the advent of President Roosevelt

on the stage as a candidate for his own re-election as President. Such, at least, is the universally accepted interpretation of the series of addresses which he has been delivering in the United States. Nothing need be said concerning his reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine, which has not been particularly well received in Germany, but which was welcomed in this country as indicating a determination on the part of the United States not to allow Canada to be invaded by any foreign Power, even if Great Britain were at war. What is much more important is the line which he has taken on the subject of Trusts. While disclaiming any exaggeration of the influence which these great industrial combinations may exert, the President has formulated in the clearest possible terms the conviction that the national Government should be constituted as a Sovereign with special mission to look after Trusts, and see that at their hands no harm comes to the public. This declaration is generally accepted as signifying President Roosevelt's conviction that he has no hope of renomination at the hands of the old Republican Party managers, and that he has therefore determined to appeal to young America in order to evoke a sufficient amount of popular support to compel the old managers to face the alternative of a split in the Party, which if the Democrats had any presentable candidate would result in the election of a Democratic President, or of accepting his own nomination.



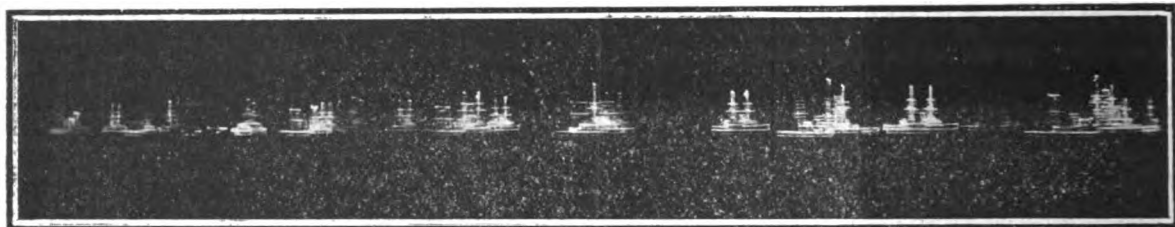
*Simplicissimus.*

### The Triple Alliance

"Have no fear. I know the road well. We have passed this way once before when it was still more sombre."

# Some Coronation Scenes and Portraits.

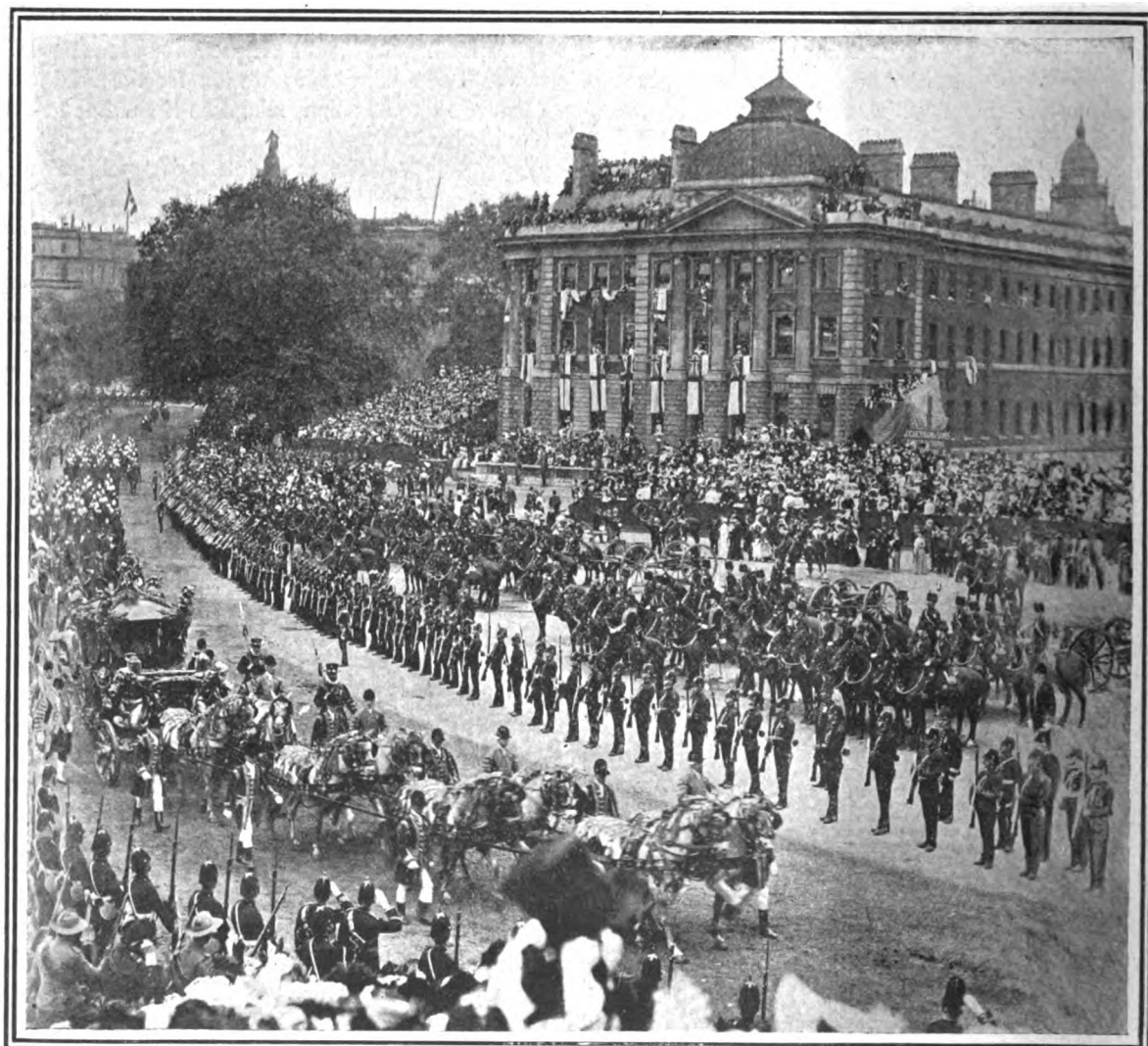
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*Photograph by*

**THE FLEET ILLUMINATED, AUGUST 10th.**

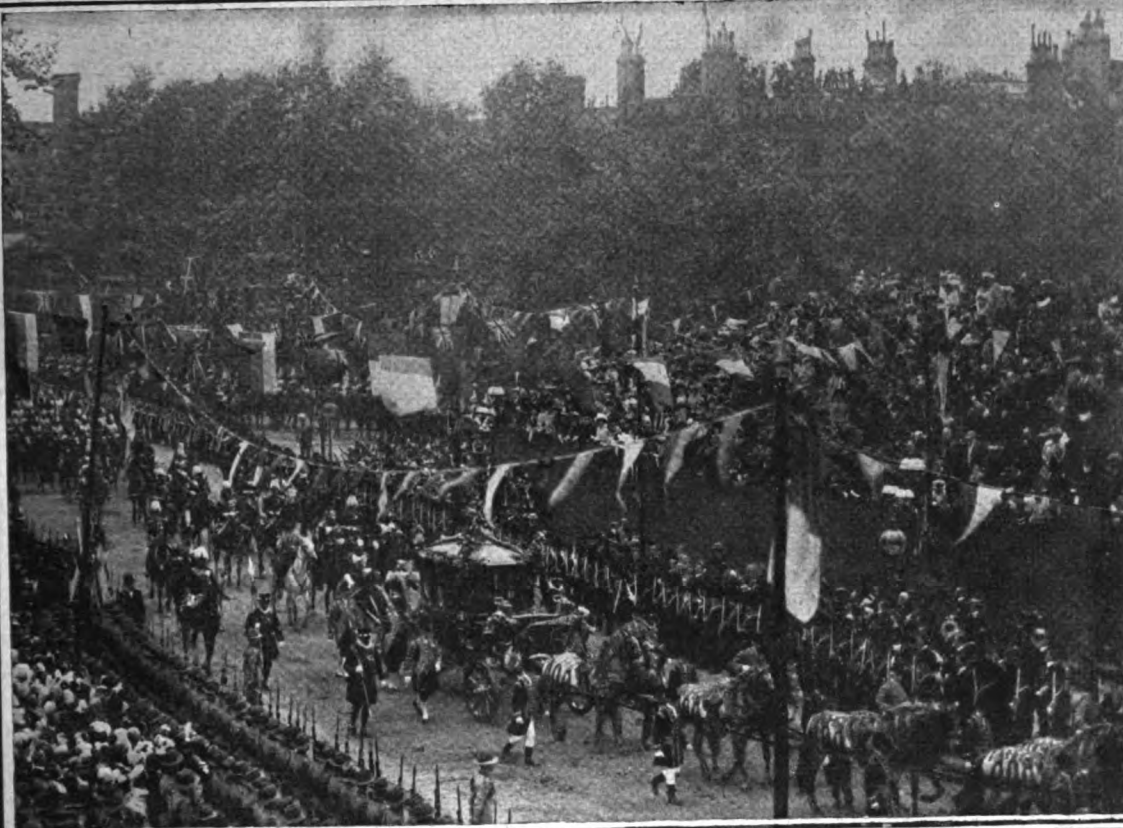
*[Symonds.]*



*Photograph by*

**THE ROYAL PROCESSION ON THE WAY TO THE ABBEY.**

*[London Stereoscopic Company.]*



Photographs by

Digitized by Google [London Stereoscopic Comp]

PROCESSION IN PARLIAMENT GARDENS AND AT THE ABBEY.



Viscount Esher.



The Baroness Carew.  
In Peeress's Robes.



The Earl of Kinnoull.  
In Peer's Robes.



The Earl of Caledon.  
(One of the King's Pages.)



# DIARY FOR AUGUST.

## CHIEF EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

August 1.—Disastrous colliery explosion at Wollongong, New South Wales; 67 bodies recovered.

August 2.—Ex-President Steyn and Mrs. Steyn reach Southampton, and leave directly for Holland ... Lord and Lady Warwick entertain Indian and Colonial visitors at Warwick Castle ... The decrees against the unauthorised Catholic establishments gazetted in France; they deal with 237 establishments.

August 4.—Generals Botha, De Wet and Delarey issue an address to families in the Transvaal and Orange Free State, announcing their appointment by the Conference at Vereeniging to collect money abroad to assist sufferers by the war ... Advocates Smuts, Jacobs and De Wet, late of the Staff of the Boer Government, admitted to practise in the Supreme Court of the Transvaal ... The Cuban House of Representatives passes Bill authorising a loan of 35,000,000 dols.

August 5.—The Hospital Sunday Fund is announced to have reached the record sum of £60,000 ... Mr. Rhodes's will is proved in Cape Town ... Official statement as to extreme lowness of the Nile made in Cairo ... The decrees for the closing of the Catholic schools in France being carried out provoke obstinate resistance ... The Armenian Patriarch in Turkey tenders his resignation on account of the ignoring of his representations to the Porte on Armenian Question ... Reported failure of M. Witte's proposal for Anti-Trust Conference ascribed to American diplomacy.

August 6.—The King and Queen leave Cowes for London ... The Right Reverend Dr. Maguire appointed Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow ... The Kaiser meets the Tsar of Russia at Reval ... The Federal Government of Australia anticipates deficit of £650,000 in the current year.

August 8.—Ministerial changes are announced—Lord Dudley becomes Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (not in Cabinet); Lord Londonderry President of Board of Education; Mr. C. T. Ritchie Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Akers-Douglas to be Home Secretary; Lord Windsor to be First Commissioner of Works (not in Cabinet); Mr. Austen Chamberlain Postmaster-General (in Cabinet); Sir W. H. Walrond Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster (not in Cabinet), and minor appointments; Mr. Geo. Wyndham, Secretary for Ireland, enters the Cabinet ... Lord Salisbury obtains permission to be absent from Coronation under medical advice ... The Kaiser leaves Reval after successful meeting.

August 9.—The Coronation of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra takes place in Westminster Abbey before an illustrious assemblage ... Enthusiastic reception in the streets ... Coronation festivities take place all over the kingdom ... The King offers Osborne House as a gift to the nation ... A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party is held at the City Hall, Dublin, at noon.

August 10.—The King is announced to have borne the strain of the Coronation very well, and had a good night.

August 11.—The King holds a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace ... The King receives the Lord Mayor and other gentle-

men, who present the Coronation gift of £115,000, containing nearly 20,000 donations in pence by working people ... The King hands over the gift to the Hospital Fund ... The Queen presents medals to members of Imperial Yeomanry Hospital in South Africa ... The Colonial Conference holds its tenth and concluding meeting; resolution in favour of the establishment of metric system of weights and measures throughout Empire adopted ... The total number of visitors to British Museum in 1901 announced as 718,614 ... The German Tariff Committee, at its 101st sitting, completes the first reading of the Tariff Bill ... An attempt is made at Kharkoff to assassinate the Governor, Prince Obolenski.

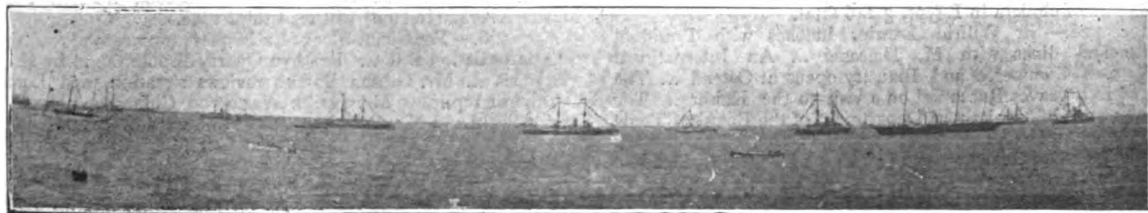
August 12.—The King holds Investiture Parade of Colonial troops at Buckingham Palace ... Results (conditional on approval of Parliaments) of Colonial Conference announced ... Lord Cadogan leaves Dublin on his resignation of the office of Lord-Lieutenant ... The trustees under Rhodes's will appoint Mr. G. R. Parkin to consider a scheme for the allotment of the scholarships ... The Kaiser is present at the launching of a new great American liner of the North-German Lloyd Company at Stettin ... The treaties between Chili and Argentine are approved by the Chilean Chamber.

August 13.—The King reviews the Indian Coronation troops ... Westminster Abbey is open to the public on payment of 5s ... A regular line of steamers between Canada and South Africa arranged for next October ... The Secretary for War decides that maximum age for candidates shall be 19 at Woolwich and 19½ at Sandhurst ... The General Federation of Trade Unions issues its third annual report ... The first *train de luxe* from Bulawayo reaches Capetown, the journey occupying 74 hours ... The revenue of France up to July is 64,000,000 francs below the estimate.

August 14.—The King and Queen leave London for Portsmouth and Cowes ... The amount of the proposed yearly subsidies from the Colonies towards the Imperial Navy announced: Australia, £200,000; Cape Colony, £50,000; New Zealand, £40,000; and Natal, £35,000 ... Also Colonial contributions to Queen Victoria Memorial announced ... Owing to Russian action, the return of the Peking-Tientsin-Shanhaikwan railway by Britain to China cannot take place before October 6 ... Kaiser's telegram to Prince of Bavaria criticising artistic vote of Bavarian Diet causes much excitement in Germany.

August 15.—The King places cross on deck of Royal yacht *Alberta* in memory of the Queen's Funeral ... The report of the Postmaster-General for 1901 is issued ... The Indian troops leave Hampton Court for Southampton ... The transfer of Tientsin city to the Chinese is completed ... Six hundred and eighty-nine schools are announced to have been established in the Transvaal.

August 16.—The Coronation Naval Review is held at Spithead by the King. The Fleet is illuminated in the evening ... The Boer Generals Botha, De Wet and Delarey arrive at Southampton, and proceed to London ... Lord Dudley is sworn in as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland at Dublin ... The Customs returns of the Transvaal for six months ending July



Photograph by]

Panoramic View of the Naval Review.

[R. Darlington, F.R.G.S.

show £4,317,698 of imports as compared with £143,192 of last year ... The Protocol tariff in China is signed by the British, American, German, and Japanese representatives without reservation, and by the Austrian, Belgian and Dutch *ad referendum*.

August 17.—The Shah of Persia arrives at Dover from Calais on his first visit to England ... The Boer Generals visit the King at Cowes on his yacht ... A meeting of over 2,000 Poles is held in Berlin to protest against Polish policy of Prussian Government.

August 18.—The King inspects the Fleet under way off the Isle of Wight; bad weather prevents any manoeuvres ... The Shah arrives in London and takes up his residence at Marlborough House ... The Boer Generals leave for Holland ... £10,000, presented to the King by the Maharajah of Gwalior, is given to the King's Hospital Fund ... The seventy-second birthday of the Emperor-King is celebrated in Austria-Hungary.

August 19.—Further telegrams between General White, Sir Redvers Buller, and Lord Roberts concerning Ladysmith published ... The terms of the Royal Commission to inquire into Martial Law; sentences announced ... Westminster Abbey open for last time before Coronation arrangements dismantled; in all 96,907 persons paid for admission, and £4,929 taken ... The Report of the Joint Select Committee on Housing Problem issued ... There was a deficit for 1901 of 48,000,000 marks in Germany ... Further important discoveries are made at Zimbabwe, Rhodesia.

August 20.—The Shah visits the King at Portsmouth ... The new British Academy receives its Royal Charter, and the names of the first 49 members are published ... The Duke of Bedford promises £1,000 for three years to the Cancer Research Fund ... The Labour Association opens its annual exhibition of co-operative productions at Crystal Palace ... The Cape Parliament is opened.

August 21.—The King and Queen leave Cowes on a prolonged cruise ... The *Cedric*, largest liner in the world, launched at Belfast for White Star Company ... The Institute of Public Health opens its conference at Exeter ... The House of Representatives at Cape Town unanimously resolve to present an address of congratulation to their Majesties ... It is reported that twenty of the New Zealand troops brought back on the *Britannic* from South Africa have died from overcrowding ... Good rains are announced in India.

August 22.—The Shah holds an artillery review at Woolwich ... The Japanese general elections result in the return of 192 members of the Seiyukai (Marquis Ito's party); 104 Progressives, 20 Imperialists, 150 Independents ... The Conferences on the Ausgleich between Austria and Hungary begin in Vienna.

August 23.—In the Cape Assembly Mr. Merriman thanks Sir Gordon Sprigg on behalf of the Bond for his action against suspension of the Constitution ... The Parliamentary Indemnity Bill and the Financial Indemnity Bill read a second time ... It is reported that the Manitoba wheat harvest will reach 65,000,000 bushels.

August 25.—The King and Queen visit the Isle of Man ... The Shah leaves London for Paris and St. Petersburg ... The Government decides to defray the expenses of the Indian Coronation visitors ... Parcel Post arrangement concluded between the American Express Company and British Post Office ... Germany, Great Britain and France protest against the blockade of Venezuelan Ports ... The Chinese Government sanctions the signature of the new tariff ... Since July 15th there have been 4,278 cases of cholera in Egypt, 3,246 fatal.

August 26.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier lunches with President Loubet and dines with M. Delcassé ... An International Congress of Commerce and Industry opens at Ostend ... The King of Italy leaves Raconigi on a visit to the Kaiser ... The annual report of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade for 1901 is issued ... The annual report of the Commissioners in Lunacy for 1901 is issued, there being 110,713 lunatics in England and Wales in January, 1902.

August 27.—Mr. Markham, M.P., addresses a letter to Messrs. Wernher, Beit and Co. withdrawing his charges against them, and apologises. Messrs. Wernher, Beit withdraw action for libel ... It is stated that since the beginning of the war over 2,000,000 florins have been collected in Holland for the Boers

... The King of Italy arrives at Potsdam and is welcomed by the Kaiser.

August 28.—In the Cape Assembly Dr. Smartt makes an attack on Mr. Te Water alleging treasonable practices ... The construction of the Quetta-Nushki Railway, which will be 82 miles long and cost 70 lakhs of rupees, is sanctioned ... The King of Italy, accompanied by the Kaiser, visits Berlin ... Mr. M. Holbein, after swimming 22½ hours, just fails to reach Dover from Calais ... Scheme for extension of Newcastle Quay for 3,200 feet, at a cost of £800,000, adopted by the Newcastle-on-Tyne Corporation.

August 30.—The King of Italy leaves Germany for Italy.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

### House of Lords.

August 1.—Lord Muskerry calls attention to the suspension of the certificate of the captain of the Allan line steamship *Grecian*. Lord Dudley replies.

August 5.—Isle of Man (Customs) Bill and Pacific Cable Bill read a second time ... Lords Killarin and Clonbrock inquire as to the Canadian Pacific Railway's offer of a subsidised passenger line across Atlantic ... Lord Onslow replies that the negotiations are between Canadian Government and railway.

August 8.—The Marine Works (Ireland) Bill, the Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, and the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill read second time and passed through remaining stages ... The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill and the Public Works Loans Bill read a first time and passed through all their stages ... Royal Assent given by Commission to the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, the Shop Clubs Act, the Licensing Act, and other Bills ... Lord Lamington raises question of petition from Pacific Island labourers in Queensland ... Lord Killarin asks whether any steps are being taken to establish Atlantic service under British flag; Lord Onslow replies ... House adjourns until Oct. 16.

### House of Commons.

August 1.—Discussion of Education Bill resumed in Committee on Management Clause as recast by Mr. Balfour ... Amendments by Mr. G. White (negatived by 198 votes to 72); by Lord E. Fitzmaurice, speeches by Mr. Balfour, Sir E. Grey, Sir W. Harcourt (negatived by 242 votes to 78); by Mr. Hutton (negatived by 81 votes) ... Report of the Excess Army Vote agreed to.

August 4.—Mr. Balfour makes statement as to reasons for limiting the inquiry into the War ... Discussion of Army votes in Committee of Supply ... Vote of £11,242,000 for transport and remounts agreed to ... Speeches by Sir A. Hayter, Sir Chas. Dilke (calling attention to Studdert case), Mr. Brodrick, and Mr. Dillon ... Votes of £16,066,000 for provisions, forage, etc., and £3,970,000 for clothing agreed to ... Vote of £715,093 for Uganda and Somaliland; Lord Cranborne makes statement ... Vote of £280,409 for the Survey agreed to ... Remaining votes passed in blocks, guillotined.

August 5.—Consideration on report of votes agreed to in Committee of Supply ... On vote for Admiralty contract work, Mr. E. Robertson speaks, and Mr. Arnold Forster replies on boiler question ... All votes agreed to after discussion and closure ... Mr. Austen Chamberlain introduces Appropriation Bill ... Public Works Loans Bill read second time ... The Marine Works (Ireland) Bill read third time.

August 6.—The Chancellor of Exchequer moves second reading of Appropriation Bill ... Penrhyn Quarry dispute raised by Mr. W. Jones ... Mr. Gibson Bowles reviews situation, and Lord Cranborne replies to Mr. Joseph Walton on Chinese matters ... Major Seely and Mr. Balfour speak of the want of organisation in our naval and military services ... Mr. Dillon reopens Sheridan case ... Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Asquith speak; speech by Mr. Brodrick on recommendations of the Committee on Military Education ... Closure carried by 199 votes to 129. Bill read a second time ... Consideration of Education Bill resumed ... Amendment by Mr. Corrie Grant negatived by 235 votes to 101 ... The Public Works Loans Bill passes through Committee.

August 8.—Mr. Balfour states the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the War will consist of Lord Elgin, Sir Henry Norman, Admiral Sir John Hopkins, Lord Esher, Sir J. Jackson, Sir John Edge, and another ... Discussion on third reading of Appropriation Bill ... Mr. T. P. O'Connor denounces the system of government in Ireland; Mr. Wyndham replies ... Lord Cranborne replies to Mr. Yerburgh on new treaty with China ... Lord Chas. Beresford and Mr. Brodrick on Imperial Defence ... Appropriation Bill read third time ... House adjourns until Oct. 16.

#### By-Elections.

July 31.—Mr. Shackleton (Labour) elected without opposition for Clitheroe Division of Lancashire. 1890 and 1895, Sir Kay Shuttleworth (now raised to the peerage) unopposed.

August 14.—Sir William Walrond re-elected without opposition for Tiverton Division of Devonshire on his appointment as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Seat last contested in 1892:—

|                        |     |     |       |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Sir W. H. Walrond (C.) | ... | ... | 4,433 |
| Sir J. B. Phear (L.)   | ... | ... | 3,100 |

Conservative majority ... 1,333

August 15.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain returned unopposed for East Worcestershire on his appointment as Postmaster-General. Seat last contested in 1892:—

|                       |     |     |       |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| A. Chamberlain (L.U.) | ... | ... | 5,111 |
| O. Browning (G.L.)    | ... | ... | 2,517 |

Majority ... 5,594

August 18.—An election in South Belfast in consequence of the death of Mr. W. Johnston results as follows:—

|                                       |     |     |       |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Mr. T. Sloan (Independent Protestant) | ... | ... | 3,795 |
| Mr. C. W. Dunbar-Buller (Unionist)    | ... | ... | 2,969 |

Majority ... 826

August 21.—Owing to the appointment of Mr. H. W. Forster as Junior Lord of the Treasury:—

|                           |     |     |       |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Mr. H. W. Forster (C.)    | ... | ... | 5,333 |
| Mr. Beaumont Maurice (L.) | ... | ... | 4,442 |

Majority ... 891

Last Election 1900.

|               |     |     |       |
|---------------|-----|-----|-------|
| H. W. Forster | ... | ... | 6,604 |
| H. Richardson | ... | ... | 1,792 |

Majority ... 4,812

#### SPEECHES.

July 31.—Lord Rosebery, in London, on Liberal League ... Lord Kitchener, at South African Dinner, London.

August 1.—Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Kitchener, at the Grocers' Company, London.

August 2.—Mr. Seddon, at Liverpool, on the inter-relations of the Empire ... Mr. O'Brien, at Castlebar ... Mr. E. M.

Sadler, at Cambridge, on Educational methods ... Mr. Rudyard Kipling, at Lower Sydenham, on rifle clubs and ranges.

August 5.—Lord Kitchener, at Welbeck Abbey, on Colonialism in the war.

August 6.—Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, at the Guildhall, on the Army.

August 7.—Mr. Choate, at Freemasons' Hall, London, unveils portrait of Washington and delivers an address.

August 12.—Lord Rosebery, at Eastbourne, opens Hampden Park.

August 14.—Sir E. Barton and Mr. Seddon, at Tunbridge Wells.

August 19.—The German Emperor, at Hamburg, on the late Empress Frederick.

August 20.—Lord Milner, at Barberton, on Mining Legislation ... Mr. C. Fenwick, M.P., at Crystal Palace, on Co-operation.

August 21.—Lord Idlesleigh, at Exeter, on hygienic matters.

August 22.—Count Gleichen, at Manchester, on Cotton-growing in the Soudan.

August 23.—Lord Kitchener, at Stockton-on-Tees, on the Army and on Education ... Sir George White, at Aberdeen, at the Gordon Highlanders' Memorial Institute opening.

August 26.—Lord Roberts and General French, at Canterbury.

August 27.—President Roosevelt, at Augusta, Maine, on Monroe Doctrine.

August 28.—Lord Roberts, at Dover ... Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at Lille, on Relations of France and Canada.

#### OBITUARY.

August 1.—Senator Gaetano Negri, Italian statesman and writer ... Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Newdigate Newdegate, 77.

August 4.—Sir E. Hertslet, librarian at Foreign Office, 78.

August 5.—Judge French, 59 ... Miss Rosamund Davenport-Hill, 78.

August 6.—Dr. Thomas Christie, Canadian politician ... M. Pierre d'Espagnat, African explorer.

August 8.—Herr Rudolph von Benningsen, 81 ... Hon. Arthur Webster (son of Lord Chief Justice) ... Mr. Lewis Deschamps, French painter, 52 ... M. James Tissot, painter, 66 ... General Lucas Meyer ... Mr. Alexander Mitchie, 79.

August 10.—Mr. McMillan, U.S. Senator for Michigan.

August 15.—Sidi Mahdi Sheikh Senussi (at Kanem).

August 16.—M. Victor Huquet, Oriental painter, 67.

August 17.—Dr. Leopold Schenk, of Vienna, 62.

August 19.—General von der Plautz, Saxon War Minister.

August 21.—General Franz Sigel, American politician.

August 22.—Sir Thomas Boyd, ex-Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

August 24.—Hon. Joseph Royal, in Ottawa.

August 28.—Mr. James Craig, formerly M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, 68.



# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,  
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.

THIS month Mr. Gould is taking his holiday. The events of August, therefore, are not illumined by his eloquent pencil. From another cause, also,

another source of Current History in Caricature has been temporarily closed. The admirable series of cartoons which Mr. Oppen contributes to the *New York Journal* are for the present not available for reproduction in the REVIEW, excepting under impossible conditions, for which, however, the *New York Journal* is in no way directly responsible. Mr. Oppen has been contributing an admirable series of illustrated Nursery Rhymes, which, when collected, will form a valuable campaign document against the Trusts. For samples, however, our readers must wait until we are once more free to quote, as we have done for years past, the cartoons from the *Journal*.

For the last time the Coronation cartoons will occupy the first place in our collection, and curiously

enough the best and worst of these cartoons appear in the *Melbourne Punch*. The best I reproduce.

The worst represents the King as sitting in a dressing-

gown with a copy of the *Melbourne Punch* in his hand, exclaiming, "By Jove, that was a heavy cross! I've earned the crown." A remark which for bad taste could hardly be excelled.

The *Hindi Punch* has surpassed all its contemporaries in the number and exuberance of its Coronation cartoons. From the series I am only able to find room for one. Outside the British Empire the feeling of sympathy and awe inspired by the King's illness seems to have had a paralysing effect upon the slightly malicious artists of the satirical papers. After this it is to be hoped they will give the King the rest he deserves.



*Punch*, 26/6/02.]

[Melbourne.]

Great and Greater Britain.

KING EDWARD VII.: "Peace we love; but we shall hold our own."

Few monarchs have been so mercilessly lampooned by the Continental comic press, and few have borne it all as good-naturedly as has the King.





[Bulletin, 28/6/02.]

[Sydney.]

**King Edward Banquets the London Poor.**

An Australian Cold-Tea Apostle's Idea of the Ceremonial.

"The King has ordered a thousand barrels of beer from Bass and Co. to be served to the poor on Coronation Day; but many of those who had volunteered to take part in H.M.'s entertainments object to distribute the liquor."—*Cable*.



[Hindi Punch.]

[Bombay.]

**God Save the King!**

[Bulletin, 21/6/02.]

[Sydney.]

Who wears the Star.  
Who bore the Cross.

The Coronation decorations, especially those bestowed upon the Colonial Premiers, have suggested cartoons to the *Bulletin*, in some of which a deeper note is sounded than is usual in caricatures.

Such a one is that giving the contrast between those who fought for the Empire and lost their lives in the war, and the Premiers who reap the reward.





Bulletin, 5/7/02.]

[Sydney.

### Why Seddon didn't get a Coronation "Honour."

GORY DICK: "Take away that bauble!"

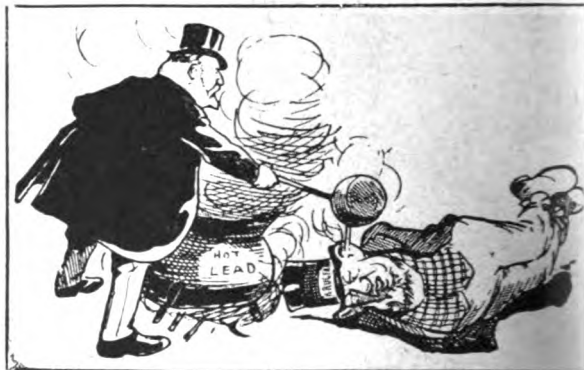
JOE CHAMBERLAIN: "Very sorry, Mr. Seddon, but this is the best we can offer you at present. Fact is, there is no Royal dukedom vacant just now!"

GORY DICK: "Enough—I can wait!"

In a like vein the Australian papers deal with the decorated and non-decorated Premiers. The *Melbourne Punch* represents Sir Edmund Barton in all the glory of his G.C.M.G.

But the *Bulletin* is distinctly funny in the cartoonlets which it devotes to Mr. Seddon.

One represents him refusing disdainfully the G.C.M.G., the other ridicules his complaint that the terms of peace were not sufficiently severe.



Bulletin, 21/6/02.]

[Sydney.

Mr. Seddon regrets (by cable) that the terms of peace were ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~quite~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~done~~ <sup>done</sup> to old ~~Krug~~ <sup>Krug</sup>.

South African questions happily no longer figure so conspicuously in the cartoons of the month. The *South African Review* has had a series of atrocious cartoons dealing with the proposed suspension of the Cape Constitution. Atrocious though they be, I reproduce one of them as a sample of the method in which the so-called loyalists of Cape Colony are endeavouring to promote peace and conciliation, and realise the ideals of equal justice for all races and free constitutional government, to secure which we have just spent £200,000,000. Sir Gordon Sprigg, who figures as a fiend from the nether regions, is Prime Minister of the Colony, and his only offence is that he has defended the free constitution of South Africa from being trampled under foot by the wreckers. In the cartoon reproduced herewith, Mr.



Punch, 3/7/02.]

[Melbourne.

### The Object Lesson.

GEORGE REID (the disappointed): "You see those letters on the man's chest. Now, repeat after me: G for 'grand,' C for 'conceited,' M for Ministerial, G for 'goose'—Grand Conceited Ministerial Goose."



South African Review, 25/7/02.]

[Cape Town.

### The Wreckers!

LORD MILNER: "A light to guide, a rod to check the erring and reprove."  
SIR GOBLIN SPRIGG: "And often times, to win us to our harm, The instruments of darkness tell us wrong."



Cape Register, 18/7/02.]

[Cape Town.]

**Britannia's Piccaninnies.**

JOHNNY LOYALIST (to Mamma Britannia): "Oh mammy! please take that stick away from him so that I can keep him out of 'the House.' If you don't, he'll call me nasty names and say rude things about you, I'm sure he will."

TOMMIE LIE LOW: "Boo-hoo! I sha'n't have no nothing then, all my toy's are broken."



Nebelspalter, 2/8/02.]

[Zurich.]

**Off for the Transvaal.**

Hofmeyr, Mr. Merriman, and Mr. Sauer, the representatives of the Dutch loyalists in South Africa, are represented as traitorous wreckers, because, forsooth, they have saved the constitutional government from destruction at the hands of the real wreckers, who are, strange to say, supported and encouraged by Lord Milner.

The *Cape Register* is another of the South African journals which places its artists at the disposal of those who, in the name of freedom and progress, would destroy responsible government in the Cape.

A cartoon of a very different nature represents the Jewish exodus from Europe to the promised land of the Rand. It is a Swiss paper, and calls attention to one phase of the South African question which is too often ignored in this country. The proportion of children of Israel among the Outlanders has never been accurately ascertained.



Ulk, 25/7/02.]

[Berlin.]

**The Unsuspecting Golf-player.**

"Let me congratulate you, sir, on being made Prime Minister!"

"What? I Prime Minister? I'm sure I didn't know. I scarcely ever read the newspapers."

The accession of Mr. Balfour to the Prime Ministership has attracted less attention than might have been expected from the comic artists. In Germany they have utterly failed to catch his likeness, and even describe him as James Balfour.

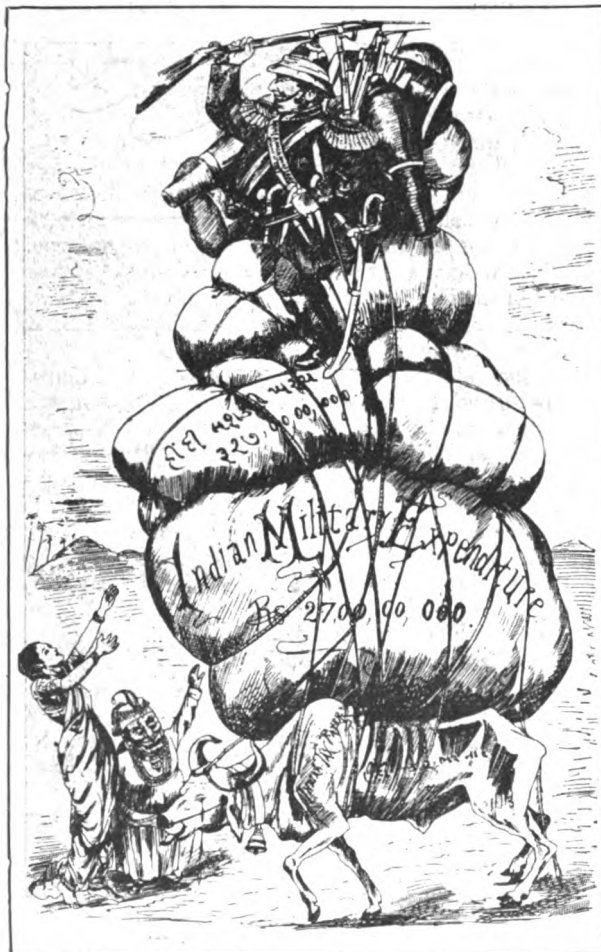
Perhaps the best of the German cartoons on Mr. Balfour is that of *Ulk*, which dwells upon the Prime Minister's well-known penchant for golf.

A cartoon in the *Chicago Daily News* touches upon another phase of the same subject, chiefly for the purpose of representing Mr. Chamberlain's disappointment. "Poor Joe" is represented in such evil case as even to excite the commiseration of President Kruger.

One of the most remarkable features of recent English politics, the reversal of the Ministry at the Leeds by-election, is very inadequately represented in the cartoons of the month. This is no doubt very largely due to the absence of Mr. Gould, and the fact that the majority of the cartoonists have the best reason in the world for not emphasising the significance of the elections of North Leeds and Sevenoaks.

The *Town Crier* of Birmingham, however, depicts with tolerable accuracy the effect of the polling at North Leeds upon the Prime Minister and his majority.

A very effective cartoon is that in the *Hindi Punch*, representing the growth of Indian military expenditure, and its effect on the income-tax payer.



*Hindi Punch*, 20/7/02.]

[Bombay.]

### The Overburdened Indian Bullock.

The Bombay Presidency Association has prepared a memorial to be presented to the House of Commons against the growing increase in the Indian Army expenditure. The memorial, among other things, says: "that your petitioners lastly beg to point out to your Honourable House in this connection the appalling growth of Indian military expenditure, which has risen from twenty-six crores in 1885 to twenty-seven crores this year. A material portion of this increase is due to the Army amalgamation scheme of 1895, which has proved so extremely costly and injurious to the revenues of India. As a matter of fact, the present Indian military expenditure absorbs the total land revenue of India collected from millions of peasants noted for their hopeless indebtedness and chronic indigence."



*Daily News*.]

Poor Joe.

[Chicago.]



*Town Crier*, 2/8/02.]

Unexpected.

[Birmingham.]

CAPTAIN BALFOUR: "That was nasty! We don't want more of it. It must be the Bill that is drawing their fire."

The discussion about England's policy in the Mediterranean and her relations with Italy and the question of Tripoli does not seem to have pleased the Italians, judging from some of the caricatures. The leaning of Italy towards the Franco-Russian Alliance has exercised many pencils, one of which is shown here from the Italian *Papagallo*.

It is noteworthy that among all the European press it is reserved almost absolutely to *Il Papagallo* to deal with affairs of other than local interest.

English policy in the Far East is illustrated by a cartoon in *De Amsterdammer*, in which the Anglo-Japanese allies are arming the Korean, while the Bear behind the gate and the Chinaman on the other side of the wall are looking on with considerable misgivings.

But little notice has been taken of the Tsar's proposed

Conference on Trusts by the cartoonists. I give here one depicting the indignation of American anti-Trust legislators at the encroachment upon their ground. There are several interesting cartoons relative to the religious troubles in France, some of which will be found in the advertisement pages.



*Papagallo*, 27/7/02.]

[Bologna.]

INGLESE: "Oh! this is good, this is a news: Italie with an other triplice. I have understand. The modern woman, that is set at liberty, seeks some sincere friends, for mistake herself the affected oppressors of one triplice of egoisme."



*De Amsterdammer*, 3/8/02.]

[Amsterdam.]

England, Japan, and Korea.



*Minneapolis Journal*, 26/7/02.]

Must be Out for Something.

DAVE AND TEDDY: "What in thunder are you running for, Nick?"



# CHARACTER SKETCHES.

## THE BOER GENERALS.

BEFORE the war began no men were held in more contempt and scorn than the Boers of South Africa. Now that the war has ended in their enforced submission to terms dictated after three years' desperate fighting, there is no race of men on this planet who are the objects of such universal admiration and wondering respect. "You talk as if the Boers were men," yelled an excited Jingo at a meeting in the Midlands which I was attempting to address just before the outbreak of the war. "I tell you they are not men, they are Boars." To read the old files of the *Daily Mail*, that supreme pander to the passions of the mob, is to gain the impression that the Boer was a cowardly mongrel, who from his filth, his brutality and his ignorance might almost have been the result of a cross between a Kaffir and a baboon. To-day the Boer is recognised everywhere as a man of superior race—not only superior, immeasurably superior, to the gin-sodden, gutter-bred people of our slums, but to all the nations which have been enervated by luxury and emasculated by unbelief. Hence the paradox that while technically and on paper we have destroyed the Boer Republics, we have really constituted on imperishable foundations the Africander State.

What constitutes a State ?  
Not high-raised battlement or labour'd mound,  
Thick wall or moated gate ;  
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned ;  
Not bays and broad-arm'd ports  
Where, laughing at the storms, rich navies ride.  
Not starr'd and spangled courts,  
Where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride.  
No : men, high-minded men,  
With powers as far above dull brutes endowed  
In forest, brake, or den,  
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude ;  
Men, who their duties know,  
But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain,  
Prevent the long-aimed blow,  
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain ;  
These constitute a State.

The paradox is not unfamiliar. The Christian Church was founded by the slaughter and the torture of Christians. The more the members of the Church Militant below were martyred, the more deeply laid were the foundations of the Church Invisible, which became in due time the Church Triumphant—triumphant even over the Cæsars whose predecessors had built the Colosseum. So it is to-day. The Boer States, men say, have been blotted out. "Never again" will the Boers be permitted to assert their right to independent national existence.

If Sir William Jones's lines be true, may not the Boers claim more truly to have vindicated their right to Statehood than even our world-sprawling race, with all its fleets? For neither the British nor any

other civilised race has within the memory of man been subjected to so prolonged, so terrible, so ruthless a trial of its manhood, as that from which the Boers have triumphantly emerged. No other nation of this generation has sent every man and boy into the field, no other nation has had its every homestead given to the flames, no other nation has kept on the struggle for independence and self-government after three-fourths of the entire population, men, women and children, had been killed, wounded, or made prisoners of war. We might, if put to the test, survive the ordeal. But the test has never been applied.

### I.—PRESIDENT STEYN.

President Steyn is technically speaking not one of the Boer Generals. He was President of the Free State, and will remain President of the Free State, until he dies. In time to come he may be Prime Minister of the United States of South Africa, but whatever fortune the Fates may have in store for him he has carved his name imperishably in the memory of mankind as President Steyn. The age and physical infirmities of President Kruger rendered it impossible for him to take any active part in the war of independence, and his retirement at quite an early stage from the blood-stained arena left President Steyn the most conspicuous civilian at the seat of war. No one entered upon the war more reluctantly or with more profound conviction that the Republics must ultimately go down before the overwhelming forces of the Empire whose High Commissioner had decreed their doom. But he never wavered from his conviction that if matters were pushed to an extremity against the Transvaal the Orange Free State was bound by every consideration of honour and good faith to rally to the support of their allied Republic.

From the time of the outbreak of war to the acceptance of the terms of submission at Vereeniging, President Steyn was ever foremost in the field. Not being a military man he could take no part in the direction of the campaign or in the waging of battles: but he shared all the hardships of the struggle, and contributed probably more than any single man to nerve the heart and keep up the spirits of the Boers. Whoever might fail or falter in the long protracted ordeal of the war of devastation, President Steyn never flinched. Of him, as was said of Cromwell long ago, it was true that "hope shone in him as a pillar of fire after it had gone out in other men." He went into the war in splendid physical health. He came out of it a shattered wreck, paralysed and nearly blind. But in sickness as in health, in poverty as in wealth, his courage never wilted, his determination never wavered. For more than a year he was hunted



from place to place by the ubiquitous columns of the British army. On one occasion he was so nearly captured that he is said to have escaped with no other apparel than his shirt. But he seemed to bear a charmed life. Again and again he traversed the whole length and breadth of the seat of war, in the midst of commandoes which from time to time had to fight their way beneath storms of bullets, but he emerged unscathed. In the midst of privations and dangers, separated from his wife and family, confronted daily with the harrowing spectacle of a devastated country, no extremity of danger could ruffle the serenity of his soul or lead him to utter a despairing word. All his letters and messages to Europe breathed the same spirit of unconquerable determination to carry on the struggle until the last man had fired his last cartridge. It is impossible to overestimate the immense service which this daring and intrepid spirit rendered to the cause of the Boers. The part which he played in the Boer War of Independence is somewhat analogous to that which was played by Gambetta in the war which the Third Republic waged against the German armies. Gambetta, like President Steyn, was a civilian, but as a fighting force he was worth many generals. As Russell Lowell sang of another civilian in the great war which crushed the Southern Confederacy :—

His voice rammed home our  
cannon, edged our swords...  
In our dark hours he manned  
our guns again,  
Re-manned ourselves from his  
own manhood's store,  
Pride, honour, country throbbed through all his strain ;  
And shall we praise ? God's praise was his before,

And on our futile laurels he looks down  
Himself our bravest crown.



*Photograph by]*

*[Leo Weinthal.*

**Ex-President Steyn.**

Mrs. Steyn, to whom I had the honour of paying my respects last month at their villa in Scheveningen, where she is nursing her husband back to convalescence, is a worthy helpmate of her heroic partner. But for her, indeed, it is doubtful whether he would have been alive at this moment. At the end of the war Mr. Steyn was so complete a physical wreck that, in the opinion of the medical experts, his recovery was impossible. With indomitable faith Mrs. Steyn insisted upon bringing him to Europe, and was rewarded by finding, to the infinite gratification of his innumerable friends and admirers in all parts of the world, that he had benefited so much by the sea-voyage that when he reached Holland the doctors gave her every hope that he would ere long be completely restored to health and strength.

Mrs. Steyn, who was the first woman taken prisoner of war by the army of invasion, and who has had wide and varied experience of the treatment which her countrywomen suffered under martial law, is not in the least embittered by all her experiences. She is full of high hope and joyous expectation of being able to assist in doing great things for South Africa. She is a splendid type of the unconquerable element of Dutch womanhood with which we have to deal in South Africa.

It is a subject of natural pride with the family that Mr. Steyn opposed to the last the acceptance of the terms of surrender, and that his name is not appended

to the submission of Vereeniging. This may have been to a certain extent accidental, owing to the fact that his illness prevented his taking part in the final deliberations; but accidental or otherwise, the fact remains that the President of the Free State never signed away the independence of his country, and if his health had not broken he might have succeeded in persuading his compatriots to prolong the war for another twelve months. From our point of view it is no doubt a great mercy that he was so incapacitated, for the Boers had suffered and sacrificed quite enough to secure their future, and any further protraction of the struggle would have only resulted in the extermi-

the triumphant assurance that I received from Ministerial quarters that the Boers had been too late in beginning operations, that General Symons and General White had made Natal as safe as Piccadilly, and that the British forces under their command were quite able to hold at bay any number of Boers that might be brought against them. Within a few days of these confident assurances General Lukas Meyer had driven the British army on to the frontiers of Natal in headlong flight upon its base by Ladysmith. General Penn Symons, alas! had paid with his life for his over-confidence, and the British camp at Dundee, with all its supplies, had fallen into the



[Photograph by]

[Leo Weinthal.]

General Lukas Meyer at the grave of General Penn Symons, Dundee, Natal, May 1900.

nation of their race. But it is impossible not to understand, and to a certain extent to sympathise with, the feeling of exultation with which men will remember that President Steyn even at the last never despaired of the Republic.

## II.—GENERAL LUKAS MEYER.

General Lukas Meyer, the first of the Boer Generals to arrive in this country after the conclusion of peace, was the first to open the eyes of our people to the fact that in attacking the Transvaal they had taken the wolf by the ears. I remember as if it were yesterday

hands of the victorious Boers. Yet Lukas Meyer, although the first of the flails with which the arrogance of our people was beaten in the threshing-floor of battle, was from first to last strongly opposed to the war. When I saw him in London he made no secret of his opinion that Kruger's ultimatum was a mistake, and that the people who insisted upon fighting were not those who had borne the brunt of the battle. He told me that at the secret meeting of the Volksraad, when it was decided to refuse any further concessions to the continually increasing demands of the British Government, he moved a resolution to the

effect that the five years' franchise should be conceded for the sake of peace, and supported it in a speech in which he maintained that the difference between five years' and seven years' franchise was not sufficient to justify an appeal to the sword. The answer to this was that, even if the five years' franchise had been conceded, Lord Milner would have raised some fresh demands, to which it would have been impossible to submit without sacrificing their national independence, and that therefore nothing remained but to accept the challenge, and fight it out. General Lukas Meyer, however, was supported in his view of the case by General Botha and General Delarey and four others. But his resolution was rejected by twenty-one votes. He told me that of the seven who had voted against the war, when peace was made every one had been either captured, killed, or had kept on fighting to the last. Of the twenty-one who had voted against peace only two were either captured, killed, or wounded in the war which their vote had precipitated.

But no difference of opinion as to the impolicy of refusing to make the concessions which he hoped might have averted the war prevented him from doing his utmost to defend the independence of his country. He was not one of the most brilliant Generals of the war, but he was thoroughly trustworthy, and in the early days of the Natal campaign he was a pillar of strength to the Boer cause.

He was only fifty-one years old when his career was suddenly terminated by his unexpected death from heart disease in Brussels. He was a man of good education, born in the Orange Free State, who passed his youth in the British Colony of Natal, from whence he migrated to Vryheid, on the Zulu Border. In the ill-fated campaign which culminated in the death of poor General Colley, at Majuba, Lukas Meyer was severely wounded at Ingogo. His first notable exploit, however, was when he, at the head of several other burghers, crossed into Zululand, and assisted Dinizulu in a civil war which broke out after the deposition of Cetewayo. In return for his services he received a grant of the strip which lies between Swaziland and Natal. Here he founded a Boer State, under his presidency, with the title of the New Republic, and received from his admiring countrymen the title of the Lion of Vryheid. He wearied after a time of his independent position; he merged the New Republic in the Transvaal, and took a seat in the Volksraad as member for Vryheid.

When the war broke out he was Speaker in the Boer House of Commons. In all our dealings with him the British troops found him a chivalrous and humane commander. His message of sympathy to Lady Symons was one of the first incidents which opened the eyes of some of our people to the fact that the Boers might be chivalrous Christian gentlemen. He paid every respect to the remains of his defeated adversary, and placed flowers upon his grave in the churchyard of Dundee.

Immediately after his initial success at Dundee his health failed him, and during the progress of the battle of Modder Spruit before Ladysmith he was compelled to hand over his command to Louis Botha, his friend, neighbour, and adviser. From that time to the end of the war, although General Meyer took part a good deal in the fighting, he was never one of the leading figures in the campaign.

He did not figure conspicuously in the newspapers until after peace was concluded and he arrived in this country. He received a very cordial welcome, to which he responded with a simple kindliness of heart which created some scandal. His acceptance of Lord Rothschild's invitation to a banquet at which Lord Kitchener was present did not commend itself to his countrymen, and is said to have been regarded with some disapproval by the King. General Meyer did not consent to remain for the Coronation, which would have been a little too much to expect, but he cordially reciprocated the hospitable invitations which were showered upon him. He greatly enjoyed a visit which he paid to Lord Onslow's house in Surrey, and is said to have declared that nothing had pleased him so much since he came to England as to find how much Lord Onslow's daughters knew of the practical management of cows and horses. When Lukas Meyer visited the Royal mews at Buckingham Palace, the Boer General is said to have astounded one of the grooms by soundly rating him for the foul condition of the manes of the cream-coloured horses which were shortly to play so conspicuous a part in the pageant of the Coronation procession. These remarks were communicated to the King, when His Majesty invited the Boer General on his return to England to come down to Sandringham and see his stables there. The invitation was accepted, but alas! it was cancelled by a still more imperious command.

General Meyer made an excellent impression upon all who met him. He appeared to be in the prime of life. He stood six feet high, and was of a compact and symmetrical figure. His conversation was simple, frank, and straightforward. I asked him what was his estimate of the amount of private property that had been destroyed in the Transvaal.

"All of it," he said. And then, correcting himself, "Well," he added, "I should say all except about five per cent."

"But," I said, "do you mean everything?"

"Everything," he said; "the farmsteads, stock—all the property we had has been destroyed."

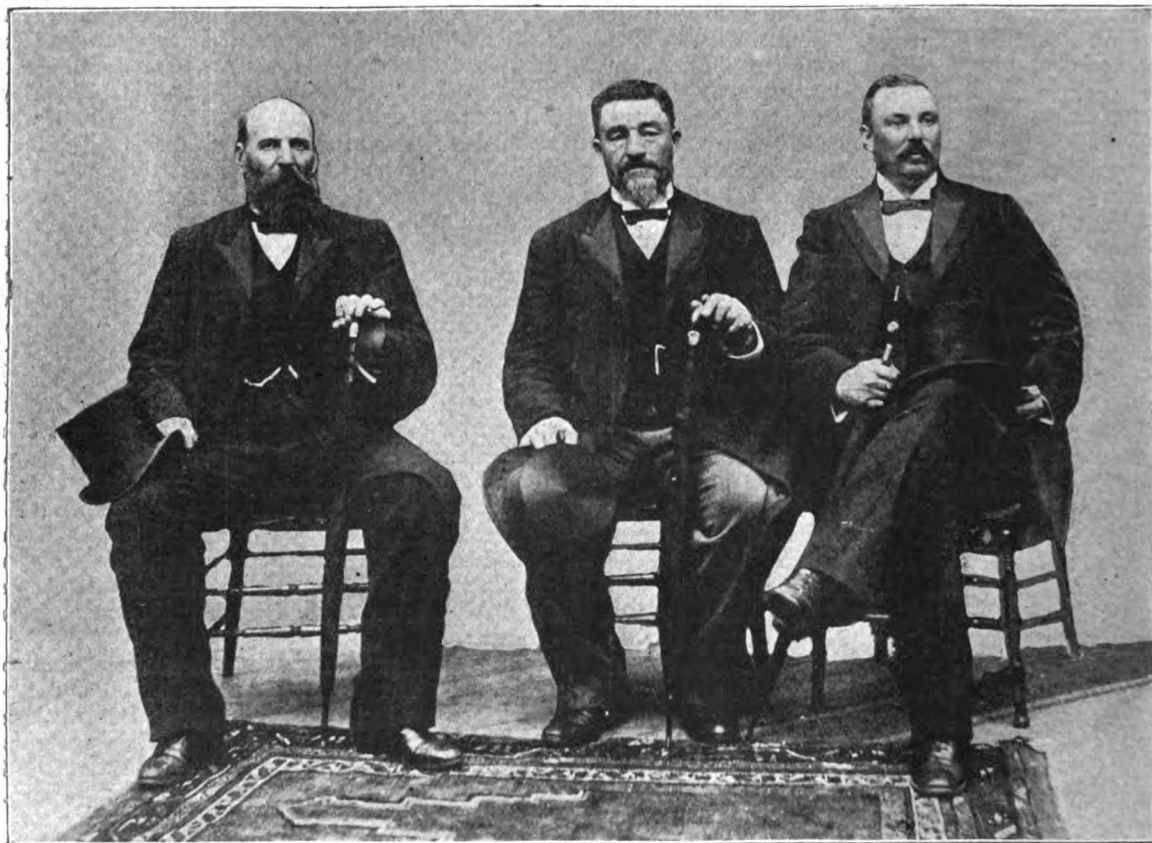
"But," I objected, "our people say that they only burned farms when there was an abuse of the white flag, or when they had been defended as fortresses."

He smiled sadly, and said: "Then what do they say to the burning of whole towns? Yes, whole towns," he repeated; "six, at least, to my knowledge that I have seen with my own eyes have been laid in ashes. You could not say that of every house in the

town," he continued ; " everything has been destroyed. It was so ordered."

Of Kitchener he spoke with respect, not so much on account of his ability as a general, as on account of his honesty as a man. He was a good straight man, he said, who would keep his word. I inferred from what Lukas Meyer said that he expected that the Boers were to be put back on their farms, that they were to be supplied with money for re-stocking their farms, and for replenishing their herds. It is to be hoped that that good, honest man Kitchener, if he

to the conclusion of peace Delarey was continually in evidence. His most sensational exploit was the capture and release of Lord Methuen at Rooikraal. The chivalrous magnanimity with which the Boer General treated Lord Methuen was in singular contrast to the way in which Lord Methuen and the English had treated the Boers. Not only had Delarey's own homestead been burnt to the ground by the invaders, but the whole district in which he was born had been devastated in pursuance of the methods of warfare adopted by the British military autho-



*Photograph by*

**The Three Boer Generals in Holland.**

*[Wolf.]*

gave any assurances to that effect to the Boers in the peace negotiations, will be able to see that his word is made good.

### III.—GENERAL DELAREY.

General Delarey, like General Lukas Meyer, came to the front at the very beginning of the war. It was he who secured the very first success for the Boer armies. He broke the railway near Kraaipan, and threw the armoured train off the rails, and captured its British captain and eight men. That was in October, 1899, and the success at Kraaipan was the initial victory of the Republican forces. From that day

rities. It was Lord Methuen who burnt Delarey's house, and drove his wife to take shelter in a Kaffir hut. Eels, however, get used to skinning, and this is not the first time that Delarey had had his house destroyed by British troops. His father's home had been burnt and his property destroyed by the English in the forties. This is the way in which he reported to his own Government in 1901 the news of the burning out of his wife :—

"I have also received information," he wrote, "that my wife has been driven from our farm by Lord Methuen's column. Our farm has been destroyed, the houses have been burnt down, and my wife has been put down in a place where no houses are to be

found for miles around. She is put up at a thatched Kaffir hut, where she must have stayed already for a considerable time before she was found by our people. Whatever low measures the enemy have recourse to, whatever personal injuries may be inflicted upon me, though they grieve me to my innermost soul, there will be no abatement in my zeal to pursue our struggle to the end."

The bitter memory of that act of savagery was not allowed by Delarey to impair the chivalrous courtesy with which he treated the vanquished General, when as a wounded man he fell into his hands after the battle of Rooikraal.

General Delarey, as his name implies, is of French origin. His father was born in the Orange Free State, and took part in the war of 1848 against the English. When peace came they migrated to the Western Transvaal, where he had early experience of warfare with the natives. He had only attained his majority when he was on commando against the Basutos. He is a tall, well-made man, who looks more like a Roman or a Spaniard than a Boer, his eyes, dark and deep-set, reminding you somewhat of Joubert, whose follower he was.

He was a member of the Volksraad and an opponent of President Kruger, but as soon as he was convinced that Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner had resolved upon the war, he was an energetic advocate for an immediate initiative. "Strike early and strike heavily" seemed to him the first words of military wisdom. During the whole of the campaign he displayed the military qualities which won for him not only the devoted enthusiasm of his own men, but also the respectful admiration of his opponents.

After his initial success in capturing the armoured train at Kraaipan, he was sent down by General Cronje to take part in the siege of Kimberley, and when Lord Methuen advanced to relieve Kimberley, Delarey moved southward with a commando of 800 Transvaalers to assist Prinsloo, who had 1,700 men, in holding Lord Methuen in check. Belmont was the first important engagement in which General Delarey gave us a taste of his quality. The British outnumbered the Boers by four to one, and Delarey held them in check until, taking advantage of superior numbers, the Boers were surrounded, and retired in good order to Enslin, eight miles nearer to Kimberley. Here General Delarey for the first time was in real command of the whole force, and after inflicting upon the British a loss of about 210 killed, wounded, and missing, the Boers fell back once more upon the Modder River, where General Cronje came up with reinforcements from the north. The battle of Modder River was the first serious defeat which the British experienced in the Western field of operations. Lord Methuen claimed it as a victory, and described it as one of the most fiercely contested battles in the annals of the British army. He lost about 500 men, while the Boers lost about 100. It was at this battle that Delarey's eldest son, a boy of eighteen, was killed at his father's side.

At Belmont, at Enslin, and at Modder River,

although the Boers inflicted much greater loss upon the British than they had suffered themselves, they had on every occasion fallen back before the British advance. But at Magersfontein, which was fought on December 11th, Delarey and General Cronje brought the British advance to an abrupt halt. After the victory at Magersfontein Delarey was sent to the north of Cape Colony—to Colesbrook, where he found himself opposed to General French. The combatants were not unequally matched, but when French was recalled to take part in the advance on Kimberley Delarey had everything his own way. He made several captures of British troops, and compelled the English to withdraw towards Naauwpoort Junction. Lord Roberts, however, had now arrived upon the scene, and the British Army was being got ready for the relief of Kimberley and the advance to Bloemfontein.

General Delarey was recalled from the Colony in order to co-operate with General Cronje in resisting the threatened advance of Lord Roberts. General Cronje refused to be warned in time as to the danger to which he was exposed, and being too late stumbled into Paardeberg, where, after a heroic resistance, the British gained the first great victory in the war, when they compelled his capitulation with 4,000 of the Boers. It was in vain that Delarey and De Wet endeavoured to induce General Cronje to leave the fatal position in which his army met its fate.

In the panic that followed the surrender at Paardeberg and the relief of Ladysmith, President Kruger received great help from Delarey in rallying the scattered forces of the burghers, who were for a moment almost inclined to return to their farms. At Abraham's Kraal Delarey, with a force of no more than 1,500 men, resisted the attack of the whole British Army under Lord Roberts, and held it in check from six o'clock in the morning till sunset. Then they fell back, but they carried off their stores, and showed that even at odds of twenty to one the Boers were an enemy not to be despised.

To tell the story of all his subsequent exploits would be to write the history of the war. Suffice it to say that, although on one occasion he met with a severe reverse, he was usually able to evade battle, excepting when he saw the certainty of victory. Again and again he defeated the generals who were sent against him, and repeatedly captured British camps. But few utterances of his remain on record. There was one plaintive cry from the heart which broke from his lips when Lord Roberts, at the head of an enormous army, was marching from Bloemfontein to Pretoria. "They are coming up," he said, "like locusts all over the veldt. I cannot shoot them back."

With that exception no note of fear, no word of discouragement, ever escaped him. Even the persistent calumniators of the Jingo press found nothing to allege against this imperturbable and indomitable patriot, whose faith, whose genius, and whose chivalry



in the end extorted even their tributes of admiration.

General Delarey has passed almost scot-free through the war. He suffers, however, at present from rheumatism contracted in the long exposures of the campaign. The other Generals seem in perfect health. Lukas Meyer, who died from heart failure, appeared to be extremely well. He told me that for two years he lived on little more than mealie pap, and had never been better in his life, but as he returned to more generous diet his digestion was affected; and the chief object of his visit to Europe was to try the waters of Carlsbad. General Botha and General De Wet seem perfectly sound in wind, limb, and eyesight..

#### IV.—GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA.

General Louis Botha, commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces, is the youngest of the fighting Generals of the war. He is not yet forty years of age. Like Delarey, he is not of pure Dutch stock. According to Michael Davitt, whose excellent book on "The Boer Fight for Freedom" contains interesting accounts of the Boer Generals whom he met during his visit to the seat of war, his father was a captain in the French service, but of German origin. When he migrated to South Africa and settled down to farming life, he married a Dutch lady, and from their union sprang the late Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of the South African Republic. General Louis Botha is one of a large family of Bothas, most of whom distinguished themselves in the campaign.

As everyone remembers, Lord Kitchener said of Botha that he showed "very good feeling" at the time of the peace negotiations. Whether it is General Kitchener, General Buller, or even the correspondent of the *Daily Mail* who came home with him in the ship, there is only one verdict. Botha is a fine specimen of a man, standing six feet high, with a frank, intelligent, open countenance which commands confidence and disarms distrust. Louis Botha had no training whatever. He was one of the improvised generals whom the Dutch seemed to be able to produce at will. A near neighbour of Lukas Meyer, he owned a very large farm in the Vryheid district, which has recently been annexed to Natal. On this land he built himself a country mansion, replete with all the comforts and even the luxuries of a modern house—books, newspapers, musical instruments, everything that you can find in an English dwelling he had got together in order to make a comfortable nest for his charming wife, an Irish lady named Emmett. They have had several children, of whom the eldest son, a boy of fourteen, accompanied his father on his journey to Europe. He has a fine spirit, and is a worthy son of a worthy sire.

Botha's rise to the supreme command was rapid beyond precedent. General Joubert's death and Lukas Meyer's indisposition opened the way to his advancement, and led to his appointment by universal acclamation to the post for which he proved supremely

competent. His first victory was that of Modder Spruit, before Ladysmith, but it was not until the battle of Colenso that he inflicted a crushing blow upon the British forces. After Colenso came Spion Kop, which was followed by the long and gallant resistance which he offered to the dogged attempt of Buller to force his way into the beleaguered town.

It is strange to look back over the history of that time and compare the numbers of the forces. Botha had only 13,000 men under his command. With these 13,000 he had to shut up the British General White and an army of from 12,000 to 13,000 men in the fortified position of Ladysmith, and at the same time to keep back General Buller with an army of 20,000 men, who was advancing to its relief. Granting all that can be said as to the immense advantage which modern arms give to the defenders of a position, it should never be forgotten that Botha had to play a double rôle. He was the assailer of the position at Ladysmith at the same time that he stood on his defence against Sir Redvers Buller. To besiege a fortified town with fewer soldiers than the garrison which it contains, and at the same time to beat back for months the advance of an army nearly double his own numbers, was an achievement to which full justice even yet has not been rendered in this country. When at last the force of numbers asserted itself, and the siege of Ladysmith had to be abandoned, Botha retreated in good order, carrying off his artillery, munitions and stores into the Transvaal. He retreated slowly before General Buller's advance, showing a bold front even although at one time, if Baron von Moltze in the *Nineteenth Century* for this month be a true witness, he came very near losing heart.

From the negotiations which passed between him and Sir Redvers Buller, it is probable that peace might have been concluded in 1900, but for the demand of Lord Roberts for unconditional surrender, a demand which, emphasised by farm-burning, is responsible for all the miseries of the last two years of the campaign. Though the British were able to force General Botha back, they were unable to capture or disperse his force, neither were they able to make him a prisoner. There was one thing, however, which they could do, and that they did. They wreaked savage vengeance upon his fine country house, the walls of which they levelled to the ground, and converted his beautifully laid-out estate into a waste and howling wilderness. In a few years time it will be incredible that such measures should have been carried out by any Government commanding the enthusiastic support of the majority of the British people, and for years to come it will paralyse any effort which Englishmen may make to intervene on behalf of humanity.

From time to time during the early stages of the war General Botha emerged from comparative obscurity, struck heavy blows at the adversary, and once more disappeared into silence. His official correspondence reads well; he puts his points clearly, and without exaggeration. He tells the truth fear-

iessly, and turns the tables upon his assailants by displaying statements as to the extent to which they have violated the rules of civilised warfare in devastating the country which they were unable to subdue.

In his first negotiations with Lord Kitchener he displayed such moderation, good sense and an anxious desire to terminate the war upon any terms that were compatible with the maintenance of the independence of his country, as to convince most people that if Lord Kitchener had been given a free hand the war would have been ended long ago. Unfortunately other influences were at work, and the war continued until at last, by the apt intervention of Mr. Francis W. Fox, Dr. Kuyper was led to make overtures to the British Government which resulted in the resumption of the negotiations and the conclusion of peace. General Botha, although an opponent of President Kruger in the Volksraad before the war, has loyally supported his old President; nor is there a word of truth in all the malignant slanders with which some of our papers are stuffed as to divisions in the Boer camp. They are as mythical as the imaginary millions which Mr. Kruger to this day is asserted to have brought with him from South Africa.

#### V.—GENERAL CHRISTIAN DE WET.

When the three Boer Generals arrived at Southampton on the morning of the Naval Review, there was no question as to which of the three was the object of popular enthusiasm. It was De Wet first, and the rest nowhere. The reason for this is not far to seek. For a couple of years De Wet kept the British army busy. It was De Wet here, and De Wet there, and De Wet everywhere. The whole resources of the British army seemed to be unavailing to secure his capture. Every newspaper every morning contained either news of his victories or of some unexpected success in evading the pursuit of his enemies. A quarter of a million of the best troops in the British Empire seemed all too few to capture the patriot chief, whose name has become a household word throughout the world.

General De Wet is the one thoroughbred Dutchman of the three. He is of pure Dutch origin; but anyone more unlike the typical Dutchman in appearance and manners and in mobility can hardly be imagined. His portraits give no idea of his actual appearance. To look at his photographs you might think he was a farmer or a stockrider, but when you confront the man himself he looks for all the world like a weather-beaten admiral in the British navy whose face is furrowed with innumerable lines, and whose expression curiously reminded me of that of the late Admiral Hoskins. He is a comparatively young man—not yet fifty, and his coal-black hair is not yet grizzled by age. He is not quite so tall as Botha, but more thickly set. Considering all that we had heard of the excessive mobility of the famous guerilla chief, I should have expected to find

him much lighter in the saddle. The Boer pony must be a very good weight-carrier.

Christian De Wet fought at Majuba in 1881, but in this war he made his *début* when in a subordinate capacity he assisted at the first great capture of British troops at Nicholson's Nek in Natal. As he began, so he went on, until by the end of the war he was computed to have made prisoner about 5,000 British soldiers—a pretty considerable “bag” for a simple farmer, whose name was unknown outside South Africa at the beginning of the war. He took part in the war of 1880. At that time he was living in the Transvaal, but afterwards he came back to the Free State, and was elected member of the Free State Raad.

I was most agreeably surprised at the courtesy and almost courtly manners of the famous guerilla chieftain who had been slandered in all our papers as a ruffian and a savage. His exploits during the war are sufficient to prove that there is plenty of iron in his blood, but in conversation he is genial, and he possesses an old-world dignity that is now rare. General De Wet's house was left in ruins. The burning of it was an act of vengeance by British troops. The story goes that when he saw the flames he remarked that his house had cost him £2,000, but it would cost the British £2,000,000. He kept his word.

But to me he said nothing that indicated any resentment at the brutality with which he had been treated, although at this moment Mrs. De Wet with her large family is living in a tent near the ashes of her ruined home.

General De Wet, like President Steyn, was in favour of carrying on the war. He could have carried it on for twelve months, with ease in Cape Colony, with difficulty in the Free State. But in the Transvaal it was otherwise. There were 7,000 Boer women and children who had been refused permission either to enter the concentration camps or to return home and cultivate their own land. It was the horrors of their fate which ultimately made the Boers give in.

A few words only remain to be said in relation to the present attitude of the Boer Generals. Nothing could be more correct, more dignified, and more politic. The attempt to bluff them into an acceptance of Mr. Chamberlain's invitation to take part in the Naval Review was foiled by their sense of the fitness of things—a sense which appears to have been denied to the Colonial Secretary. They had decided upon the right line to take with regard to all such invitations before they left Cape Town. They felt too deeply the misery of their devastated fatherland to enter with a light heart into the junkettings—Imperial or otherwise—of their conquerors. The attempt to represent this determination as due to protests from Europe is as discreditable as the

source from whence it originated. The Boer Generals are no children to be manipulated by politicians either Dutch or English.

They accepted the invitation to visit the King and were very pleased with the hearty homeliness of their reception. They were charmed by the simplicity with which His Majesty introduced them to his wife and her daughter; and they returned to town in very good humour. But nothing that passed then or since has moved them from the determination they formed before they came. They decided neither to accept the hospitality of their enemies nor to seek counsel from their friends. Their business was with Mr. Chamberlain and the Government of the King. Until they had had an opportunity of learning from the Colonial Secretary exactly where they stood and what was to be done to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Peace, they would do nothing in the way of taking counsel with English pro-Boers or of appealing to foreign sympathisers.

For them everything depends upon the question whether their people have a chance to live and thrive. At the Conference of Peace they were promised loans to rebuild and restock their farms over and above the £3,000,000 free grant for payment of goods which had been commandeered by the Generals during the war. If that clause is interpreted in a generous spirit, and sufficient sums are placed in the hands of the Boers to put them back financially where they were before the war, there may be peace in South Africa and tranquillity if not contentment for some years to come. In that case there will be no begging campaign on the Continent or in America. But if Mr. Chamberlain repudiates all obligations to reinstate the burghers, to rebuild their homes and restock their farms, such an appeal will be as unavoidable as it will be deplorable. Let us hope that Mr. Chamberlain may render it unnecessary.

Whatever may be thought about the origin of the war, and the mistakes and misunderstandings which brought it about, even those who most regret the policy of President Kruger may admire without stint and acknowledge without hesitation the splendid services which the Boer Generals and their people have rendered to mankind. Their magnificent courage, their uncompromising devotion, their uncomplaining self-sacrifice in the cause of their national independence make us all their debtors. The human race after all is not so wholly vile and sordid when it can throw up, even in these latter days, heroes whose names are "on fame's eternal bed-roll worthy to be filed" along with those of "the patriot Tell, the Bruce

of Bannockburn." Christian de Wet takes place side by side with "Wallace wight." President Steyn is a modern Andreas Hofer, while Botha and Delarey, in their heroic but vain endeavour to shoot back the invaders who kept coming like locusts over the veldt, recall the stirring memories of Leonidas and his immortal three hundred who strove, but strove in vain, to stem the tide of Persian invasion at the Pass of Thermopylæ. It is something after all to have lived in the same years as those simple burghers, who in the high places of their fight counted not their lives dear unto them so they might save their country from a foreign yoke.

It is a sight for sin and wrong  
And slavish tyranny to see,  
A sight to make our faith more pure and strong  
In high humanity.

Mrs. Browning in "Aurora Leigh" bids her down-cast hero note that though the world be sad and ill, "the thrushes still sing in it," and in like manner we in the midst of this evil and adulterous generation may take heart on hearing the bugle note of Freedom sounding in the veldt.

But that is not the only reason for gratefully acknowledging the services of those men. Their struggle has given new ground of confidence to every small nationality in the world. It has given pause to advocates of conquest everywhere. And over and above all these general services to mankind they have conferred upon us of the Empire the greatest boon that lies in the lap of the gods. They compelled us to see our own folly, our own shortcomings, our ignorance and our arrogance; they have been the chastening rods with which we have been smitten for our healing and for correction by the All-father whose name is Love. Whether we shall profit sufficiently by the faithful chastisement which we have received at their hands remains to be seen. That rests with us. They at least have discharged the duty laid upon them with intelligence and with zeal.

The immediate future of South Africa may for the moment be in our hands. Its ultimate future rests with these men, to whom it is no temporary gathering-place of gold, but a permanent Fatherland. Whether under the British flag, as it may be if we are wise and just, or under their own flag, as it will be if we give heed to the promptings of the Jingo, it is these men and their descendants who will rule South Africa. The war found them little better than an obscure tribe. It has left them a nation whose valour and fortitude are the admiration of the world, and whose right to eminent domain in the land of their birth no one can now question or gainsay. Thus "doth Freedom ever forge the mail of adverse Fates."

# TOPICS OF THE MONTH.

## I.—THE OPENING OF THE HAGUE COURT OF ARBITRATION.

ON September 1st, the first case which has been referred for adjudication to the Hague Court will be opened. The event, which will probably be remembered in history long after all the other items of intelligence which fill the newspapers at the present moment are forgotten, will be marked by no ceremonial. The question at issue that has to be decided is comparatively small, and the dispute which will be settled this month would be speedily forgotten by all mortal men were it not that it will be remembered in the history of the human

country. It would have mattered little if war had been entered upon by some other Power than England, say, for instance, by one of the Powers which acquiesced reluctantly and under what may be regarded as moral duress in the framing of the Arbitration Convention; but that England, who, through her distinguished representative Lord Pauncefote, had taken the lead in affirming the principle of arbitration before the world, should have been the first Power to trample the principle under foot the moment she thought that she could attain her ends by a cheap and



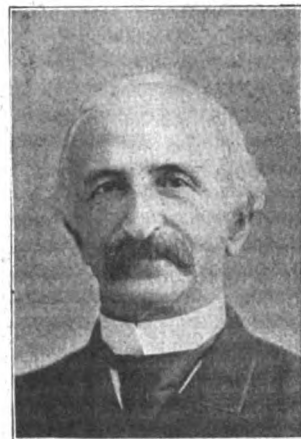
**Professor Martens.**

(For the United States.)



**Sir E. Fry.**

(For the United States.)



**Mr. Asser.**

(For Mexico.)

### THREE OF THE ARBITRATORS IN THE AMERICAN-MEXICAN DISPUTE.

race that it was for the settlement of such a dispute that the first Court under the Hague Convention was opened in the capital of the Netherlands.

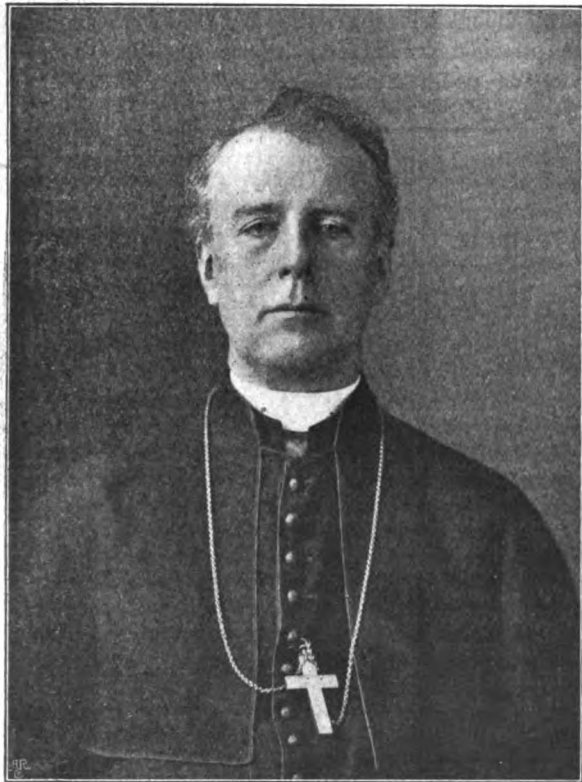
There is a strange fitness in things. For three years, since the Conference of Peace broke up, no use whatever has been made of the Convention drawn up by that Parliament of Peace for the amicable settlement of international disputes. For that delay the British Government must bear the whole responsibility. The supercilious refusal by English Ministers to accept the plaintive and oft-repeated entreaty of President Kruger to settle their dispute with the South African Republic on the lines of the Hague Convention administered a blow to the cause of arbitration the full extent of which is very imperfectly realised in this

easy war, gave courage to all the enemies of arbitration to heap ridicule upon the principle which they had reluctantly accepted, and to do their utmost to bring the Court at the Hague into ridicule and contempt. It is an open secret that some, at least, of the Governments who signed the Convention under the constraining influence of the Tsar's prestige and popular enthusiasm for the cause would be very glad if the Hague Court were dissolved.

There was also a natural reluctance even on the part of some Governments which were not so hostile to the cause of arbitration to be the first to call the Court into active existence. Now, however, the war being over, it is extremely satisfactory to know not only that the Court is to sit to adjudicate an international

dispute, but that the initiative should be taken by the United States of America. The New World is the first to take advantage of the new Court established by the Parliament of Peace for the settlement of the disputes of the nations.

It is also good that the dispute should be one between two Republics. In this respect Republics are setting an example, for it is always well for Republics to set an example to Monarchies. *Noblesse oblige*, and no democrat can doubt but a Republic is much more noble than any Monarchy.



**Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco.**

(Now in the Hague in support of American case.)

The first question which is brought before the Court—although in itself a mere trifle concerning the ownership of a capital sum of about £150,000—is one which possesses an historical and religious significance of the first rank. Of course, if the Papacy had always been up to its work, and if the Catholic Church had not, more or less, gone rotten in many of its members in the fifteenth century, the Pope would be the natural and proper Chief Justice of Christendom, and the supreme International Court would have been held at the

Vatican. But, unfortunately, the Papacy was not up to its work, and is to this day very far from rising to the level of its own ideal. What is even worse, the Church did go rotten in many of its members in the fifteenth century, with the result that one-half of Western Christendom was forced into violent revolt against the Roman pontiff, so that all hope of making the Pope Lord Chief Justice of Christendom vanished into thin air.

The Church having failed to perform its manifest duty of acting as peacemaker and arbiter of the disputes of the world, the laymen have at last, after the lapse of many centuries, taken the task into their own hands, and the Hague Tribunal is the work of laymen. It is constituted by temporal Governments, from whose deliberations the spiritual power was sedulously shut out. But what is the first question that is to be brought before this lay tribunal, constituted by secular Governments for the settlement of international disputes? It is a question of ownership of property which was originally given by pious founders for the extension of the Catholic Church. The matter in dispute, stripped from all question of encumbering detail, amounts to this. When the frontier of Mexico stretched northwards, so as to include the whole of the present State of California, certain sums of money were given to the Society of Jesus for the purpose of carrying on its operations in California. Towards the close of the eighteenth century the then Pope suppressed the Jesuits, and the Society, being driven out of Mexico by the faithful Catholic Government of that date, lost control of its possessions, the administration of which was then undertaken by the Mexican Government.

After passing through various changes of the methods of administration the Mexican Government undertook to appropriate the Jesuit funds and pay 6 per cent. interest on their capital value to the administration of the Catholic Church in those regions where the property lay. In 1845 Mexico and the United States went to war; and the northern part of California passed by conquest to the American Government. The Mexican Government claimed that the annual 6 per cent. interest which it owed to the Catholic Church should be paid to the Catholic Church in its own curtailed dominions. The United States Government claimed, on the other hand, that the Catholic body in the ceded Mexican territory, now the State of California, was entitled to its proper share in the original endowment.

From the year 1848 down to the year 1868 the dispute went on, without any settlement having been



arrived at, but in 1868 the question whether the Mexican Government ought to disgorge the proper proportion of the original funds for the benefit of the Catholic Church in the State of California was referred to arbitration by a mixed commission. Sir Edward Thornton, then British Ambassador at Washington, was selected as the arbitrator; and in the year 1869 he gave his award, which was to the effect that in justice and equity the State of California was entitled to half of the original bequest, and he decided that the Mexican Government must pay over to the American Government the arrears of twenty-one years of interest upon half of the property in question. This they did, but since 1869 they have refused to pay a penny more, and have appropriated the whole of the annual interest to the Catholic Church in the Republic of Mexico. For thirty-three years this has been a source of dispute between Washington and Mexico, and it is this question which is now to be referred to the Hague Court for decision.

The capital sum involves about 715,000 dols., or nearly £150,000. The Americans plead that Sir Edward Thornton's award settled once for all the justice of their claim to this sum, which is one-half of the total value of the property originally left to the Jesuits. The Mexicans, on the other hand, deny that Sir Edward Thornton's award bound them in the future. It dealt only with the question of the arrears up to 1869. The Americans contend that by Sir Edward Thornton's award the question became what is technically called *res judicata*. This is denied by Mexico on various grounds, and they claim, therefore, that the whole question shall be tried *de novo*.

The first question, therefore, that the Hague Tribunal will have to decide is whether Sir Edward Thornton's decision was final as to the proper distribution of the original Jesuit fund, or whether it was not. If the Tribunal finds that the arbitral decision of 1869 ought to be as binding in international law as it would be in common law, then the question will be settled without any necessity for going into the merits of the case. If, however, they should decide otherwise, the Hague Court will have to deal with the whole matter, and all manner of interesting questions will come up for decision. Among these, one of the most interesting is whether the funds originally left by pious founders to the Jesuit Order were left to them for a political purpose or solely for the purpose of religious propaganda; and another question is whether the present Catholic Church in California is the legal successor of the Catholic Church which existed under the Catholic Government.

Such, in brief, is the issue which the Hague Court will have to try. Is it possible to conceive of a more interesting question, or one which more strikingly illustrates the shifting of power from the ecclesiastical to the temporal power?

The question would never have arisen if it had not been for the action of the Pope in suppressing the

Jesuit Order at the end of the eighteenth century. The whole dispute turns upon whether a certain sum of money shall or shall not be allocated to the use of certain Catholic communities in the State of California, or whether it shall be devoted entirely to the use of Catholic communities in the Republic of Mexico. Yet this question, which would seem to be eminently one for the decision of an ecclesiastical court, is raised by diplomatic action between two Governments, one of which is freethinking and the other Protestant, and its decision is referred to a Court primarily consisting of four arbitrators, one of whom, M. de Martens, is a Greek



**M. Savornin Loman.**

(One of the Arbitrators for Mexico.)

Orthodox; another, Sir Edward Fry, is an English Protestant; a third, M. Asser, is a Jew; and the fourth, M. Savornin Loman, is a Dutch Protestant. Should these four arbitrators be unable to agree, the question will be referred to an umpire, whom the four—who are respectively Greek Orthodox, Jew, and Protestant—agree among themselves to nominate. Should they decide that the question is not a *res judicata*, this heretical court will have to decide, among other things, whether moneys left to the Society of Jesus in the eighteenth century were given for political or for religious purposes, and whether the Catholic Church in English-speaking California is

the same Catholic Church as existed there when it was ruled by Mexico. Yet, in the opinion of the Catholics themselves, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to secure a tribunal that was more certain to decide the case upon its merits.

Of M. de Martens, who was the first of the arbitrators named by the American Government, it is impossible to speak too highly. Long ago I gave him the *sobriquet* of "the Chief Justice of Christendom" on account of the honourable part which he has taken in almost every important arbitration of recent times. Sir Edward Fry is one of the ornaments of the English judicial Bench—a man eminently fair, open-minded, and free from any of the bias of the partisan. M. Savornin Loman, former Minister of Justice of the Netherlands Government, is one of the most distinguished lawyers in Holland. M. Asser, who was appointed at the eleventh hour in place of the Italian who was originally nominated, but who was unable to take his seat owing to the unexpected death of his wife, is one of the most eminent and judicially minded of all the members of the Hague Conference. He was the arbitrator selected by the Russian and American Governments in an arbitration the award of which is not yet published. The case of Mexico will be pleaded before the Court by no less distinguished a counsel than M. Beernaert, who is himself one of the Judges of the International Court, and who is beyond question much the most eminent living Belgian. The arbitrators were to meet on September 1st for the purpose of nominating an umpire. The formal pleading will open on September 15th, and the decision will have to be given in thirty days. The proceedings, therefore, will naturally be watched very closely by all those who are interested in the cause of International Arbitration, and there is every reason to anticipate a satisfactory and final decision of a dispute which in one form or another has created friction between the American Governments for fifty-four years.

I had the pleasure of visiting the Hague last month, and saw for the first time the premises which had been secured for the use of the Court. It is a building in the Prinzengracht fronting on a canal which is shortly to be drained and the space now occupied by the canal converted into a broad esplanade. The premises are taken on a five years' lease, at the remarkably low rent of £100 a year. The house does not stand by itself, but has a prettily laid out garden in the rear. It has been fitted up for the use of the Court, and on the walls are hung portraits of the sovereigns, Prime Ministers and plenipotentiaries who took part in the founding of the Court. The room where the Council meets for the

purpose of auditing the accounts and superintending the operation of the Bureau is furnished with chairs, each of which bears the name and the arms of the Power for the use of whose diplomatic representative it is. Another room is set apart for the library, for the replenishing of whose shelves the modest sum of £40 a year is allocated by the economical Council. Besides the Court room in which the Court will sit to adjudicate upon disputes brought before it, there are also retiring rooms, secretaries' rooms, and other necessary accommodation. The Bureau as an office is commodious, supposing that arbitrations are occasional; but if the practice became general of referring disputes to the adjudication of the Hague Tribunal, it is quite evident that the present premises will be insufficient and inconvenient. But the prudent Dutch Government and the somewhat sceptical members of the Council decided to proceed tentatively, and so they have provided for the headquarters of the tribunal modest premises which can be procured at a minimum cost, but are in singular contrast to the hopes entertained by those who founded the Hague Tribunal. It was perhaps well to walk before we ran, and it is better to begin on a small scale at first rather than to launch out on to a great expenditure such as would certainly be required for the Supreme Court of Nations.

Much will, of course, depend upon the result of the first arbitration. If it passes off well, and is rapidly followed by other appeals to the same tribunal, we may anticipate that quarters more in keeping with the importance of the Court and in a more convenient location will be obtained, and that the new premises will be furnished and equipped with the best library of international law to be found anywhere in the world. For the moment—and that is chiefly due to the contempt with which the Hague Conventions have been treated by the British Government—the Court is not held in much esteem on the Continent, and especially in Holland. But this is but a passing set-back. The need for such a Court, and the need for strengthening the Court which has already been established so as to enable it to take note of infractions of the Conventions drawn up at the Conference, is obvious to all who take an interest in such questions. It would, however, be a mistake to jeopardise the advance which has already been gained by an attempt to press forward at present. It would be wiser to concentrate energy upon the task of securing the advance already gained, and of compelling our own Government first of all to recognise the binding authority of those rules which it assisted in drawing up in 1899, and has continuously violated in the years 1900, 1901, 1902.

## II.—INTERNATIONAL HOLIDAY-MAKING AT DÜSSELDORF.

THE story I have to tell is a chapter of veritable international romance. It is a little epic of cosmopolitan goodwill. It is the tale of one of the many by-products of that effort after Christian neighbourliness which has taken form in Settlements. In trying to promote friendship between classes at home, they are led almost inevitably to foster neighbourliness between the nations. So at least has it been with the Robert Browning Settlement. Situate in Walworth, the most densely peopled district in London, in a borough without a park, the Settlement has from the first striven to get its poor neighbours out into the country by means of self-supporting Summer Camps for Men and Women. At first a farm in the Surrey Highlands sufficed, but soon the desire arose for a stay in more distant places. A Travel Club was formed; instalments paid in week by week; and a party of twenty-six men and women from Walworth spent three days of crowded bliss at the Paris Exhibition in 1900. The cost per head as arranged by Messrs. Cook

was 50s. The educative value of an Exhibition and of foreign travel was obvious from the first; an unexpected result was a reaction into enthusiasm for France and the French people. The gutter Press on both sides of the Channel had led many of the working folk of Walworth to anticipate demonstrations of French ill-will; and this they were prepared to resent. Their first entry into French waters gave them quite a dramatic display of something totally different. Our ship lost her way in the fog, missed the harbour mouth, and ran aground. Her keel only touched the shore; a prompt reversal of the engines sent her next moment into deep water and safety. But the touch had been sufficient to fire the alarm guns; and the first sight that greeted our eyes, as at last we passed the Crucifix into the harbour, was a trio of French lifeboats ready manned to come to our rescue. Frenchmen, then, were not

thirsting for our blood; they were ready at a moment's notice to risk their own lives to save ours. So the happy disillusion began. The kindness our people experienced everywhere, even when they commandeered the piano of a Paris bar, and compelled the waiter-pianist to accompany their stentorian rendering of English patriotic songs, made the most apprehensive Gallophobe amongst us renounce his fears with honest shame. "It's all lies," was his comprehensive summary of anti-French journalism.

The Glasgow Exhibition of 1901 became our next objective, and "Walworth in Paris" was duly succeeded by "Walworth on the West Coast of Scotland." The 40s. per head required were paid in week by week; and a party of forty-eight, one-third of whom were women, set out for eight days' delight in the earthly paradise of Roseneath.

The kindness of the Lord Provost, who received our party with friendly dignity under the great dome in Kelvingrove, gave the hint of a municipal hospitality no

longer confined to the great and famous, but now graciously open to the very poor.

### A GERMAN ANSWER TO BRITISH INSOLENCE.

The hint was soon acted on. Early in the year the location of our Bank Holiday Camp was still undecided, when we heard of a forthcoming Exhibition at Düsseldorf on the Rhine. Friends we had none in that quarter; and if we had believed writers in the Press, both German and English, enemies were all we could count on. We resolved to put the matter to a practical test. A letter was sent to the Bürgermeister of Düsseldorf—both in name and in personality entirely unknown to the writer—telling him about the poverty of Walworth and about our Glasgow experience, and asking if he would kindly introduce us to some farmer or landowner in the neighbourhood who would accommodate our party with barns and



Walworth on the Rhine: The Travel Club in the Exhibition.

The Brothers Halstenberg are seated right and left of the Warden.

straw at as low a cost as possible. Considering the alleged state of tension between the two nations, it was a rather bold request to make. And by a strange coincidence the letter reached the Bürgermeister the very day on which he read in his newspaper Mr. Chamberlain's insulting "reply" to Herr von Bülow. We naturally concluded that this effusion of British insolence had quenched the last spark of a chance of a favourable answer from Germany, and the frantic applause with which the British Press hailed Mr. Chamberlain's rhetoric seemed to make our unpleasant assurance doubly sure. Our request would be either haughtily declined or contemptuously ignored.

Judge, then, of our surprise when we received a letter from Düsseldorf couched in the most cordial terms, and promising us much more than we had dared to ask. The writer was the head of the Literary Department of the Exhibition. He wrote that he had spent many years in England, and the kindness he had then received made him glad now to "undertake for us." We must consider ourselves henceforth as under his guidance and protection. He would suggest the best and least expensive route. He would arrange for our accommodation, entertainment, and happiness during the week in Düsseldorf. The reversal of our expectations was complete. In this kindly message to the poor workers of London Germany had—in our view at least—given the most effective of retorts to British arrogance. It impressed us as a striking international illustration of the evangelic principle of "good for evil."

#### AN INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEADER.

This was our first introduction to the writer, Herr Gottfried Stoffers. He is a man of whom it is hoped the world will, for its own good, take wider note. He is a man of letters, an orator, and a Labour leader. He is rich in friends belonging to the most varied grades in life. He possesses a rare personal influence. He is practically bi-lingual. He speaks English eloquently, and his written English is quite fascinating in style. He is a genial German without a grain of academic starch; and he is in constant touch with progressive circles in England and America. He has succeeded in one phase of a most needed but most difficult task—he has united for municipal purposes in Düsseldorf the three usually irreconcilable sections of the German Labour world—the Social Democrats, the Trades Unionists, and the Christian Unions. The civilised world is sorely in want of a polyglot inter-

national labour leader, who shall do for Labour what Mr. Pierpont Morgan assays to do for Capital. The nearest approach we have yet seen to such a desideratum is Gottfried Stoffers. And he possesses the further qualification that he has suffered for his convictions. He has graduated in gaol.



Gottfried Stoffers.

"Our Proxenos."

#### THE PILGRIMS FROM WALWORTH.

With such a friend at head quarters our preparations for the Camp went merrily forward. The prospective tourists picked up a smattering of indispensable German; and with the Londoner's quick ear for novelties in song, Walworth working-folk soon caught up words and tunes of the chief national anthems of the Vaterland. The noble poetry of the *Wacht am Rhein* and kindred verse rather put them out of love with the "patriotic" doggerel current during the late war.

The prospect of a week on the Rhine—fare, food, accommodation, all included for forty shillings—naturally attracted many applicants; and a party of over a hundred could easily have been formed. But the number was strictly limited. The actual camp was 74 strong—25 women, 49 men. About a score of these were helpers and teachers—not manual workers. The rest were all members of the weekly-wage-earning class, general labourers, carters, packers, warehouse men, blacksmiths, and the like, with a few engineers. These economic distinctions may be mentioned for information to "them that are without"; within the party they were simply non-existent. For real "brotherhood without respect of persons," for fellowship too full to find room for social grades, commend me to one of our Settlement Camps.

#### A SETTLEMENT SHIP.

We sailed to Rotterdam on August 2nd by an ordinary passenger line, but in order to accommodate the number the shipping firm had to place one of their smaller steamships at our entire disposal. For sleeping purposes the women occupied the saloon, the men over forty the second cabin, the men under forty the steerage; but otherwise the Camp afloat was one and indivisible. Two Dutch passengers shared the captain's quarters—an eminent and far-travelled Dr. Symna and an academic *protégé* of his; but they, with captain and crew, soon joined in the party with the best of humour and helped in the impromptu concert held on deck. Dr. Symna recited Faust's opening soliloquy with such dramatic force as to hold his hearers—listeners as they were to an unknown tongue—spellbound. This is the first instance

I have known of an entirely Settlement ship. And the spirit abroad among us, as we watched the westering sun flood the tranquil sea with a golden radiance, made us think the Settlement ship a welcome innovation. Nor shall we soon forget the morning gathering on deck—it was Sunday—when all joined reverently in prayer and song for Holland and our native land.

#### ARRIVAL IN GERMANY.

We landed at Emmerich. Herr Stoffers had sent to meet us Herr Fritz Halstenberg, one of the two brothers who acted alternately as our guides, and whose names will be treasured with gratitude by every Walworth man in our party. Their patience, their thoughtful kindness, and their overflowing good humour, added to their fine German culture, laid us all under lasting obligations. But Herr Halstenberg was by no means the only one who had come to meet us. His brother had been there a few days before and arranged dinner for us at an hotel on the quay. Now Emmerich is not a large town; it is a riverside resort somewhat like our Henley. And the news of a company of Englishmen coming, seventy-four strong, had made quite a sensation in the small town. A great crowd waited on the quay to witness our arrival, and clustered round our inn. When the party left for the railway station, the route was lined by open windows and doors: it seemed as though the bulk of the population had turned out to see the straggling English procession. Fathers lifted up their little children; and every sign was present of intense curiosity. But there was no sign, no shade of a sign, of ill-will. Some of our fellows did not quite relish the open-eyed attention they received; "they didn't like being made a Guy Fawkes of"; but not one of them heard so much as a whisper of unkindliness.

#### "MASSSED QUARTERS."

After a wearying railway journey we reached Düsseldorf in the small hours of Monday morning. Then we found how much better Herr Stoffers had been to us than his word. We had asked for barns and straw on some farm in the vicinity. He had arranged accommodation for us in the Exhibition grounds. "Straw," he said, "is too romantic for me; you will sleep on military beds, in masssed quarters." We learned that this military accommodation was arranged by the Exhibition authorities for the benefit of working-men and students—the conjunction of the two classes is characteristic of Germany and suggests an explanation of her industrial progress. "Masssed quarters," as we found them, consisted of rooms parted by rough white-washed boards, open to a fairly lofty roof, supplied with small iron bedsteads, which can be and are fitted one above the other, like berths on board ship, only with greater intervals between.

We were thus comfortably housed at the canteen or restaurant of Herr Piel, within the grounds, as above stated. Whatever meals we took at home were taken in the public coffee-room; but the other guests made

no trouble about our morning prayer after breakfast. In these, as in all respects, Herr Piel and his worthy wife most obligingly looked after our comfort and made us all feel thoroughly at home. The ordinary charge for German students and working-men, as arranged by the Traffic Bureau, is one shilling for bed and breakfast, and fifteenpence for dinner. The privilege of this cheap accommodation is open to English working-men who show proof of membership in a recognised trade union; but it is not intended for those members of the middle class who are somewhat contemptuously described by the secretary of the Traffic Bureau as "cheap Londoners." The second-class fare by boat from London to Düsseldorf and back—forty-two hours each way—is only twenty-two shillings and sixpence; so the British artizan can for a very small sum see the Rhine, the best exhibits of German industry, and Düsseldorf.

#### THE IDEAL CITY.

The city has this year leaped to a foremost place in the world's regard, and will probably henceforth count as one of the world-cities of Europe. The first day of the Walworth pilgrims was spent in surveying its beauties. It was a case of extremes meeting. It would be hard to find a greater contrast in urban affairs than that between where we were and whence we had come. Southwark and Düsseldorf are nearly the same in respect of population, both containing some 200,000 inhabitants and more. Both are ancient boroughs, and both have the advantage of a progressive municipal council. But there the resemblance ends. Southwark possesses not a single park; possesses instead the most densely crowded division and the poorest districts in London, harbours more of indigent age than any other poor law union in England and Wales, and is the headquarters of the Hooligan. Düsseldorf is known as the Garden City of the Rhine, and it deserves the title. Thanks to the prescience of its feudal lord, it was laid out in the eighteenth century after the manner in which Radical pioneers would fain lay out cities in the twentieth century. And the tradition has been maintained under its present democratic government. The city is a delightful intermingling of town and country. Unfenced parks and open spaces are sprinkled all over the urban area. It seems to the visitor as though only a minute's walk were needed in any quarter to bring one to some leafy grove. The recess of the school children is spent, not in any asphalted playground, but in the parks. And these are no patches of field recently turned into shrubberies. They are majestic colonnades of ancient trees. They are interspersed with lake and stream and fountain, and invested with a civil charm by groups of statuary, or august edifices of State. Some of the principal thoroughfares are uncurving boulevards, long straight strips of parkland broken by statues and refreshed by canals. In general the streets strike the observer as broad, spacious, sentinelled always with trees and lined with stately buildings. There





The Main Industrial Building, Düsseldorf Exhibition.

are municipal trams, running everywhere, at a uniform charge in the inner circle of one penny (ropf.) a journey. There are also municipal wharves, municipal harbour, municipal water supply, municipal nursing homes, municipal shambles, and so on and so on. There is even a municipal tax on ground values. The Ellerfeld system of relieving the poor has been recently introduced—of course under the municipality; and education too is a municipal concern managed by a board subordinate to the municipal council. It may be observed here that no German leaves day school until he or she is fourteen years old; and by a local ordinance recently issued every Düsseldorfer is compelled to attend an evening continuation school until he is sixteen. Our party unanimously agreed that of all the towns they had seen in this imperfect world Düsseldorf was the nearest approach to the Ideal City. Even the Scotsmen in our party were obliged to confess that Scotland itself could not show anything so fair. Could there be conceived a more convincing proof of the charms of Düsseldorf?

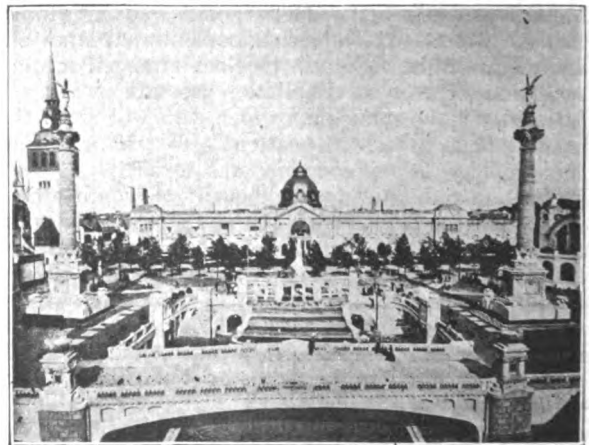
#### A CHAPTER IN COMPARATIVE EXHIBITION.

Our second day was given up to the Exhibition. The park in which it is placed stretches along the Rhine; and this river frontage gives to the entire show a unique advantage. The best general view of grounds and buildings is that gained from the deck of the Rhine steamer, and facing the central dome. The net impression produced on our party was that as Düsseldorf is fairest among cities, so her Exhibition is fairest among exhibitions. It has not the magnificent distances and immense structural proportions of the Chicago World's Fair; but it possesses a warmth and winsomeness of outline and colour which the massive and classic austerities of the American show could not rival. The Paris Exhibition presented an imposing array of clustered palaces the like of which is not to be seen by the Rhine, but the buildings

were crowded together, they seemed to jostle each other, there was more of a street and less of a park; whereas Düsseldorf has placed her far fewer buildings at more seemly mutual distances, and the collective view is more pleasing and satisfying to the eye. At Glasgow, too, the space was more limited, and consequently more crowded; the steep banks of Kelvingrove may add to its beauty as a park, but detracts from its value for exhibition purposes; but even the splendid glitter of its brazen dome could not vie with the red-tiled cupolas of Düsseldorf. And the Rhine which swept along the entire field of display enhanced every charm. Compared with its majestic flow, the Kelvin seemed but a ditch, the Seine but a canal, and even the vast inland sea which washed the World's Fair front sank in the memory into a tame monotonous expanse. The Rhine heavily handicaps all competitors in scenic effect.

#### THE PRESAGE OF A BENEFICENT REVOLUTION.

Ay, in these Düsseldorf exhibits of metal-ware—the exhibition is principally one of mining and engineering—there were signs of a change for which the world has long been waiting—a change of simply incalculable human value. As I saw the cunning taste with which even the humblest things—tools and bolts and screws and rails and the like—were grouped and clustered, as I saw the wonderful symmetry and finish of many of the most intricate machines, I could not fail to confess, "Machinery is at last breaking through into art!" Many and long have been the efforts made to beautify the products of engineering utility, but hitherto chiefly by way of adventitious attraction, imitations borrowed from classic and other art, tacked on from without, unreal therefore, and suggestive of the fig-leaf. But here one saw hints and previsions of machinery itself becoming art. Man was ceasing to be the slave of the machine.



General View of the Gardens and Art Palace, Düsseldorf Exhibition.

He was beginning at last to be its master and to play with it. Under his caressing touch the mechanical was becoming the beautiful.

#### A WELCOME FROM GERMAN WORKING MEN.

These mechanic displays were full of auguries. Even Krupp's great hall, which at first suggested to the war-sick visitors from England a loathsome spectacle of the apparatus of murder, contained a glad surprise. For its most striking exhibit was not the piles of shot and shell, not the pierced armour-plates or gun-carriages, but an enormous propeller shaft which ran the whole length of the building, and which was designed for a peaceful Atlantic liner. After we had spent Wednesday in a delightful ramble from the Kaiser Wilhelm Brücke at Müngsten—the loftiest bridge in the world—to the quaint old Burg which was the cradle of the lordly patrons of Düsseldorf, thus vividly intermingling the mechanic present with the feudal past, and having used Thursday afternoon in a trip up the Rhine by steamer, to Wittlaer, we were privileged to take part in a rare and happy Act of international goodwill. The trade unionists of Düsseldorf, aware of our coming, had arranged a festal gathering in our honour. The scene was the Victoria Hall, in the industrial quarter of Oberbilk. There had assembled to welcome us several hundreds of German working-men. They sat round their beer tables at the sides and end. The space in the centre was reserved for us. Our hosts knew we were “temperanzler,” and, though amused by what they deemed our eccentricity, they supplied us in grave courtesy with plentiful lemonade. The proceedings were opened and interspersed with songs exquisitely rendered by a numerous male choir composed of working men. Herr Stoffers presided, and spoke in German and English. His warm words of welcome to their guests from over sea were cordially echoed by the Germans. Herr Erkelenz, trade union secretary, followed with a carefully thought out address on the history and prospects of trade unionism. The Englishmen who responded acknowledged with warmth the great cordiality of their reception in Germany. They had been treated not as strangers, but as friends and brothers. These speeches, translated where necessary, were received with enthusiasm by the Germans; and as the evening wore on the cordiality deepened and thickened.

#### A SIGNIFICANT FEATURE.

One feature of the meeting deserves to be remembered. Following on Herr Erkelenz's description of the three unreconciled divisions of Ger-

man labour, an English speaker reported that, while British labour had its divisions, yet on the practical project of universal old age pensions it was now virtually solid. The hope was expressed that a similar unity might be reached among workers in other nations. Reference was made to the peril arising from the Trusts. The Governments of Europe had been forced to consider the possibility of concerted action against these forces of organised capital. Since capital was now organised on an international basis, had not the time come when labour should be organised internationally? Should not organised labour join hand in hand with the united Governments of the world to combat the danger involved in an organised Capital which had neither country nor conscience? The way in which these suggestions were cheered to the echo seemed to indicate that under pressure of the Trusts the old suspicion mutually cherished by the Rulers and by the Workers of Europe was being dispelled, and that if Tsar and Kaiser should resolve on battle with the Trusts, they might find their toughest allies in the disciplined forces of the proletariat. Our seventy-four pilgrims are more heterogeneous in class; but they live in the very heart of the British metropolis; and they have been turned every one of them into ardent apostles of goodwill to Germany. The mere picnic has been transformed into a valuable organ of international amity.

In recording the kindness of our German friends it must be clearly understood that it was never degraded into “charity.” We paid our own way. We paid for fares, board, lodgings, excursions, and service. Only when the trades unionists entertained us they courteously declined to let us share in the cost of the entertainment. Our expenses averaged out at the estimated sum of forty shillings a head. Another ten shillings a head would cover all extras—which were purely optional. But what no money could buy or pay for was the hospitable thoughtfulness of Herr Stoffers and the brothers Halstenberg, and the universal kindheartedness shown us.

The rest of our trip can soon be told. On Friday we all visited Cologne Cathedral, and a small party went on as far as the Siebengebirge. We left at midnight, by steamer, in a fearful rainburst. Next day, while in Dutch waters, we observed the Coronation by assembling on the quarter-deck and singing the National Anthem. But while the old ties were unbroken, our trip had revealed among the humblest toilers something of the potency of the new passion of Internationalism.

F. HERBERT STEAD.

### III.—THE LAW OF ILLEGITIMACY.

#### THE LATEST RUSSIAN REFORM.

**L**AST month I referred briefly to the changes which had been made in the Russian law for the protection of the interests of illegitimate children. I have received since then the following summary of the new law. In Russia, the odious and unjust French law forbidding all research into the paternity of the illegitimate child does not exist. On the contrary, the obligations of the father to maintain his illegitimate offspring are rigorously insisted upon.

The father is obliged to pay all expenses connected with the birth of the child, including the mother's maintenance during her confinement, and is also obliged to provide for her permanent maintenance if she remains without income or work as the result of her having a child. In deciding the question whether the mother has an income or can work for herself, the new law does not require her to do work to which she is unaccustomed or unfit. If she cannot get work for which she is fitted, socially and otherwise, the father must support her, and cannot argue that she could get work of a lower kind.

The law provides that the mother's allowance shall be such as will keep her in the position to which she is accustomed (of course, assuming that the father is able to support her in that way; if not, he pays proportionately to his income).

The amendment of our Bastardy Law upon the lines of the Russian Ukase is very earnestly to be desired. The chief object of the new law, which is dated June 3rd (O.S.) 1902, is to improve the position of illegitimate children. Henceforth all children born in or out of wedlock will be, in a sense, legitimate in Russia, for the new law strikes out of the Russian Code altogether the word "illegitimate," and to this extent legitimises all children, merely describing them as "born out of wedlock." It also provides for the formal legitimising of children; formerly this could only be done by appeal to the Tsar.

Firstly, it deals with children whose parents have been married, but whose marriage, owing to some legal obstacle, is null. All such children have now the full rights of legitimate children and are considered legitimate, though the marriage, as before, remains null. This improvement in the child's condition is independent of the circumstances of the marriage—whether one or both parties knew the marriage to be irregular. Such children inherit as if they were legitimate, and both parents are bound to support them. When the parents separate, the one who entered into the marriage in good faith retains custody of the children. The other parent has only the right of visiting them.

In regard to *ordinary illegitimacy*, the children are legitimised by the subsequent marriage of the parents. The new law allows the father of an illegitimate child to legitimise it, whether or not he has already legitimate children. But if the legitimate children are of

age, their written consent is required. If they are not of age, the consent of their mother is required.

The central point of the law, however, is the improvement which it makes in the condition of illegitimate children who are not legitimised subsequently by their parents. As to the mother, the children are, both as regards personal relations and property, in nearly the same condition as if they were legitimate. The mother has the same responsibilities, and the children inherit and have the same rights as if they were legitimate. The children are also bound to support their mother in the same way as legitimate children under the ordinary Russian law. The children must be brought up on the same social level as the mother: if the mother does not fulfil this obligation, the law can compel her to.

The child's relations towards the father are different. The father is bound to support it only if the mother has not sufficient means to bring it up on her social level; that is, if she has half the resources he must contribute the other half; if she has nothing he must pay all. The age and health of the child, improvement in the father's income, diminution of the mother's income—all these factors are taken into account in settling the allowance, which must be increased (or decreased) as circumstances change.

If the parents agree to settle claims by the father paying a sum down, this sum must be invested for the child's benefit, a guardian being appointed, and the mother being obliged to furnish accounts, etc.

The father is obliged to pay for past maintenance for a term not exceeding one year before the date of demand. With the death of the father the allowance ceases, as the law regards the claim as a personal claim and not a claim upon the father's estate. (The Commission which framed this law proposed to give the mother a claim upon the deceased father's property; but the Council of State rejected this provision.)

A father who pays for the maintenance of his illegitimate child has a right to supervise its bringing-up, this irrespective of whether he gives the allowance of his free will, or only under an order of the Court. A father making an allowance has a superior voice in the appointment of a guardian.

As regards rights of inheritance. The new law, giving the illegitimate child full rights of inheritance from its mother, only refers to acquired property, inherited property going to legitimate heirs at law. If the mother has also legitimate children, the illegitimate child still inherits its portion of her acquired property—with this distinction, that legitimate daughters take the same proportion as illegitimate sons. (The object of this limitation is to provide that a legitimate child will in no circumstances get less than its illegitimate brother.)

If the illegitimate child dies before its mother, the mother inherits fully from it as if it were legitimate.

# LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

## A DIATRIBE AGAINST THE CURSE OF GAMES.

BY DR. MILLER MAGUIRE.

THE *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* for the 15th of last month contains the report of an extraordinarily interesting paper read on Military Education in England from a national and imperial point of view by Dr. T. Miller Maguire, together with the discussion which followed on its perusal. It is not often that a paper read before a technical institution like the Royal United Service contains matter so interesting and popular in the best sense of the word. Military education is caviare to the general, but Dr. Maguire has succeeded in delivering a discourse upon the subject which will enthrall the attention of every schoolboy, and give their teachers furiously to think. For Dr. Maguire takes up his parable against the persistent pursuit of games by grown men. He maintains that to this, as much as to anything, is due the initial ignorance and general defect of the British officer.

### THE CULT OF GAMES.

In summarising his own remarks, he says :—

I say that the cult of games, whether that cult of games was the cult of chariot racing in the declining Eastern Roman Empire, when the Greeks allowed the Turks to accumulate on the other side of the Bosphorus while they were betting about green and blue chariots; or whether it be the mere gambling characteristics of some races in the East, Chinese or Burmese; or whether crowds of people are furiously excited about horses and neglect all other interests, their families and everything else, by betting on animals that they could not ride; or whether it is people crowded to hurrah a few men or boys playing cricket at Lord's—I say that this kind of cult, excitement about football and other games, by fellows who cannot play any game, betting on horses by fellows who cannot ride horses—not one in five of the young gentlemen who enter Sandhurst could sit a horse or know anything about horses—I say that this kind of cult of games is a thing to be condemned, and is fatal to the proper mental and moral training of our race.

Of course boys must play games, but, says Dr. Maguire, when you become a man you ought to put away childish things. The kind of stuff and nonsense that is called sports and games, so far from being an elevation to the community, is a degradation to the community.

### THE IRON DUKE'S APHORISM.

Of course this brings him straight up against the legendary aphorism of the Duke of Wellington that Waterloo was gained in the playing-fields of Eton. Dr. Maguire says that he does not care for Eton one way or the other, but in the first place Wellington never said anything of the kind, and in the second place, if he did say it he would be telling a falsehood. The remark was never uttered, and is demonstrably untrue. The Battle of Waterloo was won by men who were not trained in the playing-fields of Eton. It was won, in the first case, by the Duke of Wellington himself, who at the

age of fifteen was removed from Eton, where he was not making his mark either in the playing-fields or the class-rooms, and sent to a school at Brussels, where he went for nearly two years, to a crammer, learned German, French, and physical exercises, and then went into the Army at the age of eighteen. After the Duke came his officers, of whom Dr. Maguire selects twenty, none of whom were educated at Eton, most of whom were Irish or Scotch. After the general officers, of the non-commissioned officers, who were the backbone of his Army, not one of them had ever been at Eton. Neither, it is safe to say, had the privates.

### GREAT GENERALS GREAT STUDENTS.

The proper place to make officers, says Dr. Maguire, is not the playing-fields, but the study, including by the study the manœuvring-fields as much as the library. Nearly all the greatest generals that the world has ever known belong to the class stigmatised as bookworms, with the exception, perhaps, of those of the Greek race. But even in Greece Alexander and all his greatest successors were literary men and scholars of a high order. Among the Romans every one of the great Emperors, from the first great Dictator Cæsar, spent enormous sums on tutors, and were devoted to learning of all kinds. The great Mohammedan conquerors, such as Saladin, Timourlane, and others, were wonderfully adroit scholars, up to all the learning of their age. Richard Cœur de Lion was brought up in all the learning of his age. Maurice of Nassau was a fine scholar; Frederick the Great carried scholarship to pedantry; Charles XII. of Sweden was a first-class student; Napoleon himself was a bookworm; and Wellington read military literature four hours a day for twenty consecutive years.

### PLAY IS NOT EDUCATION.

The defects of military education, he maintains, are common to all kinds of education of the richer classes. For the last thirty or forty years there has grown in England the monstrous hypothesis that play is education. This blighting superstition does not prevail in Ireland, Scotland, or in our Colonies. I think probably Dr. Maguire will modify this dictum if he pays a little more attention to the extraordinary extent to which Australians, for instance, are absorbed in cricket and racing. At no previous period in our history did the idea enter into the head of anybody that it was a good thing for a man to spend much of his time, after the age of eighteen, at any play whatsoever. He quotes Spenser's eulogy of knights who seek honour with constant toil, and Milton's tribute to those who scorn delights and live laborious days. This, however, is not so much to the point as his daring assertion that none

of our great soldiers in times past ever played games after eighteen or nineteen years of age.

#### STOP PLAYING AT EIGHTEEN—

The great majority of them never frequented any public school whatever after the age of seventeen or eighteen. Clive, Wolfe, Coote, Sir Charles Napier, the Lawrences, Havelock, Lord Clyde, and Edwardes never played any games. The same remark practically applies to Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener, Lord Milner, and Mr. Chamberlain. You will not find one of the men that brought England to the front was distinguished by game-playing when he was young, and the same remark is made with equal confidence concerning every other industry and profession.

#### —AND GET TO KNOW THE HORSE.

Dr. Maguire is strongly in favour of substituting for this excessive devotion to games a practical development of physique, and especially the study and mastery of the noble art of horsemanship. Riding Dr. Maguire considers an indispensable part of education. If a good deal of time spent in play had been spent in dealing with horses some of our disasters in South Africa would not have occurred. "I mean," says Dr. Maguire, "that a man should be thoroughly a friend of the horse, knowing the horse, loving the horse, using the horse, and getting the horse to know and love him—that is a fine part of education."

#### SPORT A PIS ALLER.

After all, says Dr. Maguire, we must remember that the brain part of a man is the best part of him. "We resemble beasts by our body; but if we resemble not God by our brains we are, after all, small things." This is well said, and truly and strongly, and Dr. Maguire has placed us all under a debt of gratitude for his manly protest against what is, perhaps, one of the greatest enemies of efficiency from which we are suffering at the present moment; but he hardly pays sufficient attention to the fact that, bad as cricket and football and racing may be, they are at least an improvement upon mere card-playing and tipping in bar-parlours. They take people into the open air and develop and exercise their sense of fair play. But that is all that can be said. They are a superior form of dissipation for adults; but when they are carried beyond what is necessary to keep the body in good working order they are dissipation, nevertheless.

#### A DEFENCE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL PRODUCT.

The editorial of the *Monthly Review* is devoted to a reply to Dr. Maguire, retorting bitterly against his attack upon the public school product. The writer of the editorial is indeed so much put out that he refers to Dr. Maguire as "a writer whom we see no reason for naming." Of the main contention of Dr. Maguire, that men who have serious business in life should not waste their time in games, he says nothing.

But he argues that South Africa was saved by Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, one of whom was an Etonian, whereas the other was at Woolwich, where the public school spirit will be found plentifully. Further, the two arms of the service which have covered themselves with glory in South Africa are the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers, formed mostly of public schoolmen. The people who did most to bring about the failure in South Africa were older men than those holding the highest commands, and who having been thirty years exposed to the influence of a luxurious, idle, and frivolous society, no longer preserved the public school character. The writer maintains that the typical virtue of the playing field is the faculty of putting the game first and self last, and refusing under all temptation to do that which is harmful to the players of one's own side or unchivalrous to one's opponents.

#### GENERAL VON GOLTZ ON THE BOER WAR.

THE *Deutscher Revue* opens with an article by General von Goltz, the famous soldier who reorganised the Turkish army, and who is looked upon as one of the greatest military authorities in Germany.

#### LESSONS FOR GERMANY.

The general discusses the war solely from the point of view of its teaching value for the German army. He, however, points out that there is much more to be learned from it than tactics and strategy. When a small nation of farmers and shepherds—numbering less than the inhabitants of Munich or Cologne—wages war for almost three years against the first World Power, and forces it to put forth the greatest efforts, the matter deserves the greatest attention. The nature of the seat of war explains a good deal, but not all. The difficulties of transport, etc., should not be overlooked, but after all the area was not large enough to be the sole cause why such a huge army was needed.

How can the reported astonishing shooting of the Boers be the cause? An experienced European officer who went through the war told the general that the average shooting was no higher than in the German army. The tradition has also been long ago destroyed that the Boers met every danger fearlessly. Robust health and a good eye had a good deal to do with success. It is also wrong to seek the explanation in the abnormal unskilfulness of the English troops. Whilst the strategy of the campaign is open to much criticism, the earlier leaders were almost obliged to divide their forces in order to save Ladysmith and Kimberley. As regards the behaviour of the English troops, the above-mentioned officer said that they behaved, when attacking, just as did the Germans at manœuvres.

#### THE ARTILLERY.

The first fact which is noticeable was the comparative uselessness of the immense superiority of the English in artillery. This point is even more important than the infantry fights. The German field artillery



has been greatly strengthened recently, and in consequence the matter has a double interest. The Napoleonic lesson was that artillery should be massed. The Boer War teaches the contrary. The numerically inferior guns of the Boers again and again checked the British artillery attack, and the preparation for an infantry attack by concentrated artillery fire proved futile. The explanation is that with modern weapons the danger lies in having the guns too close together, and the lesson is that unless there is a great deal of room it is useless to increase the number of guns. An officer who fought at Beaugency—where the cannonade was particularly fierce—said that the noise of the guns at Colenso preceding the infantry attack made the row he heard in 1870 sink into insignificance. Everyone thought that the Boers were annihilated, as the dust made by the bursting shells entirely covered the spot where they were. As a matter of fact hardly any damage was done at all. "The only question is," said he, "if the nerves of German soldiers could stand the strain when such a rain of fire was descending on them. I rather doubt it; but the Boers, it is well known, have no nerves"!

#### THE INFANTRY.

The war has repeated the lesson that a defending army has all the advantage in a frontal attack, and that a bold defender in a good position can hold out against tremendous odds. The same lesson may be learned for infantry as for artillery, namely, that the old massing methods must be abandoned. At last it has been clearly demonstrated that, with modern weapons, it is impossible to attack without cover. None of these points are new; they were only emphasised.

#### MOUNTED INFANTRY.

The use of mounted infantry was, however, quite new. The resistance which small mobile parties can offer to a huge orderly army which overruns the land and occupies the towns, deserves close attention. Such a possibility could, however, hardly occur in Europe, as the necessary conditions are absent—namely, huge space, sparsely-populated country, natural hiding-places, and an immobile enemy. Another point to be noted is that huge numbers are not so necessary in war as is at present considered to be the case. He points out that in the Franco-German war the "war madness" was even more dangerous than the foe to the Germans. It is on such occasions that men like Botha, De Wet, Delarey, and Beyers come to the front.

#### FAILURE AND SUCCESS.

The Boers failed, and one of the chief reasons he assigns is that they defended only, never attacked. Their object was to retain what they had, their opponents' object was to take their country. We learn, says General von Goltz, with much greater pleasure from the Boers, but we must not overlook the lessons of the English. Why did they win? Because when they go in for a thing they stick to it, no matter how much it costs them. An Englishman wrote him, on the outbreak of the war:—

"Africa is necessary for our future, and we cannot allow an enemy to be at the back of our Colonies there. If, therefore, 100,000 men are not sufficient to overthrow the Republic, we will send 200,000, and if 200,000 are not enough we will send 300,000."

#### THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

"Leading English statesmen were of the same opinion, and took the right moment to begin. The American-Spanish war had been used by them very cleverly in order to get into good relations with their American cousins, so that they should not disturb things. The shrinking from war of the Continent, where the Great Powers kept the balance even by mutual mistrust, was plain to their eyes. The Eastern troubles of the last few years had proved how Great Powers, even when apparently united, can, nevertheless, paralyse one another. Russia, who could have vetoed the war the soonest of all, was not to be feared because of her peace-loving monarch. Such a moment was not likely to occur again for another hundred years, and Chamberlain and his colleagues were not only quick to see it, but resolved to use it regardless of consequences. That was, perhaps, morally not very beautiful, in any case not very magnanimously managed, but it was logical statesmanship."

#### THE SEA THE ONLY BATTLE-FIELD.

COMMANDER G. A. BALLARD, R.N., in the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* for August, calls attention to a hitherto unsuspected corollary of M. Bloch's doctrine that the improvement of weapons will render land war on a great scale practically impossible. Every campaign, excepting those which are waged by overwhelming numbers against a comparatively few resolute combatants, will result in stalemate. Granting that this is so, says Commander Ballard, what follows? All future wars will be fought out at sea. Military men have brought their art or profession to such a pitch of perfection that, given forces of comparative equality, it is impossible to do more than bring matters to a deadlock. Therefore the deciding battles of the future will be fought out on the sea, where it is only too easy to fight to a finish. Commander Ballard thus summarises his own conclusions:—

Firstly, if his ideas prove to be wholly correct, and hostile operations between equally matched armies reach at length a condition of deadlock, the influence of sea power as an alternative force in the mutual relations of States will become not only greater, but paramount. Secondly, if his ideas are only correct in a modified form, the reluctance to face the sufferings of land attack, even when it has prospects of ultimate success, will still heighten the advantages to be derived from resort to the alternative, although in a correspondingly modified form. In either case the results will be beneficial to Great Britain so long as she maintains her maritime strength unimpaired; and, paradoxical though it may seem, if M. de Bloch was even approximately correct in his views, her influence on European politics, although not herself a great military power, will be enhanced rather than diminished by scientific improvements in military weapons. But if his views are correct, the tendency of the future will be towards the development of the sea power of other countries as well; and if England is to maintain her self-respect and Imperial position, she must be prepared to face heavy sacrifices when necessary, or this influence will decay.

## THE OUTLOOK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

THE *North American Review* publishes two articles on this subject, one by Mr. Courtney, the other by the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P.

### I.—BY MR. LEONARD COURTNEY.

Mr. Courtney says that during the war he refused to contribute to the *North American Review* on South African questions, as he felt that, as an Englishman, anything he had to say about the war in South Africa must be addressed to his own countrymen. Now the war is over he thinks it is possible to address Americans with some hope of being heard. What he has to say is this—that the first and last thing about the future of South Africa depends upon the temper we bring towards the settlement. If the problem is to be satisfactorily solved there must be “the largest generosity, the strongest sympathy, an instant desire to go beyond the prudence of nicely calculated safeguards” :—

The elimination of the Imperial factor, or, in other words, the absence of control from Downing Street, has been found the strength of true union in Australia and in Canada. The vital connection of South Africa with the Empire must be kept in the same way—minimise dependence and enlarge the scope of local freedom. A dispassionate forecast of the future enforces the wisdom of the policy, at once courageous and generous, of treating Dutch and English as equals at once, so that a really united South Africa may grow up without delay.

Mr. Courtney regards the proposal to begin the reconstruction of Government supported by an English garrison as fatal. “If the Boer consent to abandon independence is to be confirmed, strengthened and made perpetual, it must be met by an equally steady consent of the British to abandon racial predominance.” For the moment the arrangements must, no doubt, be rough and provisional. You cannot have Volksraads and State Councils improvised on the instant. Something of a Grondwet must be attempted, and perhaps the best thing that could be done at once would be to assemble in informal councils the best men in the new Colonies, to talk over the terms of such Grondwet. If such councils met in a spirit of mutual conciliation, out of such a temper an agreement on both sides as to the form of future life might be elaborated.

### II.—THE HON. ALFRED LYTTELTON.

Mr. Lyttelton devotes the greater part of his paper to an exposition of the *pros* and *cons* for the demand for the suspension of the Cape Constitution, a subject which is as dead as Julius Cæsar. The other part of his paper may be summarised as follows.

The resettlement of South Africa, in Mr. Lyttelton's opinion, is the greatest administrative task which for one hundred years has confronted Great Britain. He thinks “the loss to the Boers of national independence should as far as possible be compensated by the institution and maintenance of a Government truly worthy of the best Imperial traditions, under whose rule races of different history, aspiration, language, temperament and colour may, in South Africa, as

elsewhere, combine to enrich and expand their common country.” He thinks that Lord Milner has already made substantial progress towards the attainment of this ideal :—

The law affecting the natives of the Transvaal has been already stripped of the harsh and terrifying characteristics which, perhaps naturally, had been evolved in the Transvaal out of the sanguinary contests between the Boer and Kaffir. The opportunities of oppression open to those who sought cheap labour and rapid fortunes by means of which natives, ignorant of the nature of the bargains they were making, were aggrieved, have been removed, and Government officials, with no pecuniary interest at stake, now explain to the native miners the nature of the labour contract, and ensure that it shall be voluntarily undertaken. The contract once made, another class of officials, Government inspectors of natives, provide a system of supervision that gives both to the native and to his employer an easy means of redress for breaches of contract. Again, more valuable than all, the illicit drink traffic with natives has been put down with salutary ruthlessness.

A wonderful start has also been made in a work presenting, if possible, greater difficulties. To the genuine delight of their parents, while the war was yet raging, a larger number of Dutch children enjoyed elementary education than ever before in the two provinces.

The only practical suggestion which he has to make is that Lord Milner should revive Mr. Kruger's custom of receiving freely and informally at stated times those who alleged grievances and sought redress.

### MR. RHODES AND AFRICAN LAND SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Iwan Müller writes an article in the *Fortnightly* for September which he regards as a legacy of obligation to Mr. Rhodes. He prints a paper which Mr. Rhodes sent him for publication in the *Daily Telegraph*, urgently demanding that the South African veldt should be sprinkled over with English colonists planted out for the express purpose of compelling the Boers to realise that they are our subjects, which they are not in any sense of the word. The Boers are the subjects of King Edward VII., but they are only our fellow-subjects, and any attempt to treat them as if they were in any way subject to us will be mischievous in the extreme. Mr. Müller says that he regards the settlement of South Africa after the war as a task infinitely more formidable than the war itself. The last word in Mr. Rhodes's letter on the subject was, “Our house is in danger of being burnt down again after the war is over, and we must do our best to prevent this. The majority of the prisoners will return to their farms, and you know by this time their temperament, and unless we mix our people with them on the soil, I say look out.” Mr. Müller thinks that Mr. Rhodes's experiments of planting British settlers in the heart of Dutch districts in Cape Colony have been sufficiently successful to justify the belief that British settlers can be picketed out all over the veldt, and that they would succeed in Britanniaising South Africa. He thinks that the crofters of Scotland, the small holders of farms in the north and north-east of Great Britain, and the industrious and thriving tenant-farmers of Ireland would constitute the very class which would suit South Africa and which South Africa would suit.

## THE UNIONIST DISCONTENT.

MR. BALFOUR's reconstruction of his Cabinet appears to have given very small satisfaction to his own party, or indeed to anyone else. The most angry complaints are to be found in the *National Review*, the one Unionist organ. The editor gives a prominent position to an article by a contributor who signs himself "A Conservative," and who speaks his mind with emphasis. His chief complaint is that Mr. Austen Chamberlain has not been made Chancellor of the Exchequer in order that Mr. Chamberlain, the one statesman of commanding influence in the Ministry, should have the powerful support of his son in the plans which he cherishes for drawing closer the bonds of Empire. Instead of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie is Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Ritchie is inert, a believer in shibboleths, and incapable of thinking out for the nation a new course of economic policy. Mr. Balfour's zeal for reform has evaporated at the first obstacle. Lord Halsbury and Lord Ashbourne have defied his wishes. The new Cabinet counts eighteen, practically the same Ministers, against twenty of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. It remains unwieldy, incapable of vigorous action, and out of touch with the country and the party, which is beginning to resent the appropriation of all offices by the members of a small clique.

## THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The changes that have been made are by no means for the better. Lord Londonderry's appointment as President of the Board of Education affords the exact measure of Mr. Balfour's zeal for efficiency. The appointment was made as if to illustrate the absolute defiance of tradition and experience which is characteristic of Mr. Balfour's changes. Mr. Gerald Balfour has been allowed to remain at the Board of Trade, where his record may be summed up as one of apathy and inaction. Mr. Wyndham, who is full of promise, but who never gives us any performance, enters the Cabinet. Lord Selborne, under whom the Navy has gone backwards, and Mr. Brodrick, who has done little for Army reform, retain their respective offices. Lord Cadogan has returned from Ireland without adding to his reputation, and the Government's policy continues to be the negation of strength and determination. At the best the new Government will be a Government of stagnation, tempered by such jobbery as its refusal to intervene in the London and Globe scandal. At its worst, if severely tried, it may wreck the party. Mr. Balfour's lack of foresight in foreign policy is proved by the permission which he has given to Mr. Brodrick and Lord Roberts to attend the German manoeuvres, which are being held in Poland under circumstances peculiarly distasteful to every Pole. The nation is weary, not of the policy of the Government, but of its inadequate performance.

## THE EDITOR'S VIEWS.

The editor of the *National* is quite as emphatic. New blood, he says, is conspicuous by its absence.

The age of the members of the new Cabinet averages 54½ as against 57 in its predecessor. There is no reason to suppose that the new Cabinet will be stronger and bolder in its policy than its two predecessors, and it has been received by the country with indifference or aversion. At least half a dozen of the old Cabinet might have been dispensed with, without any loss to the Ministry or to the country. North Leeds indicates the discontent with which the great constituencies see the choice of Mr. Balfour as Premier, and the complete indifference of the Ministry to administrative reform. There is a fixed belief in Ulster that slowly but surely the Government of Ireland is being surrendered to the Roman Catholics. Mr. Wyndham and Lord Cadogan have managed to make Ulster believe that loyalty does not pay, and all classes and sections are united in opposition to the Government. Mr. Sloan's election is a spoke in Mr. Balfour's wheel. It is a thousand pities that Mr. Brodrick and Lord Roberts should be brought into a local quarrel in the German Emperor's train. The Russian Heir-Apparent refused to attend the manoeuvres although he was first asked. This visit will not add to the popularity of the Government in the country, and it will probably result in dust being thrown into the eyes of the British War Minister and the Commander-in-Chief.

## THE TEST OF EFFICIENCY.

"Calchas," in the *Fortnightly Review* for September, reviews in a very hostile spirit the changes which Mr. Balfour has made in his Ministry. Apart from the appointment of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, his readjustments are commonplace, pointless, and inept. The present Opposition, even without Mr. Morley, Sir William Harcourt, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, would supply a Ministry with a larger number of efficient men than are to be found in Mr. Balfour's Cabinet. "Calchas" deals faithfully with Lord Rosebery's absurdly inadequate speech on the North Leeds election, which "Calchas" says was a stupefying surprise to the victors hardly less than to the vanquished. After long immobility in national conviction there can be little doubt that the nation is now prepared, as it has never been before, to change, and to change constantly, until it gets a Ministry to its mind. A new political world has come into existence since 1900. The war has destroyed much which was in the national repute, the prestige of our shipping has been almost extinguished, and on the diplomatic side we have discovered that the German Empire as the bed-rock of our external relations is a rotten foundation. We have completely lost the reputation of technical pre-eminence in industry and commerce. For the first time perhaps for two or three centuries there is no longer a department of national life in which anything like the old leadership of English intellect is recognised by the world.

SEVERAL papers in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September are pleasant reading, particularly those on "London in Verse."

## THE EDUCATION BILL.

THE *Fortnightly Review* contains two articles on the Education Bill. The first is by Judge Bompas, who deals more with principles than with details, and writes favourably of the Bill. The Bill, he says, was designed to remove as far as possible infringements of the principles of religious liberty and equality. Mr. Bompas says that the opposition to the Bill is chiefly on educational grounds, but that it is really doubtful whether the multiplication of small schools will be a disadvantage to education. The teaching is generally better in large schools, but the training better in small.

The title of the other article, by the Rev. J. Gregory Smith, is "Educational Prejudices." Mr. Smith chiefly devotes himself to answering Mr. Bryce's criticism published in the *Nineteenth Century*. He says that antipathy on religious grounds accounts largely for the violence with which the Bill has been assailed.

## NONCONFORMISTS AND THE EDUCATION BILL.

The *Contemporary Review* publishes an article entitled "Nonconformists and the Education Bill." The writer thinks that the Free Churches are likely to throw themselves with all their might into the usual course of political action against the Education Bill, and it is therefore very important to define the object of their probable action. The writer thinks that the Nonconformists will have to take part in a great educational campaign, taking as its object, in part the amending and in part the reversal of the present Bill if it should be passed. He thinks that the Town and County Councils, if once invested with their new duties, will be loth to part with them, and all that can be done is to restore, as far as possible, popular control and to entrust the Councils with entire responsibility for the educational work with a view to the creation in time of a thorough and efficient popular system. As to the clerical schools, the fighting policy of Nonconformity will be to aim at bringing all State-aided primary schools under popular management. All private management will have to be done away with, and a real national system introduced. Universal public management, with possibilities for catechetical teaching for those who wish it, is the true solution, and there is no reason whatever why the common elements of the Christian religion, in which nearly all of us agree as it appears in our Bibles, should not be left in the hands of the teachers of the schools. To attain this object is the great effort of the Liberal party, to which the Free Church party must concentrate its efforts.

## The Value of Friendship.

It is sad to realise how many thousands there are living in lonely and scattered districts, and even in crowded towns and cities, who have never enjoyed the pleasure of waiting for the postman to bring interesting letters of friendship from all parts of the world, and this pleasure is available for all who care to write to the Conductor, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C., for particulars.

## WAS MARK TWAIN TOM SAWYER?

THE REV. HENRY M. WHARTON contributes to the *Century Magazine* for September a very brief but interesting paper describing a visit which he paid to the little town of Hannibal, on the Mississippi, where Samuel L. Clemens passed his boyhood. He illustrates his paper with views of Mark Twain's old home—the Lovers' Leap, Huck Finn's house, and the cave spoken of in "Tom Sawyer."

It is generally believed in Hannibal that Aunt Polly was Mark Twain's own mother, and that Tom Sawyer was Mark Twain himself. An old resident, who "knewed Sam Clemens when he was a boy," said:—

He was a printer's devil—I think that's what they called him. . . . He had lots of mischief in him. We boys used to go of a Sunday down to the cave and git into all kinds of rascality. Sam was very good on a joke.

One of the favourite amusements of the boys was to start the loose rocks down a steep hillside near an old mill, and watch them go crashing into the water. On one occasion a mistake made in launching their missile caused it to strike the mill, and make a hole through it like the path of a thirty-pounder. The miller ran out, and lifting up his voice in prayer, besought Heaven to spare him and his property, promising if the prayer were answered never to ask another favour of the Almighty as long as he lived.

Huck Finn is a real personage, who slept in barrels and covered himself with such rags as might fall to his lot. Becky Thatcher was a beautiful and accomplished girl, the pride and belle of the village, known as Laura Hawkins; she is now married and is happily engaged on a work of charity. She was Mark Twain's first sweetheart. Colonel Sellers was a well-known neighbour of the Clemens' family in Hannibal. Mark seems to have hit him off very well in his books.

It is very pleasant to know that Mark holds a safe place in the affection and esteem of the citizens of Hannibal. His name is a household word, a possession of local pride, and they all claim a personal interest in their fellow-citizen.

## Little Masterpieces.

THIS little library consists of twelve handy sized books containing selections from the best known works of Carlyle, Macaulay, Lamb, Johnson, Goldsmith, Lincoln, Franklin, Poe, Irving, Webster, Hawthorne, and De Quincey. The binding and printing of the volumes are beautifully executed. The size and shape (6½ by 4½ inches) are so convenient that the books fairly invite the reading that every intelligent person would want to have as a part of his or her intellectual culture. Each volume, bound in handsome red cloth, contains a beautiful photographic frontispiece of the celebrated writer whose masterpiece it contains. A more charming addition to a library, one that will be really read, could not be imagined. An initial payment of 2s. will secure the despatch of the books, carriage paid, at once. Nine subsequent payments of 2s. a month complete the purchase (Henry Stead, 14, Norfolk Street, London).

## DANTE AND CECIL RHODES.

## A STUDY OF TWO IMPERIALISTS.

DR. C. GASKELL HIGGINSON contributes to the *Positivist Review* for September a paper on "Modern Imperialism," taking as his text Dante's "De Monarchia" and "The Last Will and Testament of Cecil J. Rhodes." Dr. Higginson speaks well of Roman Imperialism, which, he declares, was substantially a defensive movement necessitated by the destruction of four Roman armies by the Cimbri and Teutons. As its first fruits the fall of Rome was deferred for 500 years until the other races who were its heirs became partially civilised and Romanised. Among its secondary results was the tradition handed on in one form or other through Charlemagne to Dante,

and onwards to people and places so widely different as Napoleon in France, William and Bismarck in Germany, Lincoln and Mr. Roosevelt in America, Messrs. Stead and Chamberlain and Lord Milner in England, and the late Cecil Rhodes in South Africa.

## THE IMPERIALISM OF DANTE.

The two Imperialists who knew what they wanted, and expressed their ideas with great lucidity, were Dante and Cecil Rhodes. About 600 years ago Dante wrote his treatise on Empire, which was substantially a defence of the temporal power against the encroachments of the Church, and a description of what he thought the temporal power at its best should be. Dante magnified the office of the Emperor of what was called the Holy Roman Empire, and he declared his belief that the Roman State was proved to be under God's special protection, and to have been used as a specially chosen instrument for the fulfilment of the Divine scheme. Passing from Dante to Rhodes, Dr. Higginson says, "We find ourselves undoubtedly in company of a much lower class, but no man can understand Rhodes unless he reads his life sympathetically, and although he may have been unscrupulous in his means, his aims were suitable for a spirited young man who had not been very well taught." I am glad that Dr. Higginson has the honesty to follow up his remarks by saying in parentheses, "None of us, for the matter of that, have been very well taught, nor have our teachers." Rhodes, he says, had an advantage over the common herd of Imperialists, that he saw clearly what to them was mist and confusion :—

If a great life is really but "a thought formed in youth and carried out in mature life" (Alfred de Vigny, *Cinq-Mars*, cap. xx.), none can deny greatness to Rhodes, though it be not of a high order. For in early youth he looked round and thought out a plan, according to which he sincerely consecrated his whole life to a grandiose aim. To this aim he was absolutely faithful, sacrificing everything to it, sparing no effort and yielding to no scruples.

## MR. RHODES'S SECRET SOCIETY.

Dr. Higginson's description of Mr. Rhodes's aims is fairly correct, but it is rather unkind to speak of his proposed secret society as an attempt to make men

mere playthings, and to bribe, force or cozen the world into a world-empire. Mr. Rhodes's proposed secret society has been much sneered at, but it holds the field to this day as being the only attempt that has been made by either thinker or doer in the modern world to recognise the great political responsibility which attaches to the possession of great financial resources. Dr. Higginson says, "We cannot be surprised at the fascination exercised upon bold spirits and weak judgments by Mr. Rhodes's large, crude and boyish schemes." Over Dante, Rhodes had two advantages, the gift of six centuries. One was the fact that under steam and electricity the world had shrunk into a small compass, and the other that Home Rule has been well tried and has well answered the trial. No man knew the importance of this better than Mr. Rhodes. He saw it with the confident vision of a clear-headed young man, and he relied upon it, much to the confusion of the Unionist Party, as the very foundation of Imperialism. But despite these advantages over Dante, Dr. Higginson thinks that Mr. Rhodes fell miserably behind him in his view of human destiny. His name is writ in sand, but it will take long to repair the mischief he has done. He had a wrong ideal, but he knew no better, and he would have been quite as happy to work for good causes as bad ones. The still small voice of Comte was unlikely to be heard by Rhodes.

The moral of the whole paper is that small countries should be content with narrow boundaries, and that large countries should develop by Home Rule the smaller patriotism which is patriotism at its best. Empires tend to disintegration because one extremity knows and cares nothing about the other extremities. The force of union diminishes as the distance increases. Distance, however, is a relative term, and the United States is nearer to England than the north of Scotland was a century ago. Dr. Higginson's paper, however, is an interesting criticism of Mr. Rhodes's position from the point of view of the Positivists.

## THE GENEROSITY OF MR. RHODES.

## SOME STORIES BY A FRIEND.

MISS ETHEL NEWMANN THOMAS continues her memories of Cecil Rhodes in the *Empire Review* for September. She says of Mr. Rhodes :—

His nobility of nature and simplicity of life appealed to all. He had many fascinating and lovable traits of character, but the greatest was charity. In his grandest schemes and in daily life he never sought his own welfare. Some who work for posterity are apt to overlook the claims of the living ; but, having large possessions, Mr. Rhodes was a liberal and princely giver.

My brother vividly remembers a scene at Groote Schuur when Cecil Rhodes returned from the North after the greater portion of his house had been destroyed by fire in 1896. Asked if he would rebuild it, he replied, "Of course I shall, and I only hope that in future, as in the past, the public will have recourse to my house as much as ever. For my part, I believe that a great secret of life is, if you have anything to enjoy, share it with others."



## ANECDOTES OF RHODES.

She tells many anecdotes on the authority of Mr. D. de Waal to illustrate the fidelity with which he lived up to this principle. I quote a few :—

Remarking on his charitable disposition Mr. de Waal exclaimed : "It was give ! give ! all his life ; he was always giving as long as I knew him," and he proceeded to instance his friend's eager desire to help others unasked whenever he saw they needed aid. Mr. Rhodes did not carry money about with him, so his companion kept the purse on trek, and the whole way it would be, "De Waal, five pounds for this man ! De Waal, twenty-five pounds for that man !" and so on till considerable sums had been expended before they reached their destination. Sitting one day in 1890 on the stoep of his friend's house in The Gardens, Cape Town, Mr. Rhodes remarked : "I hear the Dutch Reformed Church is sending a missionary to Rhodesia ; I want to do something for him ; I'll send him a cheque for £300 to-morrow." (This clergyman afterwards died leaving his family in poor circumstances, and Mr. Rhodes came forward and helped them largely.) On the same stoep was sitting a representative of the Doppe Church, who overhearing the conversation said : "You might do something for us, Mr. Rhodes." The great man immediately replied that he should have a similar amount, and the next day each man received a cheque for £300.

## KINDNESS TO THOSE IN TROUBLE.

A year later Mr. Rhodes and his friend were travelling down from Beira. They had but one bottle of whisky, to be used in case of accidents. Coming across a man evidently suffering from fever and looking very ill, Mr. Rhodes asked his name. "B——," was the reply ; whereupon Mr. Rhodes called out : "De Waal, give Mr. B—— that bottle of whisky !" His companion remonstrated, saying it was the last bottle left. "But the man might die ! He must have the whisky !" "How about yourself ?" interposed Mr. de Waal. "We're just getting into the fever country ; it may be a necessity for you to have it." "Well, never mind, you give it to him," insisted Mr. Rhodes. Seeing the stranger had rather a poor mount, he clapped his eyes on Mr. de Waal's favourite pony, the best in the trek party. "De Waal," he said, "you give Mr. B—— your pony and I'll give you another." And De Waal, rather to his chagrin, had to hand over the pony. This story is in keeping with an old Kimberley experience, when Mr. Rhodes went out one bitterly cold night in a thin coat, and it was afterwards discovered by a visitor to his shanty that he had used his overcoat to make a broken spare bed comfortable for his friend.

## CHEQUES FOR THE DESERVING.

On a second occasion, when coming down from Beira, they fell in with a young farmer whose face Mr. Rhodes seemed to remember. "Where do you come from?" he asked. "Stellenbosch," the young man answered. "How long have you been here?" "About two years." Mr. Rhodes then inquired if he had had fever, and was told, "Several times." "Do you intend to stay in the country and continue farming?" "Oh, yes, I am going to stick to it," was the reply. "What I although you've had the fever and all?" And he gave him a cheque for £50. The young fellow looked at it, evidently surprised, and afterwards, seeing Mr. de Waal alone, asked him : "What does he mean ? What's it for?" Mr. Rhodes was pleased with his pluck in staying, and had given it to him for his own use. Another day, when at Salisbury, they saw a Roman Catholic priest near a small building. "Good day, Father," said Mr. Rhodes, "I see you're building a church here, but where do you live, where do you do your cooking?" The priest explained that he slept in the building, and did his cooking in a tin shanty near. "Oh, but that ought not to be, you ought not to have to sleep there, why don't you build a house?" The priest replied that he could not manage to build a house, as he hadn't got the money. "Well, look here, I'm staying a fortnight, and I want you to have a good house. If the foundations are in by the time I leave I'll pay for the house." The old man "scuttled round" and did

his best, but could not get the foundations finished in time. Mr. Rhodes, however, left directions for a thoroughly substantial house to be built, for which he paid about £900.

Going up through Gazaland they came across a tattered old Boer, a regular "Tak-haare," stranded with only a waggon in the middle of the veldt. Mr. Rhodes's usual eager questions were asked. "Who are you? What are you doing? Where are you going?" The old Boer had lost his bullock team through rinderpest and could get no further. Mr. Rhodes gave him a cheque for £150, taking care to explain that if he went back and presented it at the bank he would "get money for the paper," and could then "buy fresh bullocks and go on."

## THE INFLUENCE OF DANTE ON ART.

ONE of the most interesting of the articles in the September number of the *Art Journal* is a discussion of the influence which Dante exercised on the Art of his century. Mr. Addison McLeod writes :—

To all who know anything of Tuscan art, the names of Cimabue, Giotto, Orcagna, are household words. Yet the ideas connected with them are apt to be merely scattered and vague, or else the over-emphasised perceptions of some strong mind which has made one of them its especial study. Let it be allowed us to particularise in a general way.

Cimabue was a painter of purely religious pieces, with no attempt at naturalism, but a very definite seeking after beauty. Giotto was both much wider in scope and intensely realistic in aim : striving by all his powers—imperfect though they were—to paint life as it is. His symbolism, when it comes, is plain and direct, usually expressed in single figures. Next after him comes Simone Memmi. He has made no advance as a craftsman, and has only become more introspective and thoughtful. Then comes the period with which we propose to deal.

There is a spirit very clearly visible to the visitor in Florence, and though he may connect it with no very definite time, he does with one name, viz., that of Orcagna. It is a spirit, suggestive but unmistakable ; betrayed rather by change of mood than change of subject, though it has to a large extent introduced, instead of the painting of life actual, the symbolical treatment of all that connects it with things beyond. Even subjects of a more ordinary kind, however, are given a mystic turn. We notice strange beasts about the fringes of the picture, stray uncouth demons intruding here and there, giving us the feeling that there are gentlemen of their kind in abundance lurking outside. What is the cause of this new and hardly wholesome atmosphere? Where are we to realise it? Whence are we to trace it? As an artistic influence, how admirable is it?

These are the questions investigated in the article.

Mr. McLeod says in conclusion :—

Lastly, why is it that Art may never be by intention ugly? Ought she not to try and influence moral ideas, and must she not use all means needful for this?

I think all her acts must be ordered with reference to one great end, which is to inflame our spirits by the presentment of what is noble or beautiful. To lead us on by pointing to the heights above, not to the gulfs behind ; to encourage us with the waving banner of hope, not flog us with our iniquities ; by showing us the best, to inspire us to become the best. It is at once her limitation and her glory. We do not seek out physical ugliness in life : we tolerate it if need be, but we do not seek to perpetuate it, to people the isle with Calibans.

Dante himself was not a happy man, and I sometimes wonder whether the world is happier for all he has written. But this is not the point. Perhaps the world ought not to be happier for him ; but it ought to be happier for its pictures ; and it is because of this that men like the Orcagnas have failed.

It is because of this that Modern Art has failed, too. In aspiring to teach, she has forgotten how to praise. Her eye has fallen from the star of beauty that used to lead her, and her feet are floundering in muddy ways.

## A SKETCH OF MR. E. L. GODKIN.

MR. E. L. GODKIN, of the *New York Evening Post*, the North Irishman who, after being educated at Silcoates, went to New York to become the most influential of American editors, is the subject of an interesting article in the *Century Magazine* for September. It is written by Mr. Joseph Bishop, who for sixteen years assisted him in editing the *Evening Post*. Mr. Bishop gives a very pleasant picture of his former chief. He was a man of perfect intellectual sanity and intellectual integrity. His account of Mr. Godkin's dealings with his staff show that he was capable of inspiring genuine hero-worship. All that he asked of them was perfect frankness and sincerity and the possession of a real thought. No man was more free from the vanity of authorship. He had a thorough Irishman's delight in journalistic rows, and would even write articles on his quarrelling neighbours, which he would never put into type, but could not resist the temptation of putting into manuscript. Never was his enjoyment of a row keener than when he himself was the object of attack. He would read all the hard things said of him in one paper and the other fairly shaking with pleasure. He enjoyed these assaults because he knew that he could hit back much harder than they had struck. His unfailing sense of humour kept his mind in a condition of perpetual youth. Although the oldest man on the staff, he was intellectually the youngest member of it. No man was ever less prone to get into ruts. He could not stand bores, and if a stentorian yawn or a deep sigh did not start them, he would simply ask them "please to leave the room." Whenever subscribers wrote and stopped their paper, he used invariably to reply that the correspondent's letter furnished such indubitable evidence that the writer stood in special need of the enlightenment and instruction which the paper afforded that henceforward it would be sent to him for the full period of his subscription.

Mr. Bishop says that Godkin was the best and most widely educated man who has entered journalism in the United States. As a great editor he stands in a class by himself. He represented the intellectual side of American journalism, and cared solely for the editorial page. He took but a casual interest in the news department. The *Evening Post* under his editorship was the apostle of intellectual freedom, intellectual courage, and intellectual honesty. When the paper spoke it uttered the combined view of the entire staff, which had been arrived at in the discussion which took place every morning in the editorial room. He was an optimist in 1884, declaring, "I have been sitting here for twenty years and more, placing faith in the American people, and they have never gone back on me yet, and I do not believe they will now." During all these years the keynote of his labour was courageous hopefulness. But in his later years he became less confident. His whole soul revolted against the Spanish war. It convinced him

that the character of the American people had changed. His old buoyant faith that in the long run the better cause will have the upper hand died within him, and he saw nothing but the breakdown of free institutions in America as the ultimate and not far distant outlook. He made journalism in the United States an intellectual profession, to which any man of talent might be proud to have belonged, and for this all journalists owe him a debt of lasting gratitude.

## BARON SHIBUSAWA,

## THE CREATOR OF INDUSTRIAL JAPAN.

IN the new number of the American *Review of Reviews* Mr. Sams writes on that great man of Japan, Baron Eiichi Shibusawa. The article is a very readable one, and reflects very clearly the Baron's well-known views on industrial subjects. In the beginning the Baron adopted a political career, and in this—

he rose rapidly, becoming successively assistant Vice-Minister, Junior Vice-Minister, and Vice-Minister of Finance. Unquestionably, the highest positions in the gift of the Emperor were within his grasp. Suddenly, he gave up this brilliant life. Its splendid prizes no longer lured his ambition. He saw a new light. Not military glory, but solid prosperity, wealth, civilisation, and culture are the real foundation of a nation's greatness.

It must be remembered that this renunciation of an assured political career meant far more than we can properly understand nowadays. At that time—

In Japan, to enter the class of merchant and manufacturer was to lose "caste," and to forfeit all social rank. The man of affairs was despised. But the ardent reformer in turn despised all such distinctions as empty, unjust, and dishonouring to the nation. He made the sacrifice, became a merchant, and sank to the level of a lower caste. Then he proudly uplifted that caste by his own deeds and by the deeds he inspired in others, until its members were called into the Emperor's Council Chamber, and Mutsu-hito, wisest ruler in the world to-day, felt honoured in making them lords and peers of his realm.

To-day in all Japan it is hard to discover any great enterprise with which he is not connected, and not only in his own country, but also in Korea, Formosa, and China has the tireless energy of Baron Shibusawa demonstrated itself. In the first-named country it is probable that his efforts will result in a comparatively short time in the Japanicising of Korea.

The Baron has been called the Pierpont Morgan of Japan, but he is much more than that:—

Perhaps no other organiser has ever been engaged in so many and various enterprises. The lay mind is confused and dazzled by such multiplicity of details. A Japanese admirer has counted and tabulated the organisations and companies of which the Baron is either the head or the guiding spirit. They number some one hundred and fifty concerns, and include every kind of business that Japanese industrial and commercial life has evolved, every manifestation of civic and national interest in the development of the country, and every form of charity and philanthropy.

Baron Shibusawa has founded almshouses, schools, industrial, and for women; he has made Japan a great industrial nation, a maritime power, and a country covered with railways. To do all this, and yet to be the best-beloved man in Japan, this is no mean achievement.

### MR. EDMUND ROBERTSON ON THE ATLANTIC SHIPPING COMBINE.

MR. EDMUND ROBERTSON, M.P., contributes to the *Pall Mall Magazine* for September a most lucid exposition of the Shipping "Combine," from which he does not shrink in trembling horror. The following is his brief summary of the gigantic deal :—

The new company then will become the owner of all the shares in all the companies, and will, through its ownership of the shares, direct and control the combined fleets of all these concerns. It is important that this peculiarity of the "Combine" should be kept steadily in mind, for a good deal depends upon it. The flag of each company, whether British or American, will be the same as before, but a foreign corporation will be the owner of all the shares in all the companies.

The great difference between the British-American and the German-American mergers—the retention of the control of the German companies in German hands—is one of necessity rather than choice. Mr. Robertson says the German companies were prevented by their subsidies from entering the combine on the same terms as the English companies.

The motive for the deal was simply that the vendors thought it to their advantage to sell, and the purchasers to theirs to buy. Nothing more occult than this. The advantages of the combine were truly stated by Mr. Russell Rea, M.P., who said that the origin of the movement was in the business necessities of the great American railroads deriving their revenue mainly from carrying American produce across the continent to be shipped to Europe :—

The old system, under which each railroad company made its own arrangements with the various steamship companies, is said to have produced intolerable confusion and embarrassment in the handling of cargo. When, some time ago, certain of the trunk lines pooled their interests and became one association with one mind and one policy, the organisation of sea traffic, on lines corresponding with the organisation of the land traffic, became a business necessity. It was a vital matter for them—the associated railroads—"to be able to direct the movements of freight steamers, to allot their ports, and fix the dates of their sailing."

Incidentally Mr. Robertson upholds the disputed decision of the President of the Board of Trade, that, through the law of companies, a British ship may be owned partly, or even chiefly, by foreigners, without losing the 'British national character or the right to fly the Union Jack. Mr. Robertson asks, therefore, is the law of the flag in a satisfactory state? Several other questions have naturally been called forth by the British-American-German merger.

(1) Is anti-trust or anti-combine legislation to prevent or regulate any future Morganeering desirable? If begun, it could hardly be confined to the shipping trade.

(2) Should we have rival combines or strengthen British shipping against foreign competition? This brings up the question of subsidies, which must be squarely faced.

(3) The whole question of merchant cruisers is also raised. Are they worth the money paid for them? Had not the Admiralty better build its own cruisers at its own cost?

### PITY THE POOR OCEAN-TRAVELLER.

REAR-ADMIRAL G. W. MELVILLE, Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy, contributes to the August number of the *North American Review* an important and interesting paper under the title of "State Protection for Ocean Travellers." He maintains that the time has come for the State to give better protection to ocean-going passengers, and he would begin by refusing to subsidise any steamer which has a single screw. It is as necessary, he maintains, for a modern vessel to have a twin screw as it is for a modern railway to have a double track. Not only should every passenger steamer have two sets of propelling engines, they ought also to have an inner and an outer hull. He maintains that this would only increase the cost by less than 15 per cent. in the first cost of machinery, and 2 per cent. in that of management and maintenance. In return insurance upon shipping cargo would cost less, sea-travelling would become safer, and consequently more popular. But this is not all. Besides the provision of double engines, double screws and double hulls, he demands a stringent national statute compelling shipowners to provide an adequate and efficient complement of men and officers, both on deck and in the engine-room, of every sea-going passenger ship, for safely operating the vessel. No officer or member of the crew should be permitted to stand watch over eight hours a day in any sea-going vessel.

That is as far as Rear-Admiral Melville would go at present in the way of compulsion, but he would pave the way for further demands in future by concluding his paper with a plea for the adoption of triple screws whenever a passenger steamer is over 20,000 horse-power. But for the adoption of this rule he would rely upon the self-interest of the owners and the willingness of the richer classes to pay for security.

### Mrs. Humphry Ward and Books for the Bairns.

ONE of the most interesting educational experiments ever made in this country was brought to a successful close last month at the Passmore Edwards Settlement in Tavistock Place, London. Mrs. Humphry Ward, the popular novelist, organised a Vacation School for the poor children of St. Pancras who for one reason or another were not able to participate in any country holiday schemes. This school had as motto "No punishment and no books," although as a matter of fact a delightful little reading-room and library had been arranged with children's books, presented by various friends. Sewing, carpentry, music, drawing, cookery, and other such subjects were taught in the Settlement Garden when fine weather prevailed. From 800 to 1,000 children attended, and not a single boy or girl had to be punished or expelled. Mrs. Humphry Ward, in her description of the everyday aspect of the Vacation School, speaks of the little ones reading with delight Mr. Stead's *Books for the Bairns*. Nearly eighty volumes in this series of children's books have appeared, and lists will be sent on application to the Manager, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C., or a specimen copy on receipt of 1½d.

### THE DOOM OF THE NAVAL ENGINEER.

MR. CHARLES M. JOHNSON contributes to the *Engineering Magazine* for September a bitter article upon the Admiralty Order of January 9th last. This directs that in future certain machinery is to pass from the charge and control of the engineer officer to that of the gunnery or torpedo lieutenants respectively.

#### THE ENGINEER'S GRIEVANCE.

Mr. Johnson thus sets forth the present state of things in the Navy:—

Every reading man knows that for many years the engineering department of the Navy has been in a more than unsatisfactory condition; it has been in a state of partial collapse. It is not from one public paper alone that the trumpet sound of danger has come. Every correspondent who has been permitted to accompany the ships on the summer cruise or in the autumn manoeuvres, has to a greater or less extent played on the same note. Some, like Mr. Rudyard Kipling, have not hesitated to "call a spade a spade." They have manfully and impartially endeavoured to bring home to the "man in the street" the deplorable weakness and inefficiency of this branch of the Navy. Public men of all classes have joined in protest against this paralysing state of affairs in Great Britain's first and only line of defence.

And what has been the result, as far as the Admiralty is concerned, of all this great consensus of thought and opinion? Has it succeeded in removing one single disability from, or in adding even one per cent. of either officers or men to, this dangerously undermanned branch of the service? Has it strengthened the hands of the chief engineer by giving him a staff of better trained units, although no added numbers? Has it in any way met the need of the engineer for greater authority and more control over his staff? In fine, has the board done anything to meet this widespread and public demand for reformation in the engineering department of the Navy?

"If," says Mr. Johnson, "these questions were put to the Lords of the Admiralty, they would doubtless be answered in the affirmative, but—

as a member of this overworked, undermanned, slighted, barely tolerated class, I not only answer it in the negative, but I must go further and charge the Admiralty with deliberately sacrificing the national interests and the Empire's safety to the professional interests and prejudices of their own class—the sailor element.

#### NO REPRESENTATION AT HEADQUARTERS.

The reason, says Mr. Johnson, of the new order is not far to seek. All the other Sea-Lords belong to one or other of the sections to which by the new order is to be committed the care and maintenance of the machinery and weapons taken away from the engineer, who from their first introduction into the service has had them in charge:—

The Admiralty have for years set their faces resolutely against increasing the engineer staff. Why? Because if they permitted the engineer department to grow to its legitimate proportions—proportions corresponding to the multifarious duties which naturally and properly belong to it—it would quickly equal in numbers, if it did not surpass, the sailor element. When we remember that in the present day everything is done as far as may be by mechanical means—that is, by the engineer, and that all the sailor is left to do is to fight the guns and keep the ship clean—are we not naturally surprised to find that the ratio between the sailor and the engineer branches respectively is as 4 to 1? Again I ask, why? Because command of men means power, and needs authority to wield that power. The engineer has no executive or military authority—he is a civilian! He can do nothing to reward or punish any member of his staff.

#### A VITAL QUESTION.

Mr. Johnson asks, "Is machinery of any sort likely to be as efficiently handled, to give as good results, or to last as long, in the hands of amateurs as in those of experts?" A naval engineer, before he is considered competent to undertake the independent charge of machinery, must spend five or six years in the workshops at Keyham; then for some ten years he acts as assistant engineer at sea under the orders of a superior engineer. After this he is considered eligible for an appointment in charge of the machinery of a gun- or torpedo-boat. This training cannot be contemplated for the executive officer in the new order.

#### A WELCOME CONTRAST.

It is pleasant to turn to Mr. Walter M. McFarland's paper upon "The Naval Engineer of the Future," which immediately precedes Mr. Johnson's gloomy article. Mr. McFarland was for long an engineer in the United States Navy, and gives an account of the much happier state of things prevailing there. Criticising Mr. Johnson's article, he says (and I think most readers will agree with him):—

It seems to me that Mr. Johnson has missed the point that the Admiralty regulation transferring certain strictly engineering work to executive officers is really an admission that military titles are not inconsistent with engineering duty, and that consequently this move should be looked upon as an admission, although a half-hearted and very unsatisfactory one, that the claims of the engineers are just. In view of the outcome in the Navy of the United States, which is well known to all students of the subject, it seems to me that this recent Admiralty regulation should really be a source of some satisfaction to British engineers, but it should not cause them to relax their efforts to secure their proper standing.

#### ONE REALLY STRONG CIVILIAN.

Mr. Johnson is always careful to exclude Lord Selborne and Mr. Arnold-Forster from his criticisms on the ground that, being civilians, they cannot do anything except act on the advice of experts. The present fortunate state of things in the American Navy is chiefly due to President Roosevelt when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. "A really strong civilian has no difficulty at all in getting at the facts of these technical matters." But there is a good deal of difference between President Roosevelt and Lord Selborne!

#### AN AMALGAMATION.

The reform introduced by President Roosevelt is really an amalgamation between the engineer and the executive officer. To quote his own words:—

"Every officer on a modern war vessel in reality has to be an engineer whether he wants to or not. Everything on such a vessel goes by machinery, and every officer, whether dealing with the turrets or the engine-room, has to do engineer's work. There is no longer any reason for having a separate body of engineers, responsible for only a part of the machinery. What we need is one homogeneous body, all of whose members are trained for the efficient performance of the duties of the modern line officer. The midshipman will be grounded in all these duties at Annapolis, and will be perfected likewise in all of them by actual work after graduation. We are not making a revolution; we are merely recognising and giving shape to an evolution which has come slowly but surely and naturally, and we propose to reorganise the Navy along the lines indicated by the course of the evolution itself."

## OUR MALAY CORONATION GUESTS.

WHAT THEY THOUGHT OF US.

MR. HUGH CLIFFORD, C.M.G., contributes to *Blackwood's Magazine* for September an interesting account of the impression which London made upon the Sultan of Perak, who with his followers was entrusted to the care of Mr. Clifford during their visit to London at the time of the Coronation.

When they landed in London at the Docks one of the Malays exclaimed: "We be like unto stags which have strayed from the forest into a King's city. And this, then, is the town of London. Allah, Allah, Allah!"

A great fear and bewilderment depressed him, and considering the contrast between their own land and London docks, what wonder, says Mr. Clifford, if, mistaking it for a land of devils, they looked round fearfully, with the forest creature's instinct, seeking for a thicket into which to plunge and hide.

The Sultan had been in London before, and he laughed pitilessly at their fears. London itself froze their speech at the source. They could only shake their heads and ejaculate the names of Allah and his Prophet. What struck them most, however, was the amenity to discipline displayed by the multitude, and the myriad host of people that thronged the footways and covered Epsom race-course. One of the Malays, looking from the members' stand across Epsom Downs, before the course was cleared, said that until that day he had not thought that in all the world there existed so many human beings.

When the police cleared the course the Malays gazed in fascination.

"They drive men as we drive fish, with the relapcord!" cried one of them.

"But how is this wonderful thing accomplished?" asked another. "The police use no blows or kicks; they do not even employ pungent words, yet no man resists them! All the people do as they are bidden, raising no protest. Verily, this thing is a miracle!"

Nothing which England had to show them inspired in them a greater measure of admiration and delight.

The climate was cruel to them, and the first night they arrived, when Mr. Clifford went to see them in their new quarters, he found the chiefs sleeping on the outside of their beds shivering under a silken coverlet. He asked them why they did not get inside the beds. "Have they any insides?" they asked; for in their own country a sleeping-mat is a sleeping-mat, and bed-clothes do not exist. Mr. Clifford pulled open their beds, popped them in, tucked them up, turned out the light, and came next morning to hear how they liked the unusual experience. They were loud in their praises of the wonderful invention.

"How great," they exclaimed, "is the intelligence of the white folk! Those sleeping-mats which have insides to them are a splendid invention!"

The dead weight of the bed-clothes, however, so sorely oppressed them that they woke with aching limbs, and their bodies were tired before the day began.

As soon as the weather permitted they resumed their ancient custom of sleeping outside their bed-mats.

Notwithstanding this, the Malays enjoyed themselves very keenly, with one exception—an old chief who had been compelled to come away, leaving his wives behind him:—

"Even the ground here is made of wood," he said ruefully, "and the sky is the smoke of innumerable cooking fires. There be three things which, according to an ancient saying, are the best joys of life—to wed a virgin, to win a battle, and to return home after much voyaging. Surely the return home is the greatest of these. How many days still remain to be counted before we may set out again for our own country?"

Life seemed to him in London a sort of mechanical contrivance, an affair of wheels and cogs and chains. He could see nothing to admire, and a great deal to dislike.

The others, however, were more sympathetic, and regretted bitterly that they had so short a time to stay in the country.

"Now at last I understand," said one of the chiefs (to Mr. Clifford), "why time is valued so highly by white people. In this country each day is so packed with living that if a man misses so much as a quarter of an hour, never again will he catch up the minutes which have escaped him. With us life saunters; here it gallops as though it were pursued by devils!"

The Sultan, under Mr. Clifford's guidance, has become an enthusiastic Imperialist, who is filled with pride at the thought that he alone of his twenty-seven predecessors has a part in a world-wide Empire. "They were frogs beneath an inverted cocoanut-shell."

After seeing the Colonial Review at the Horse Guards, he said:—

"It is a splendid thing to think that one belongs to such an Empire—that one is part of it. None of my forbears stowed away in their forests enjoyed the greatness that is mine; in that I am myself a portion of something so very great."

When he visited the House of Commons he was much scandalised by Mr. Lunden, an Irish member, who was haranguing the House *more suo*:—

"It is not at all seemly," he said, "that when in the Council of the King assembled men should speak so unmannerly, and with a voice so loud and arrogant. Such things should not be suffered."

But he was even worse outraged by hearing from the nephew of the plot of Mr. Stephen Phillips' "Paolo and Francesca":—

"That is an evil tale of a very degrading character," he said. "It is not fitting that such a story should be told, far less acted, more especially in the presence of ladies. . . . Why revive these ancient scandals? And why should our pity be asked for folk so utterly depraved?"

When the news came of the King's illness:—

"It is the will of Allah," he said simply. "Even our King is his servant to do with what he will; and I, who am the servant of the King, can do little to aid him in his extremity. But that little I will do. To-day and to-morrow—until the danger to the King be passed—I go not forth from my dwelling. I will recite prayers for the King—to him my service is due, for to him I owe—everything!"



## ENGLISH CATHOLIC PRIESTS AND ROME.

## A STRANGE STORY OF A REVOLT.

THE Rev. A. Galton contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* a paper which contains the strange intelligence that one hundred and fifty Roman Catholic priests in England have formed themselves into a union pledged to work jointly as a corporate body, by constitutional means and canonical methods, for the reform of the Papal Church. They feel that the time has now come for bringing their plans before the public, and the leader of the movement has commissioned the Rev. Arthur Galton to prepare a statement, which appears in the *Fortnightly*, explaining the grounds of this revolt, and setting forth what they hope to accomplish.

## THE OBJECT OF THE MOVEMENT.

This combination among the secular priests of the Roman Church in England is for a purification and reform of government. They complain that Rome governs them as irresponsibly as if they were South Sea Islanders. Every English Roman Bishop is their absolute and despotic master, being an irresponsible despot who is solely responsible to the Roman Curia, which is the embodiment of corruption in every shape and form. Secular priests are only money-making machines for the Bishops and the Roman Curia. It is useless to appeal to Rome. Synods and Councils are not available for free speech or criticism, but are merely means for levying extra fees. The episcopal supervision of the Catholics of England is chiefly a financial occupation. The real grievance of which they complain is the extent to which they are subjected to the unfair competition and the pernicious influence of the religious orders and congregations. These religious orders are the Janissaries or Mamelukes of the Roman Court, whose interests are necessarily opposed to those of the whole episcopal and parochial organisations. The religious orders contribute and control the finances of the Church and are in reality the masters of the Roman Curia. They are the jackals of the Jesuitical tiger. Professing poverty individually, they amass almost incredible wealth as corporations. They pay their toll to the officials, and they receive back the apostolic favour in the shape of those privileges and indulgences which are the fruitful seed of material wealth. This domination of the regulars over the seculars is the growing and alarming symptom of modern Romanism. They appear to have captured Cardinal Vaughan, who when he was Bishop of Salford wrote emphatically as to the disastrous influence of the regular orders, but who, since he became Archbishop of Westminster, has become their more potent backer.

The leader of these revolting or reforming priests declares that all honest, respectable secular priests are grieved at the shameless traffic in bogus relics, indulgences and masses, which is just as bad in the twentieth century as it was in the fifteenth. The Bishops and the Papal Curia batten upon the simplicity and credulity of the multitude. The religious

houses now being planted in every country as garrisons of the Papacy have as their first object the extension of the empire of the Vatican and the revival of the temporal Power. From them all manner of superstition is preached and propagated. The existing Roman Court is now the chief obstacle to the unity of Christendom; it is the tyrant and corrupter of its vassals, and it is given over to temporal ambition and material desires, to which it never hesitates to sacrifice religious interests.

## A REFORMERS' BISHOP.

The one hundred and fifty revolting priests do not wish to make a new sect, nor do they wish to be merged in the Church of England. They intend to set up a Bishop of their own, the validity of whose orders cannot be challenged by Papal theologians or doubted by any Catholic. This they think acquits the reforming movement of the charge of schism. They hold that the lawfulness of their course is justified by ancient precedent and the regulations of canon law. It is admitted, they argue, that in a case of necessity, if lawful requests be denied by the existing authorities, the sufferers may provide an alternative authority for themselves. They propose to establish a subsidiary or Strangers' Bishop. They mean to repudiate the jurisdiction of Bishops who are merely the delegates and nominees of the Roman Court. They do not abdicate their rights in the Catholic Church. They do not give up their reverence for the lawful and pontifical authority of the Roman Bishops, nor do they forget that precedence which is due by right to the historical position and long services of their venerable See. They will ask for a friendly recognition by the Church of England, pointing out that their position is precisely the position and attitude of the English reformers of the sixteenth century. They desire that their Bishop should be recognised by the English Bishops. They are drawing up a definite scheme which is to be submitted to the English Bishops with a view to friendly relations in the sincere hope of amity and succour. So says the Rev. Arthur Galton.

## IS THE STORY TRUE?

On finishing the perusal of this article we are confronted by two alternatives, neither of which is credible. The first is that the article is an elaborate hoax palmed off upon the English-speaking public by the Rev. Arthur Galton; the other is that we are face to face with an attempt at reformation on the part of one hundred and fifty Catholic priests, of whose existence no one has hitherto had so much as a hint. Readers may take whichever alternative they prefer. For my own part I confess I am at a loss to choose between the two, each of which appears to be equally incredible. The news would be so serious if it were true that I confess I should prefer the facts to be substantiated before accepting the story as true.

## FEELING TOWARDS A NEW RELIGION.

## MR. H. G. WELLS' LATEST SPECULATIONS.

MR. H. G. WELLS, encouraged by the success of his *Anticipations*, has begun a new series of articles in the *Fortnightly*, entitled "Mankind in the Making." The first paper, which appears in the September number, is called "The New Republic." Its proper title should have been "The New Religion," for almost all of it is devoted to a discussion of what general principle, leading idea, or standard can be found sufficiently comprehensive to be of real guiding value in social and political matters, and throughout the business of dealing with one's fellow-men. He describes his own enterprise as an attempt to put in order, to reduce to principle, what is at present in countless instances a matter of inconsistent proceedings, to frame a general theory in accordance with modern conditions of social and political activity. He maintains that no religion which at present exists prescribes rules that can be immediately applied to every eventuality. Upon a thousand questions of great public importance religion as it is generally understood gives by itself no conclusive light. The foundation of his new religion or starting-point is the desire to leave the world better than we found it.

## BIRTH AS A RELIGIOUS BASIS.

He then goes back to the foundation of all religions, the bed-rock from which every religion has sprung, to which the Church bears witness in the supreme position which it has ever accorded to the Mother and the Child. His first basic doctrine is that the fundamental nature of life is a tissue and succession of births. Love, home, and children are the heart-words of life. The statement that life is a texture of births he thinks may be accepted by minds of the most divergent religious and philosophical profession. Life is a fabric woven of births, and struggles to maintain and develop and multiply lives. The departing generation of wisdom which finds its expression in the meditations of Marcus Aurelius is based upon a predominant desire for a perfected inconsequent egotism, whereas the new faith, of which he makes himself the prophet, protests against this accentuation of man's egotistic individuality. To the extraordinary and powerful mind of Schopenhauer this realisation of the true form of life came with quite overwhelming force, although it seemed to him a detestable fact, because it happened he was a detestably egotistical man. To others less egotistical the recognition of our lives as passing phases of a greater life comes with a sense of relief and discovery. The discovery of the nineteenth century which has been its crowning glory has been to establish the fact that each generation is a step, a definite measurable step, towards improvement. Darwin, he thinks, has altered the perspective of every human affair. Social and political effort are seen from a new view point.

Hence the need for formulating what he calls the New Republic.

## A REPUBLIC OF BETTER BIRTHS.

In future we have to judge of collective human enterprises from the standpoint of an attentive study of birth and development :—

Any collective human enterprise, institution movement, party or state, is to be judged as a whole and completely, as it conduces more or less to wholesome and hopeful births, and according to the qualitative and quantitative advance due to its influence made by each generation of citizens born under its influence towards a higher and ampler standard of life.

The essential idea which the New Republic is to personify and embody is that men are no longer unconsciously to build the future by individualistic self-seeking, but by a clear consciousness of our co-operative share in the process. Every question, such for instance as the continuance of the existence of the monarchy, would be judged solely from the question whether it ministers or does not minister to the bettering of births and of the lives intervening between birth and birth. Mr. Wells passes by with lordly disdain the kissing of hands, the shambling upon knees, the crawling of body and mind, the systematic encouragement of yelping imbecilities that now distinguish the popular rejoicings of our imperial people. The New Republican in his inmost soul will have no loyalty or submission to any kind and colour save only if it conduces to the service of the future of the race. If kingship has been reduced to a secondary and debatable thing, so the New Republican will refuse to accept for one moment such an artificial convention as modern patriotism. For much which passes as patriotism is nothing more than a generalised jealousy rather gorgeously clad. New Republicans, however, are few at present.

## THE FAILURE OF OUR PARTY SYSTEMS.

There is not in Great Britain or in America any party or section, any group, any single politician whose policy is based upon the manifest trend and purpose of life as it appears in the modern view. Mr. Wells does not believe that any Liberal or Conservative has any comprehensive aim at all, as we of the new generation measure comprehensiveness. Hence the New Republican cannot be a thorough-going party man. We want reality because we have faith. We seek the beginning of realism in social and political life. We have to get better births and a better result from the births we get. Each one of us is going to set himself immediately to that, using whatever power he finds to his hand to attain that end.

All the rest of Mr. Wells' series of papers will be devoted to a discussion of the forces that go to the making of man, and how far and how such a New Republic might seek to lay its hands upon them. He is no doubt right in thinking that a general review of current movements and current interpretations of conduct from this standpoint will be suggestive and interesting.

## ANIMAL LIFE AND CONDUCT.

IN the second August number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Fouillée has an interesting paper on "The Conduct of Life Among Animals." As Schiller said, "Hunger and love lead the world"; now hunger and love are simply other names for the two fundamental systems of what the moralist calls egotism and altruism, and the most recent discoveries of science have thrown new light on the nature and reciprocal function of these two great motive forces. The question is one of capital importance, not only in biology but also in sociology and ethics. Both in Germany and in England we have a "Struggle for Life" school, composed of more or less faithful disciples of Darwin, and on the other side various French philosophers who have never given up protesting against the theory which reduces the whole of life to a selfish struggle.

## MIGHT V. RIGHT.

If it is true that brute force is really the basis of life, then it would be natural to find it exemplified especially in the animal kingdom. Their ethics ought in that case to be purely and simply the law that Might is Right. This is the question which M. Fouillée investigates in his article. It has been objected by some biologists that what Schiller said as to hunger, etc., should rather be regarded as the desire of the cell for its own work of reparation and division. A locomotive is not hungry because it requires coal and water to go on running. This is not the place to follow M. Fouillée through his extremely technical discussions on animal phenomena; but he goes on to consider what is the origin of what he calls "society" among animals, by which he means, it is to be supposed, those social habits and tendencies which are by some considered to be based on self-interest, and by others on sympathy. Needless to say, M. Fouillée thinks it is the latter.

## INSTINCTIVE SYMPATHY.

Friendly association is, of course, to be found most highly developed among animals which resemble one another most closely—indeed, an animal which sees another animal for the first time is troubled in proportion to the unlikeness of the other animal to itself—provided that comparison is at all possible. Thus, a monkey in the presence of a chameleon exhibits a most ludicrous terror. M. Fouillée attributes the foundation of animal society to the desire that every animal has to have round it beings like itself, this pleasure, frequently repeated, ending in creating an absolute need. He considers therefore that it is instinctive sympathy and not selfish interest which plays the principal part in the social life of animals, utilitarian considerations merely strengthening bonds which have been established—in fact, utilitarian motives, supposing them to exist, themselves presuppose the consideration of the advantages which social life gives. The ostrich, in spite of its stupid appearance, has enough heart to die of love, as is

proved by the death of a cock bird in the Jardin des Plantes after the death of his mate.

## TWO DOG STORIES.

A dog in his relations to man often does things which, if done by a human being, would have the character of moral actions. Thus, there is the story of Romanes's dog, who only stole once in his lifetime. "One day when he was very hungry," says Romanes, "he seized a cutlet on the table and took it under the sofa. I had been a witness of the deed, but I pretended to see nothing, and the culprit remained for some minutes under the sofa, divided between the desire to assuage his hunger and a sentiment of duty. It was the latter which triumphed, and the dog came and put at my feet the cutlet he had stolen; that done, he returned and hid himself again under the sofa, whence nothing could persuade him to come out." As Romanes says, the particular value of this story lies in the fact that the dog had never been beaten, so that the fear of punishment could not have been a motive with him at all.

There is another excellent story of a Newfoundland and a dog of another breed who were engaged in quarrelling near a jetty. They fell into the sea, and the other dog being a bad swimmer, began to drown, whereupon the Newfoundland, forgetting his anger, had all his life-saving instincts aroused, and proceeded to bring his late enemy to the bank. Another story is told of two Pyrenean dogs in whom the feeling of property was so highly developed that each of them would defend his plate of food with the utmost valour against any depredations on the part of the other. One of these dogs was cleverer than the other one, and knowing that his companion was very fond of barking and making a fuss when horses went by, would often pretend that something interesting was going on in the distance, and make off at great speed towards it; he would allow himself to be outstripped in the race, and, returning quickly, would eat the other one's food. This dog had a consciousness that he was doing wrong, but his greediness was greater than his conscience.

## THE PIGEON PUNISHED

A French pigeon fancier tells a remarkable story of a pigeon collecting sticks for his nest and having been robbed during his absence by another pigeon. Each time on his return he would display signs of astonishment, looking all round in a vain search for any sign of the lost sticks. This went on for some time, and then the pigeon laid a trap for the thief; it put down a stick and then pretended to go away, but really watched the nest from a little distance off. When the thief came the lawful proprietor of the sticks fell upon him, and, with beak and wing, administered terrific punishment. The interesting part is that the robber only defended himself in a half-hearted manner, and seemed by his demeanour to admit the justice of his punishment.

## MICHELET'S MARRIAGE.

IN the *Revue de Paris* M. Halévy gives a most interesting and sympathetic account of the great historian Michelet's romantic marriage. Mme. Michelet survived her famous husband close on thirty years, and to the end she remained a heroine of romance, living in the past, and doing all in her power to keep the memory of Michelet green among the younger generation.

Michelet was a man of fifty, and a grandfather, for during an early and unhappy marriage he had had a daughter, who married young and played but little part in his later career, when he wrote what was destined to be perhaps the most famous of his books, "The Priest and the Family." He led a lonely and unhappy life, much respected and feared by whatever Government happened to be in power, and hailed as the greatest historian France had yet produced. But though passionately interested in womanhood, he seems to have known in those days but very few women, and none able to give him the intellectual sympathy and tender affection he craved for so piteously.

## HOW HE CAME TO KNOW HIS SECOND WIFE.

Shortly after he had published the work which caused such deep offence to the French Ultramontanes he received a letter with an Austrian postmark, purporting to be written by an enthusiastic girl reader of "The Priest and the Family." "You have destroyed my faith in the priesthood," so ran one phrase in this extraordinary epistle. "I am fatherless, and in need of a director; will you fill the missing void?" The writer of this extraordinary epistle, Marie de Millaret, was the daughter of an English mother and of a French father. She lost the latter as a child, and in early girlhood left home to be a governess in Austria. An accident brought her across Michelet's works, and they produced so great an impression on her mind that she resolved to enter into correspondence with the great man. It is easy to picture with what delight she must have received his answer, which consisted of a very long letter, full of good advice, in which he recommended her to read "the great works of humanity—the Bible, the Gospels, Dante, Shakespeare, Cervantes." The correspondence went on, sometimes with long intervals of silence, during some months, and the middle-aged professor found himself becoming more and more interested in his young unknown friend and pupil. He kept a careful diary, noting down all his sensations, and this journal was published many years later by his wife.

On November 8th, 1848, Michelet, having completed his morning's task of words, was informed by his servant that a young lady had called to see him. The card of Mlle. de Millaret was put into his hand. She had been sent away, for like most workers he had made a strict rule of never seeing anyone during the morning hours. Imagine Michelet's despair! However, the visitor had left a message that she would return at four o'clock on the same day, and this time

she was not rebuffed. Her unknown Director was awaiting her eagerly. Michelet noted in his Diary that the young girl was on this great occasion dressed entirely in black—"she had, however, a pink rose in her hat."

## AN HISTORIAN IN LOVE.

It cannot be said that the poet-historian fell in love at first sight, for it is clear that he was in love with his future wife long before he had ever seen her, but the sight of her certainly deepened the feeling, and the account of the days that followed their first interview is full of human interest. The grave, and even then famous, teacher of humanity behaved like a boy in his teens; fearing to go and call on her at the modest hotel where she was staying, he walked up and down in front of the door at all hours of the day and night, and finally made up his mind to send her, as a delicate love-offering, the second volume, which had just appeared, of his monumental "History of the French Revolution"! The young lady received the gift in the sense it was meant, and though by that time her family, who had heard of her return to France, were imploring her to go home, she resolved to break with them all, and declared that she would remain in Paris, and become not only Michelet's pupil, but his daughter. Three weeks after their first meeting Michelet and Mlle. Millaret became engaged to be married during a walk in the Tuileries Gardens. Even then, however, the course of their love did not run smooth for Michelet's daughter, and, what was more important, all his old friends began to remonstrate with him, for they feared that he was about to fall into the power of an adventuress. It was about this time that Michelet gave his famous course of lectures at the Collège de France on "The Art of Love"—lectures which were afterwards published under the title of "L'Amour." The thought of his young girl disciple inspired him, and we are told that his lady-love attended the lectures. Four months later they were married in a registry office, the bride being given away by the venerable old poet Béranger. They spent their short honeymoon at Versailles, and then began a happy life of hard work tempered by simple sympathy. One great sorrow darkened the Michelets' married life. In the July of 1850 the young wife gave birth to a child, who died almost immediately. Michelet never lost an opportunity of telling the world all that he owed to his beloved companion. There are constant references to her in his later works, and, thanks partly to her devoted affection and vigilant tenderness, France's greatest historical writer was able, during the last seventeen years of his life, to achieve and complete his life's work.

IN *Cassell's Magazine* for September the most interesting paper is Mr. A. P. Abraham's on mounting Mont Blanc with a camera. The photographs then secured are very good. Other papers are on motor-cycling and on underground and overhead railways of various kinds.

## TOLSTOY THROUGH FRENCH EYES.

MADAME TH. BENTZON contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a charming paper on Tolstoy, with whom she spent a day during a recent visit to Russia. She describes with what eagerness she went forward to meet the great man who, "tall and vigorous, advanced to meet us; far more remarkable in appearance than would give one cause to suppose by any of his portraits, for no painter has been able to present adequately the leonine structure of the head, the quaint, powerful aspect of the flowing beard, the rough-hewn features gathered together under the broad forehead of the great imaginative thinker. . . . In the smile there is much kindness, and the homely blouse of the peasant cannot conceal the manners of the *grand seigneur*." She also gives a rapid word-picture of Countess Tolstoy:—"One cannot help seeing that here is a woman of the world, affable, gifted with good sense, still youthful (she is twenty-five years younger than her husband), and while quite able to hold her own with the great man, holding loyally to his side in the moment of peril. The whole woman is summed up in a phrase once attributed to her, 'When I first married Count Tolstoy I was very simple in my habits, and I always travelled second class; but as his wife he compelled me to go first. Now he expects me to travel third; I myself prefer my old mode of going second class!'"

Tolstoy discussed with Madame Bentzon the literature of France. He spoke with bitter irony of the more extravagant symbolistic and naturalistic writers of the present day, but expressed great admiration of the philosophical authors of the nineteenth century, notably of Rousseau. Of comparatively modern French writers he prefers Balzac, and though full of enthusiasm concerning Maupassant, deplors his choice of subjects, considering that the feminine element influences far too much the modern French novelists. He spoke with respect and liking of the thoughtful and sincere work of Edouard Rod, and also of that of the brothers Margueritte. Tolstoy's favourite novelist is Charles Dickens. With him he feels in complete sympathy, for Dickens always took the side of the poor, the humble, and the unfortunate. He reserved all his anger and contempt for Kipling, to whom he even denied talent; but then it must be remembered that Tolstoy has an intense horror of warfare, and this although—or, perhaps, because—he himself took part as a combatant in the Crimean War.

During the course of this interesting interview Tolstoy spoke at great length of religion. He is horrified to think that in France the school children are in future to be taught nothing concerning God. He is an ardent Christian, or rather an ardent Gospeller; the four Gospels alone, he says, should suffice for the conduct of life. Countess Tolstoy listens to her husband's religious views in silence; she has remained, in spite of her fine letter *à propos* of the excommunication of Tolstoy, sincerely Greek-Orthodox, and she refused to copy, when acting as her husband's secre-

tary, a passage in "Resurrection" dealing with the Mass, of which she disapproved.

Concerning Tolstoy's future plans, he informed Madame Bentzon that he intended to write a sequel to "Resurrection," but that before he did so he had much to write—"Enough to take up my time for the next forty years," he said, smiling. At the present time he is engaged in editing his Diary, and he is also writing a "Manifesto on Liberty of Conscience." He spoke with indulgent kindness of those who persecuted him, but his wife, with indignation, read their French visitor a letter from the local Pope or priest, imploring her to ensure Tolstoy's conversion before death supervened! In the neighbourhood of whatever place they happen to be staying at the Poles preach against Tolstoy and his works, and the Archbishop of Simferopol declared him to be anti-Christ in the course of a sermon delivered in his Cathedral!

## M. MAETERLINCK ON HIS FORBIDDEN PLAY.

FOR the September *Pall Mall Magazine* Mr. Frederic Lees has been interviewing M. Maeterlinck on things in general and "Monna Vanna" in particular. M. Maeterlinck, like Chaucer, becomes restless in towns in the spring, and leaves Paris till late autumn for Gruchet (Seine Inférieure). He is an enthusiastic automobilist, and thinks nothing to be compared to that form of enjoyment. His roomy country house, says Mr. Lees—

with its broad wooden shutters, painted a deep green of a shade only to be obtained in Holland, and fronted by a garden perfumed with the scent of roses, presents a pretty picture framed between the trees. No less charming, too, is the quaint Dutch interior, with its simple, comfortable furniture, and its decoration in red and blue.

Speaking of the censor's action, and the recent article in the *Nineteenth Century*, supporting the censor, which he had only heard of, M. Maeterlinck remarked that such an attack was unworthy of notice. "On ne dispute pas avec un charbonnier." According to him, Mr. Redford completely misunderstood his meaning, and he is reprehending one thing, while Mrs. Craigie, George Meredith, and the other eleven *élite* are defending another and the true conception of "Monna Vanna."

Asked for his opinion on play censorship, M. Maeterlinck said the censor's duties should consist

In seeing that no plays are performed in which a deliberate attempt is made to pervert public morals. He should have the power to veto—or at least call upon the author to modify—plays exhibiting excessive bad taste. But he should use his authority wisely, not abuse it. He should act more as a friendly adviser to the playwright than as his enemy. Here, in France, we have several censors, and, on the whole, they do their work with exemplary intelligence.

Mr. Lees remarks on Maeterlinck's wide knowledge of English literature, contemporary and classic, far greater than that of any other literary Frenchman he had ever met. On the whole, Meredith and Hardy—especially Hardy—seem to him our greatest living novelists.



## THE MUNICIPAL THEATRE

## HOW IT WOULD BE MANAGED.

MR. CHARLES CHARRINGTON contributes to the *Contemporary Review* a plea in support of the movement for the establishment of municipal theatres. He says that it would be well if a National and Municipal Theatre League were formed, which would set itself to secure the foundation of municipal theatres in the great towns, and especially in the London boroughs, as well as a great theatre for all London. He maintains that in this country, owing to the lack of municipal theatres—

not only that the standard of dramatic work is below that of other countries, but that it is dearer and less in quantity; above all, that so long as the theatre lacks the organisation, implicit in the control of the theatre of every other country in Europe by the people themselves through their accredited representatives, so long will the weakness of our theatrical management remain inherent and inevitable. It is not only that the number of times Shakespeare's plays are performed in German-speaking countries compared with the number in England is about sevenfold, but also that, in England, only the plays which admit of the opportunity of great star parts for the actor-manager are performed, whereas, among our neighbours, all the plays, including the great historical cycle, are constantly produced.

Every municipal theatre, he maintains, would be a repertory theatre in which long runs would be impossible. The municipality would never manage the theatre itself. It owns the theatre and invites tenders for the lease, which is usually granted for five or seven years to a manager, who receives a subsidy and pays no rent. The manager, as a rule, does as he pleases, but he is prevented from using the theatre as a mere means of speculation. Prices are kept low, and the programme must be brought out in advance for the whole season. The municipality also has a right of veto upon plays, and can, and does sometimes, stipulate upon the performance of a certain number of classical plays. They also insist upon the payment of standard wages to the employees. Of the great London theatre upon which Mr. Charrington would spend £500,000 in order to make it a model for all subventioned theatres, he has many things to say. For instance:—

Since it would be in a sense a national institution, the King, who has never been lacking in generosity, might give the land, without making the building a Court theatre, an impossible institution in our democratic country, while the fact that it would be under the control of the London County Council should sufficiently guarantee its conduct on democratic lines as to seating and prices; finally, the subscriptions, which must be unconditional, so that the future of the concern may not be handicapped, will be some evidence of a real demand on the part of influential citizens.

He thinks that municipal competition would not in the least injure private enterprise, and does not think that the County Council bands in the parks have injured the professional concert givers, nor have municipal free libraries injured Mudie's or W. H. Smith's. Subscription theatres would probably follow in England, as on the Continent, the establishment of municipal theatres.

## ARE WE LOSING THE DAY OF REST?

## AN ALARMING SUGGESTION.

ACCORDING to the symposium which is being conducted in the *Commonwealth* by Canon Scott Holland, Sunday in London at least is in a bad way. In the current number "A Printer" and a "Tram Driver" give their views on the subject. "Sunday in the Metropolis," says the latter, "is becoming nothing more nor less than a weekly Bank Holiday:—

As I ride up and down the road I see drunkenness and debauchery on every side. Fathers and mothers unworthy of the name, young men and women with no sense of decency in them, while on every side my ears are assailed with profane language, cursing, and blasphemy.

The effect on the masses of spending their Sunday as a Bank Holiday instead of a holy day is apparent to the most casual observer on Monday morning: they are in a state of bankruptcy, and have to resort to the pawnshop to carry them on until payday. I see crowds of people waiting for the pawnshops to open, some of them most respectable people, but because of their manner of spending Sunday they have to resort to this ignominious manner of raising money to carry them on till the end of the week.

To the tram worker Sunday brings no cessation of labour. Sunday and week-day, feast-day and fast-day, it is the same, there is no day of rest to look forward to, consequently Sunday is the same as week-day to him and his wife. He having no regular meal-times his wife has to prepare and take his food out to him, so she is never free to spend her Sunday as a day of rest.

The London County Council, all honour to them, have, since they have acquired the tramway system in South London, arranged that every driver and conductor in their employ gets one day's rest in seven, one day in which they have nothing whatever to do with their work, they have neither to ask if they can be spared or to show up for it, but one day absolutely free, and every man knows which day of the week his rest-day falls upon, as it would be impossible under the existing conditions to have Sunday.

Far otherwise is it with the North Metropolitan Tramway Company, whose directors and managers should be called to sharp account and exhorted to follow the example of the L.C.C.

"A Printer" says that—

I suppose there are still some people who delight in Sunday as a day of faith and worship and good works—but such people are few and far between, something like Abraham's ten righteous men. I have been going about asking all sorts and conditions of men, "What do you think about Sunday?" There has been a wonderful degree of unanimity in the answers. Nearly everyone has said, in varying phrases, "It all depends on the weather." The shopkeeper sells more sweets if the Sunday is a fine day. He is nearly as many in number as the publican, and he keeps open on Sunday for even longer hours than the publican. "Sunday" to him conveys no meaning except that of larger sales than on other days. And the boys and girls that buy the sweets and drink the ginger beer? For them a fine Sunday is merely a synonym for a fine Bank Holiday. The town publican prefers a wet Sunday. He is busier then. But, wet or fine, his doors are crowded at opening time, and the thirst of a neighbourhood comes to be slaked.

In the Printing Trade Sunday work is sometimes necessary. I have never heard a printer object to Sunday work on religious grounds. On the rare occasions when exception is taken the reasons are either frankly economic or personal. The observance of Saturday afternoon is the printer's cult; and nothing else must come in the way of its exercise. In exchange for the opportunity to attend a football match the Sunday's rest is freely bartered.

## AMERICAN DEMOCRACY v. SCIENCE.

MR. CARL SNYDER's recent article in the *North American Review* upon American inferiority in science has greatly impressed a French writer, M. Jean Jussieu, who, in *La Revue* for August 1st, does what Mr. Snyder did not attempt—namely, gives the reasons why America is inferior in scientific attainments. M. Jussieu has but just returned from a lengthy stay in the United States, during which he paid special attention to American universities.

M. Jussieu will have none of the argument that America is too young a country to have attained distinction in science and art:—

It is not imagined, I presume, that the little European comes into the world with science inborn or infused? What is the cause then? That the discoveries of European savants are not immediately made known in the United States? Not at all. There are quantities of European reviews in every university or library of any importance. Whether they are read or not is another matter. The opportunity is there. . . . In America there are as many means of doing scientific work as in Europe, or more. The use is not made of them that might be made.

## TOO MUCH DEMOCRACY THE CAUSE OF AMERICAN INFERIORITY.

The French writer has no doubt that the real cause of American scientific inferiority is the too great triumph of Democracy:—

The idea of the moral equality of citizens . . . brings about in most minds the idea of intellectual equality, which is a profound error. The result is the "bourgeoisisme" (!) not only of a class, as in France, but of the whole nation. . . . Democracy ensures the triumph of utilitarianism. The formula of both is the greatest happiness for the greatest number. Now, the value of a principle depends entirely on the person who adopts it.

In the mouth of the majority this principle has merely come to mean: "So long as I do not interfere with another's action, there is no reason why I should work for him rather than for myself":—

It is easy to see what this means in the mouth of anyone of average intelligence; it is the end of the spirit of disinterestedness, not only in science, but in art and in morality.

Men who will not sacrifice themselves for another man will hardly do so for an idea, a precept. Worldly success, the money-making ideal, has fettered and will fetter American science. The only scientist honoured is he whose books sell in quantities; as a consequence the scientist must appeal to an inferior public, write "amusing" books, but not books of high scientific value. The professor must make his lessons amusing. Thoroughness is ignored. "There is never anything finished," nothing *soigné*, says M. Jussieu:—

In the United States, it may be said, the school governs science, the masters govern the school, the parents govern the masters, the children govern the parents—therefore the children govern science.

This he considers good neither for the children nor science.

## OTHER CONSEQUENCES OF TOO MUCH DEMOCRACY.

All these millions "given" to American universities are often only given because they have first been begged. There is a strong tendency to choose as university presidents men and women with large for-

tunes, nominally because anyone in such a position ought not to be troubled about financial matters, but really because millionaires consort with other millionaires, and the wealthy president will be better able to secure gifts and endowments for his university:—

If it is imagined that universities always receive this money with impunity, that is a great mistake. They pay amply in concessions, always regrettable, often unworthy.

Again, there is far too much attention paid to athletics. New York pays its teachers fairly well, but worse than any other form of work not purely mechanical. No other State pays them nearly so well.

## AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC WORK MERELY ANALYTICAL.

The true scientific spirit, according to Herbert Spencer, is the synthetic spirit, which sees likenesses where the common mind only sees divergences. It is this which M. Jussieu considers is almost wholly lacking in America. Here scientific works are almost always merely analytical—statistics, compilations, etc., requiring an altogether lower order of intelligence:—

Modern Positivism has been little understood in America. Two very different propositions have been confounded: basing science on facts, and making science consist in facts.

M. Jussieu concludes by remarking that nothing is further from him than to wish to cast a stone at America. He merely tries to explain that the state of science there is a necessary result of the social conditions. In America "everyone must, willingly or unwillingly, enter the unbearable democratic mill." The American professor must waste endless time on social distractions; the scientist can but with difficulty avoid doing likewise. What waste of time! What strength spent in futile details!

## Experiments in State Socialism.

MR. L. VILLARI contributes to the *Monthly Review* some account of the State socialistic work which is undertaken by Austria in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This activity shows itself in many ways. It has increased, by means of loans advanced by the Landesbank, the number of peasant proprietors to 15,000. It is also making every effort to institute agricultural improvements, and to establish a number of model farms, which are also schools of agriculture. But the most curious experiment that has been made is the establishment of Government hotels. Herr Von Kallay was very anxious to attract tourists to Bosnia, and as the ordinary landlords would not take the risk of building hotels, the Government has built them on its own account. These hotels are plain, comfortable and well-managed, and are sufficiently popular at certain seasons to be crowded by tourists, who have come chiefly from Austria-Hungary. Where there are no hotels board and lodging are provided at the gendarme stations. Herr Von Kallay has even created a State watering-place, Ilidze, with three good hotels, a casino and charming grounds. A narrow-gauge railway has been constructed throughout the country, and on the whole M. Villari thinks that the Government has done very well in its experiments.

## THE FUTURE OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

(1) BY AN OPTIMIST.

MR. P. T. M'GRATH, writing in the *North American Review* for August on this subject, maintains that Marconi, judging from previous analogies of the Atlantic cable and the phonograph, will be able to make his invention invaluable for the purpose of commercial communication. At the same time he admits that there are certain mechanical difficulties the surmounting of which will involve considerable time and ingenuity. The Marconi electric plant at Poldhu is now developing a force equal to thirty-eight horsepower, and is capable of utilising the store of energy to the fullest advantage; but one disadvantage of this is that when once it is started the operators cannot approach within several feet of it without danger of injury. The weak point in the system appears to be the inability to provide properly tuned instruments, or absolute secrecy in the transmission of messages; but Marconi's chief practical difficulty in the transmission of messages lies in the fact that the Anglo-American Cable Company and the Western Union of Postal Telegraph Companies have practically a monopoly of the control of the American continent. If they combine, as they are more than likely to do, they will be able to prevent his obtaining any access to the United States. Marconi has no land connections on the American side, except a Canadian station at Cape Breton, and until he secures these his ocean signals will serve no commercial purpose. His evolution into a business enterprise in the Western hemisphere depends upon the grace of the Dominion companies, which, if hostile to him, will erect a barrier which will necessitate his establishing land stations in every hamlet in the United States. Across the Atlantic Ocean are now fourteen submarine cables, with a total length of 40,000 miles; elsewhere there are 1,755 distinct cables, with a total mileage of 149,000 nautical miles. Of the total length of 189,000 miles of cables, all but 20,000 miles are owned and controlled by companies and corporations in which British investors hold stock to the amount of £20,000,000. The repair of these cables keeps constantly at work forty ocean-going steamships. In Europe there are 425,000 miles of telegraph lines carrying 1,585,876 miles of wire. In the United States there are 220,000 miles of line carrying 1,118,036 miles of wire. Against such a formidable combination of invested capital Mr. Marconi will have his work set if he is to achieve success. Mr. M'Grath, therefore, thinks that the immediate utility of the aerograph will be in sea-signalling. "It will undertake all the tasks now performed by the look-out, the fog-whistle, the lighthouse, and the danger-signal, and will accomplish them with far greater reliability than seems to be attainable at present."

(2) BY A PESSIMIST.

Holders of shares in telegraph cable companies need not be in the least alarmed for their securities if all that Charles Bright says in the *Monthly Review* for September is true. Wireless telegraphy, says Mr. Bright, cannot at present be regarded as a serious competitor with cable telegraphy. Firstly, Mr. Bright does not believe in the alleged transmission of signals across the Atlantic. Mr. Marconi's best attainment in actual and accurate messages between ship and ship has been at a distance of 250 miles under favourable conditions; and this is a very different thing from surmounting the curve of the earth across the Atlantic, which corresponds to a mountain over 100 miles high. There is a certain irony attached to Mr. Marconi's selection of the letter S for Transatlantic signalling, for three such S's, that spell sureness, speed, and secrecy, at present prevent ætheric telegraphy jeopardising cable enterprise. The mutilation of messages by intervening influences makes wireless telegraphy in its present stage commercially impracticable. There is no certain means of preventing a third party, or climatic conditions, effecting interruption.

Wireless telegraphy is, moreover, exceedingly slow. Skilled operators cannot send more than twelve words a minute, whereas with a cable the speed is only limited by the size of the conductor. Attempts to increase the speed of wireless telegraphy have only had the effect of rendering the apparatus more prone to atmospheric and other surrounding influences. Unless a reliable means is discovered of confining the paths of Hertzian waves, a definite limit must be put on the multiplicity of wireless stations in order to avoid a perfect Babel. The superiority of the cable lies in the fact that it does thus confine the electrical impulse.

The real use of wireless telegraphy in its present stage will not be in trans-oceanic communication, but in communication between ships, between islands and the mainland, and as offshoots or feeders to a trunk line. It will also be useful for lightship communication with the shore, to assist navigation in avoiding collisions due to darkness and fog, and for vessels in distress; in short, in any case where mere signalling rather than high-speed commercial messages is required. But it is certainly not at present in any sense a rival to the telegraph cable.

## Libraries for Town and Country.

THIS being the season when most libraries are preparing for the winter season by increasing their stock of books, we would point out to our readers that we still have a large number of second-hand volumes for sale. These are in excellent condition, clean and strongly-bound, and admirably suited for the purpose. To anyone wishing to start a reading-room or library, as well as private persons, a splendid opportunity is offered of procuring standard works, bound magazines, as well as works of fiction at a greatly reduced rate. Fresh lists with prices may be obtained from THE SECRETARY, "REVIEW OF REVIEWS" LIBRARY, Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C. 4.

**MODEL INDUSTRIES.**

At the end of the supplement of "Wake Up! John Bull" I publish a very interesting article describing the National Cash Register Works at Dayton, where intelligence and philanthropy combine in promoting the success of an industrial experiment which is full of hope for the future relations of capital and labour. In *Harper's Magazine* for September Professor Richard T. Ely, continuing his papers on "Industrial Betterment," describes what has been done in some large works in Cleveland, Ohio. One of the most remarkable facts to which he calls attention in his article is that the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland has established an Industrial Committee with a paid secretary, whose duty it is to make known what methods have been followed successfully in industrial betterment, and to offer the services of the secretary freely to any employers who may desire to establish relations of a high grade with their employees, and to improve their health, comfort and happiness. Without going into details as to the various companies whose efforts in the direction of industrial betterment are described, it may be mentioned that this advance is conducted along four lines: First, measures for the maintenance of health of body; secondly, measures to promote the intellectual life; thirdly, measures to provide wholesome recreation; and, fourthly, the encouragement of provision for sickness and death.

Health is promoted chiefly by improved light, air and cleanliness, the provision of ample bathing materials, with plentiful towels and improved lavatories, and the provision of pure filtered drinking-water for all employés. Restaurants are also provided for girls, and careful attention is paid to the provision by the employers of well-cooked food at cost price at dinner-time. Reading-rooms are also provided, and in some firms a monthly magazine is published by the Company for the purpose of quickening the intelligent interest taken by its workmen in their labour. Suggestion-boxes are being generally introduced, with prizes for the best suggestions. Mutual benefit associations are founded, and in some cases, as in that of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, a progressive and competent social secretary is employed whose sole function is to devote himself to improving the general welfare of the employés.

Dr. W. Ely calls attention to Dr. Strong's League for Social Service, whose secretary is constantly employed in delivering lectures on industrial betterment, in every part of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Dr. Ely also notices the success of the Dayton experiment, and mentions the fact that the girls at Dayton prefer to pay 2½d. for their lunch instead of ½d., as 2½d. is its real cost, and they do not wish to be beholden to their employers for the 2d.

In the *Sunday Strand* for September there is an article by Mr. T. G. Jaggs describing as a model village industry the enterprise of Messrs. Chivers, who have founded the first successful fruit-farm factory in England. They only began operations in 1873, at Histon, in Cambridge, but they have already established a world-wide reputation for their industry. The village of Histon contains two thousand inhabitants, five hundred of whom are constantly employed by Messrs. Chivers. Messrs. Chivers have put up schools and model cottages, and exerted

themselves to promote the moral and spiritual welfare of the inhabitants. Mr. Jaggs says:—"To the sociologist and political thinker the village industry at Histon offers a striking example of a manufacture closely connected with agriculture, through whose agency not only have the original inhabitants been retained on the land, but whose ranks have actually been augmented from the population of the towns and villages adjacent."

**THE CHINESE EMPRESS.**

BELLE VINNEDGE DRAKE gives an account in the *Century Magazine* for September of the first New Year's audience given by the Empress-Dowager of China to the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps. The visit took place on February 27th, 1902, when the ladies of the American, British, Russian, Italian, French, Spanish, German, Austrian, and Japanese Legations went in sedan chairs to the Empress's palace.

The Empress shook hands with them all in turn. Of her the report is given that she "has that rare possession of so much charm in woman—a soft, caressing voice, supplemented by an engaging smile, an eager, observing alertness of expression, and a noticeably gentle touch."

After the greeting she came down from her throne and showed a true housewifely interest in the comfort and pleasure of her guests. She served them tea in a little drawing-room, where she was attended by twenty-five Princesses. She was dressed in a long, loose, sack-like garment, reaching from the neck to within about three inches of the floor, over which she wore a short sleeveless jacket:—

They were made of blue satin, exquisitely embroidered all over in figures of butterflies, bats, characters in gold denoting long life, and flowers, all in harmonising colours. Her hair was dressed in the Manchurian extension fashion and adorned with dozens of pearls of various sizes, from a penny down to a pin-head. Her feet were prettily dressed in embroidered Manchurian shoes perched on brackets, so that she seemed taller than she really was, for she cannot be quite five feet tall.

During the tea-drinking ceremony the Emperor went in and out. The Empress passed her own cup of tea from lip to lip. Acting as interpreter for the Empress was a bewitching little Chinese maid of eighteen, the daughter of a former Minister to Germany, who spoke German and English very well. After serving birds'-nest soup, fruits, sweets, etc., the Empress led her guests across the drawing-room to her bedroom, took Mrs. Conger and Mme. Uchida by the hands to her bed, climbed into it, and invited them to do the same, which they did. "As she snuggled down in the soft bed, she suggested a young girl home from a boarding-school with some girl chums, for her vacation, and a jolly good time." She gently patted one of the ladies on the cheek in real lover-like fashion. When they told her that she must have sweet dreams in so soft a bed, she said, "Yes, and when I dream of snow it brings me good luck." The Emperor came in, and laughed quite merrily at seeing them in their bed

## THE HOUSING OF THE RURAL POOR.

## A LESSON FROM IRELAND.

MR. GILBERT SLATER writes a very interesting article in the *Contemporary Review*, describing what the Irish have done through the agency of their governing bodies to improve the accommodation of the labouring poor in the matter of houses. He opens his article by quoting from Mr. W. W. Crotch's paper on the condition of housing in rural districts of England, in which it is declared that whole countryside may be traversed without finding a single cottage with a watertight roof available for habitation, while the cottages which do exist are scandalously lacking in sanitary accommodation. Few new cottages are being erected, and the old ones through lack of repair have been allowed to become uninhabitable. The remedy for this, in Mr. Slater's opinion, is to be found in an adaptation of a principle which has been successfully embodied in the Labourers Dwellings Act of Ireland. He admits that it is Socialistic. He says:—

If it is asserted that to provide lands and houses for wage-earners at a cost that can hardly much more than pay for maintenance and management, leaving the interest and repayment of capital to be paid out of rates and grant, is nothing more nor less than Outdoor Relief in Aid of Wages, one cannot deny that, economically speaking, the accusation is true. But speaking ethically and psychologically, it does not follow that the tenant is pauperised, nor that his independence is undermined, nor that he will probably lose in wage an equivalent of what he gains in garden and house-room.

Irish legislation on this subject is a clear embodiment of the principle—

that the Irish agricultural labourer is *entitled to demand* not only that he shall be housed in a manner consistent with human, and not merely animal life, but also that with his house he shall be provided with a garden which can, with proper culture, pay the rent of both house and garden. The labourer who has no cottage, or whose cottage is insanitary, with the help of the signatures of a few friends and neighbours sends his "representation" to the District Council, the District Council is *required* by law to provide the cottage, and encouraged by aid from the Treasury not to evade its duties; if it does evade them, the labourer can appeal to the Local Government Board.

Next to nothing has been done in England and Wales by the local governing authorities in the way of improving the cottages of the rural poor. Up to May 31st, 1900, there were only fourteen cottages built or building. In Ireland at the same date there were 14,888 cottages built or building. Since that date the Local Government Act of 1898 came into force, with

the result that in the very first year loans were applied for for the purpose of providing 8,000 cottages. Up to the end of the financial year of 1901 over two millions sterling has been sanctioned for the purpose of rebuilding labourers' dwellings in Ireland. The cost is defrayed by a rate which may not exceed 1s. in the £ of the rateable value of the property. In Ireland the Government grant under the Land Purchase Acts £40,000 a year to cover cases in which purchasers fail to pay their interest on advances, but as the purchasers seem to have paid up punctually, this sum of £40,000 has been available for secondary purposes, among which that of housing stands first. Cottages with half-acre garden plots are let at from 6½d. to 1s. 6d. a week.

## CARNEGIA: AN IDEAL SETTLEMENT.

MR. J. R. PERRY contributes to the *North American Review* a somewhat fantastic paper entitled "The Constitution of Carnegie," in which he describes a Utopian Commonwealth founded upon the principles of Mr. Carnegie. The corner-stone of the new commonwealth is that it is "a disgrace for a man to die rich." They therefore have adopted a constitution which renders it impossible for anyone to die rich:—

Our constitution provides that no native-born man or woman, after reaching the age of sixty years, shall be protected by the State in his or her property rights. All such persons upon reaching that age, whether rich or poor, must relinquish to the State their property, if there be any, or, if there be none, their right to acquire and own property. In return for this, the constitution provides that the name of every such person shall be enrolled upon the lists of Honoured Citizens, and that thereafter, through the remainder of their natural lives, they shall be supported by the State, enjoying whatever leisure or labour they may individually elect. If the fund thus provided fails in any given year to be large enough to support each and every Honoured Citizen in extreme comfort, not to say luxury, the constitution provides that the remaining population shall be taxed to do so. But for many years now it has been found unnecessary to impose any tax for this purpose.

If a wealthy man dies under the age of sixty, he is free to make such disposition of his property as he wishes, subject to a heavy inheritance tax:—

This feeling of trusteeship, then, makes our citizens of wealth not hostile, but friendly, to our inheritance tax; and it also leads them very frequently to bequeath a portion of their property to the State, especially if they have lived to within a few years of the age limit of citizenship. They believe their wealth has been drawn from the people—none the less because the people have given their consent—and is, therefore, returnable to the people.

## THE RUSSIAN MAGAZINES.

*Istoricheski Vestnik*.—ST. PETERSBURG. A. S. SUVORIN. August. Recollections of M. A. Patkul. Contd. Church Government in the Reign of Nicholas I. V. M. Gribovsky. A Pilgrimage to Palestine. Contd. I. P. Yuvatchef. The Non-Russian Races of Perm. Rev. Yakov Shestakof. King Edward VII. V. T.

*Mir Bozhi*.—ST. PETERSBURG, BASSEINAYA 35. August. N. V. Gogol. Contd. N. Kotlyarevsky. The Evolutionary and Critical Method in the Theory of Ideas. Concl. Prof. Tchepanof. Sketches of the History of Russian Cul. ure. Contd. P. Miliukoff. Sketches of the History of Political Economy. Contd. M. Tugan-Baranovsky. The Polish Question in Prussia. S.

*Russki Vestnik*.—ST. PETERSBURG, NEVSKI 136. August. The War of Liberation, 1877-78. N. Epanchin. The True Lines of Intermediate Education. Count Musin-Pushkin. The National Evolution of the Slovenians. Contd. A. N. Kharusin. Finland as a Russian Border Province. A. M. Zolotaref. Down the Oxus. A. E. Rossikova.

*Russkoe Bagatstvo*.—ST. PETERSBURG, SPASSKAYA I BACKAYAYA. July 30.

Zionism. I. Bikerman. Finnish Workmen's Dwellings. A. Kolontai. Village Libraries in Viatka. N. N. Sokolof.

*Vestnik Yevropul*.—ST. PETERSBURG, GALERNAYA 20. August. Gold-Prospecting in South America. N. S. Clarke. The Economic Awakening of Italy. G. E. Frankenstein. Finnish Literature, Past and Present. Concl. H. P. O. Morosof. French Pamphleteers of the Nineteenth Century. Kh. G. Insarov.



# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

## THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE *American Review of Reviews* for September is very largely occupied with discussions on economic questions. Mr. W. R. Draper discusses the American farmer's balance-sheet for 1902. He thinks that while farming is yielding large profits to the owners, farm workers, of whom there are a million and a half in the United States, have not kept pace with the profits of their employers. There is a page devoted to an account of a wonderful auto-harvester and thresher now at work on the Pacific slope. It is propelled by a thirty horse-power engine, cuts a swathe 36 feet wide, and threshes, gleans and sacks the corn. It weighs over a hundred tons, and cuts and threshes as much as a hundred acres a day.

Mr. S. N. D. North describes the result of the twelfth census of manufactures taken in the United States. It is a paper cram full of statistics, bringing to light much curious information on all manner of subjects. Among other things, it would appear that in 1900 only eight per cent. of the persons employed in manufacturing industries were controlled by Trusts or corporations.

### THE AMERICAN MIGRATION TO CANADA.

Mr. Warman gives some particulars concerning the American migration to Canada, and says that social and industrial reasons alone dictate the migration. Americans have discovered that Canada is equally free as, if not more free than, the United States. The settlement of Canada's vacant lands has fairly begun. Manitoba has 25,000,000 acres of cultivable land, of which only 3,000,000 were last year under crop, but the yield of one-eighth of this territory blocked the railways for months. Last year 20,000 Americans crossed the border, but in the first four months of this year the number of immigrants from the United States was 11,480. Before long the majority of the settlers in the Great North-West districts will be citizens of the United States.

### THE USES OF NITROGEN.

Mr. T. C. Martin contributes an article upon the possibility of extracting nitrogen from the atmosphere for the purpose of improving the fertility of the soil. It is not only in agriculture, but in manufacture and in war, that nitrogen is indispensable. The United States consumes over 100,000 tons of nitric acid every year. Messrs. Bradley and Lovejoy have constructed a nitrifying chamber in which a large number of electric flames are produced in a confined space through which a regulated amount of air flows past continuously. The air emerges from this chamber laden with nitric oxides and peroxides. By this means they claim that they can produce nitric acid, which is now selling at 2½d. a pound, at less than a penny. As there are seven tons of nitrogen weighing down every square yard of the earth's surface, there is no fear of the supply of nitrogen running short.

### THE RUSSIAN JEW IN AMERICA.

The death of Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph, whose funeral was the occasion of a great popular demonstration, suggests the publication of a brief character sketch, and another by Dr. Fishberg, who discusses the position of the Russian Jew in the United States. He says that the Russian Jew is getting on extraordinarily well. He prospers in business to a much greater extent than most other immigrants. His steadiness, his sobriety, his

industrious habits, show that the Jew of the future will be a good American citizen. Their descendants are improving physically, morally, and intellectually. They readily adopt American habits, and in short appear to be as much esteemed in the United States as they are contemned in the country from which they emigrate.

## THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for September is a good and interesting number. I have noticed elsewhere the editorial on our Public Schools, M. L. Villari's "Austria-Hungary's Colonial Experiment," Mr. H. Ricardo's "Betterment of London," and Mr. Charles Bright's "Possibilities of Wireless Telegraphy." Mr. Julian Corbett publishes the third instalment of his papers on "Education in the Navy." Mr. Corbett says:—

The direction of naval education—not only of officers, but in all its branches—is assigned to the Second Naval Lord. Along with this vast and intricate subject he is also responsible for such trifles as Manning the Fleet; Mobilisation of the Fleet and of Reserves so far as relates to *personnel*; Royal Marines; Steam Reserve as regards officers and men; Coast Guard; Royal Naval Reserve; Naval Volunteers; Interpreters; Medals; appointments of all ranks from Lieutenants down to Boat-swains, including Engineers; Deserters; Character, Conduct, and Budge Questions; Naval Prisons; and Minor Collisions. How any man can be expected to give adequate attention to this distracting complexity of work and at the same time originate and carry through radical reforms in any part of it needs no argument. Any one can see it for himself. Until we are willing to give the First Lord an adequate staff nothing can be done.

### FRENCH CANADA.

M. Henri Bourassa, a Member of the Canadian Parliament, contributes an article on "The French Canadian," in which he says that the present position of the French Canadian is as much due to his own efforts and to outside circumstances as to the generosity of the British Government or the English-speaking majority in Canada. Had it not been for the assurance given to him that his national and religious privileges would be respected, he would have joined the rebels in 1774, or the American Republic in 1812, and the power of England would have been extinct on the Continent of America.

### THE HITTITE INSCRIPTIONS.

Professor Sayce has an interesting paper on "The Hittite Inscriptions," in which he describes the first successes made in their decipherment. Nothing very interesting has yet been interpreted, but Mr. Sayce says that the language revealed is extraordinarily like Greek. The only explanation he can give of this is that Greek may really be a mixed language, the product of early contact on the part of an Indo-European dialect with the native languages of the coast of Asia Minor.

### OTHER ARTICLES.

Among the other contributions the most interesting is the third instalment of Mr. Arthur Morrison's "Painters of Japan," illustrated as usual with excellent reproductions, many of them from Mr. Morrison's own collection. Mr. R. A. Streatfeild contributes an appreciation of the late Samuel Butler. Mr. George Paston details "A Burney Friendship" with much interesting correspondence. And finally, there is a story, a dialogue in his latest manner—and poor at that—by Mr. Kipling.

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

THE HON. JOHN FORTESCUE, a Devonshire gentleman, undertakes the defence of Sir Redvers Buller in a long article entitled "Some Blunders and a Scapegoat." The interest in the subject is past excepting for the personal friends of the General in question.

## WITH THE BOERS IN NATAL.

Baron A. von Moltzau writes a very interesting article describing his experiences as a German volunteer with the Boers in Natal. He confirms everything that has been said as to General Buller's monstrous exaggeration of the numbers of the troops opposed to him. He says that the Boer position at Colenso was absolutely impregnable, but General Buller had 20,000 men against 1,500. He lost 1,000 and the Boers lost 3 killed and 8 wounded. He vouches for the fact that at 2 o'clock in the afternoon orders were given to the Boers to cease firing, as it was an unchristian and inhuman thing to continue the slaughter of men who were helpless and defenceless. Buller was quite sure that he had 20,000 Boers against him at Colenso. In reality, in all Natal there were only 13,000 Boers at that time. The whole line from Colenso to Van Reenen's Pass, a distance of 22 miles, was held by 7,000 men. He says the Boers made no trenches whatever at Colenso; they simply lay behind the boulders. Baron von Moltzau concludes his paper with an interesting account of how he, Judge Koch, and Dr. Krause conspired together to save the mines from destruction. Mr. Kruger had given official orders that they should be preserved, but privately had given orders that they should be blown up.

## A CURMUDGEON'S GROWL.

Mr. Edward Dicey, in an article entitled "Honour to whom Honour is Due," complains in somewhat scurvy fashion against the enthusiasm with which the Boer Generals have been received in this country. He thinks that this was not only undignified and uncalled for, but was actually impolitic. He is gracious enough to admit that the pro-Boers were quite justified in welcoming the heroes of the war of independence, but he grudges the Jingo's the right of repentance for their manifold sins and iniquities. The man in the street in England feels that he has done these men a cruel injustice, that even if he was right in making war upon them—which he is beginning to doubt—he feels that he has been shamefully misled by his newspapers as to the character of the Boers, and he takes the first opportunity afforded him of testifying to his regret that he has done such injustice to the character of the patriots whose bravery, heroism and chivalry have added new lustre to the annals of the human race.

## MR. TOM MANN ON NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Tom Mann has been seven months in New Zealand, and he is not enthusiastic about its climate. In some places fog is more general than in London. Wages are higher than at home, but 25 per cent. of this must be deducted as decreased purchasing power. Rent is very high, and the climate is by no means so idyllic as people represent. On the other hand, there are fewer stoppages of work from strikes than in any other country, thanks chiefly to the principle of compulsory arbitration which, however, he says, is by no means working quite smoothly. It is quite on the cards that the men may take action for its repeal, and that the employers may be found defending it. He is pleased with the New Zealand Factory Act, chiefly because it forbids any boy or girl with a less wage than 5s. a week being employed, and also because it fixes the hours of adult males at forty-eight per week,

and those of women at forty-five. He is glad to find that the railways are in the hands of the State, and that the people, having one person, one vote, and all elections on one day, have Government under better control than is the case in England.

## AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL CHARACTER.

Mr. Percy F. Rowland is rather enthusiastic about the Australian national character, although he admits that there is a tendency to great cruelty on the part of the Australians. This, he says, is due to their climate, to their familiarity with the horrors of drought in the bush, their long habit of thinking of the sheep and kine as mere wool and meat—the counters with which they play the game of life—long warfare with rabbits and kangaroos for means of sustenance—these have rendered the normal Australian countryman callous to animal suffering. The Australian woman is less prolific than her European relatives. The number of illegitimate births is double that of Ireland, and the divorce rate is thirteen times higher than that of England. Yet with all these defects Mr. Rowland maintains that there is a good ground-work for building up such a noble national type that the proudest boast of Englishmen may some day be that they had a share in building up the Australian character. For among the Australians "you will find determination, pluck, sportsmanship, good humour, religion without theology, civility without servility, and an uncommon power of common sense."

## LORD NELSON ON THE IDEAL HYMN-BOOK.

Lord Nelson writes an interesting article upon "Hymns Ancient and Modern." He thinks that in the future authorised hymn-book the old Latin hymns, with good English translations, should form a prominent part of the book. Then there should be a selection of narrative hymns, bringing out the teachings of the Christian year, and a large selection of modern hymns which have all won their way generally into the hearts of our people. A general book, voicing the religious experiences of men from every clime and in every age, would have no mean share in the formation of our national character. I must really send Lord Nelson a copy of "Hymns that have Helped."

## THE HUMANISATION OF THE WORKHOUSE.

Miss Edith Sellers writes a pitiful paper entitled "In the Day-room of a London Workhouse." It was written after visiting a London workhouse in which there were 288 men and 437 women over the age of sixty-five. The account she gives is very sad, and she could not help contrasting the fate of these worn-out toilers with the inmates of the cheery, comfortable homes provided for the same class in Denmark and Austria, where the cost per head per week is considerably less than in these London workhouses, where it averages 13s. 6d. "There was a time when we were supposed to provide for our poor at once more humanely and more wisely than other nations; but now—It is only in England that poor old folk who have toiled hard for long years and pinched and saved must pass their last days in the workhouse. Even Russia has its old-age homes."

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir Robert Hunter, in an article upon the inclosure of Stonehenge, strongly protests against the action of Sir Edmund Antrobus. He thinks Stonehenge should be sold at a fair price to the public, and he objects to the fancy price asked by Sir Edmund.

Miss Rose M. Bradley describes how it is that Westminster Abbey is without a permanent fund for keeping the fabric in good repair.

## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* is a good readable number, but, with the exception of the article on "The Incompatibles" and the beginning of Mr. H. G. Wells' series of papers on "Mankind in the Making," there is no article of exceptional importance.

## THE SHIFTING FOUNDATIONS OF EUROPEAN PEACE.

"Diplomaticus" writes one of his characteristic, well-informed, and somewhat alarmist articles on the deepening unrest of Europe. He says that the Bismarckian Triple Alliance made for peace because it was a coalition of the "Haves." The new Triple Alliance of Russia, Italy, and France will be a combination of the "Have-Nots." Italy and France are contemplating partition in North Africa, the *revanche* idea is reviving in France, and we must be prepared in the near future, if not for an actual catastrophe, at any rate for an era of excitability and unrest. The "Have-Nots" are no longer deterred from war by the certainty of defeat. Hence they will be less consistently conciliatory in the future, less prudent, less averse to dangerous intrigues and adventures of the Fashoda type.

## HERMANN SUDERMANN.

Mr. W. S. Lilly, writing upon Hermann Sudermann's new play "Es Lebe das Leben," exhausts his resources of eulogy. The play marks the high-water mark of the author's genius. He says that his inspiration is essentially spiritual, like that of Nature herself. He has far more in common with Euripides than any dramatist of our time. Through his work is that deep underlying thought of the Greek drama that in the moral world law rules, law fenced about, as all law is, by penalties. This is the deep verity which informs his pages.

## AN APPEAL TO WORKMEN.

Mr. J. Holt Schooling writes a letter to the workmen of the United Kingdom, which he invites London and provincial papers to reprint. His object is to ask them one or two straight questions, the first being, "Is there not a tendency in too many of you to take your work easily?" Secondly, "Do you need so many strikes?" Thirdly, "Why should you drink twice as much as the American working-man?"

## PAARDEBERG.

Mr. Perceval Landon writes a picturesque, brief paper describing the first crushing blow which overtook the Boer forces. Apart from his description of French's ride and Cronje's retreat, the most interesting in his paper, although probably not in the least accurate, is the passage in which he says that Paardeberg was hardly less than the scotching of the Christianity of an entire nation. When Cronje lost the race to the river it was to the Boers as if God's arm had broken. He notes that the 11th February, the day set apart in England for prayer and intercession, was the day upon which French started upon his march, and the effect upon the Boers was overwhelming. They felt without the least affectation that this day of intercession was the most terrible, as well as the least expected, weapon that the English would use, and even among the most irreligious ran a sudden foreboding of ill.

## OUR DEFENCELESS CABLES.

Mr. P. T. McGrath calls attention to the fact that if we were involved in war, the most vulnerable point in our lines of defence would be the banks of Newfoundland, where the Atlantic cables could be seized and severed by a French cruiser from St. Pierre two days before a British cruiser could reach the spot, either from Halifax or from Queenstown. He maintains, therefore, that the Imperial

Government should establish a cable-depot at St. Johns, and maintain a small party of expert repairers with a complete outfit for the work, and a local steamer held in constant readiness for repairing the lines whenever occasion arose. But as he goes on to state that all the cable companies retain repair ships in Newfoundland waters most of the year, it is not quite clear why the Imperial Government should do the same. More practical is his suggestion that St. Johns should be converted into a naval base. He thinks the laying of the Pacific cable increases the urgency of the precautionary measures which he recommends.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

The most interesting of the other articles is Professor Angelo Heilprin's entitled "Mont Pelée in its Might." Professor Heilprin ascended Mont Pelée shortly after the eruption which destroyed St. Pierre. He says that the death-dealing cloud was mainly composed of a heavy carbon gas, but that the state of the buildings proves also that a tornado was caused. Electrical explosions seem to have completed the work. Mr. G. Byng writes a paper on "Fiscal Problems of To-day," in which he repeats the cry for Protection. There are two articles on the Education Bill, one by Judge Bompas, the other by the Rev. J. Gregory Smith.

## THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

THE September number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* is particularly good. The articles on the new Order of Merit, the Atlantic Combine, fast trains, and Maeterlinck's forbidden play are separately noticed.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor's sketch of Mr. Balfour insists that he is one of the most elusive characters now before us. I quote the following:—

He is eminently a man who requires the pressure of external circumstance to bring out his powers. Left to himself, he is self-distrustful, indolent, even indifferent.

The truth is that Mr. Balfour's standards of conduct and of judgment are not those of the ordinary man. It is at once a virtue and a defect that he has not the typical politician's temperament or mind or point of view. Things that other people consider important he considers of little moment.

In that home in Scotland, in Scotch mist and mountain, in Scotch seriousness and spirituality, the roots of Mr. Balfour's being really lie.

Professor R. Meldola's paper treats of the way insects avoid destruction by taking on the colours which will make them most difficult to detect in the places they frequent. The extraordinary resemblance between insects of really quite different species is brought about solely by natural selection. The advantage lies in the fact that the mimicking insect is one much preyed upon, and the mimicked is one exempt from persecution. The article does not lend itself well to summarisation, but is of much interest.

"A Holiday Pilgrimage" to Trégnier, Brittany, Renan's birthplace, is a charming account of an old-world French town.

There is much literary gossip in the article "As Others see Us," an American's views on English men of letters. To Thackeray he gives the palm among novelists; to Browning the palm among modern poets—at least for charm of personality.

IN No. 20 of the *Art du Théâtre* there are notices of two recent interesting stage productions—the "Francesca da Rimini" of Mr. Marion Crawford, by D. Busson, and M. Claude Debussy's opera "Pelléas et Mélisande."

## THE EMPIRE REVIEW.

THE *Empire Review* for September opens with a facsimile of King Edward's letter to his people. Of the articles, the continuation of Miss Thomas's *Memories of Cecil Rhodes* is separately noticed.

## WHY COLONIALS ARE NOT FREE TRADERS.

"Colonials are Protectionists for the same reason that they are Imperialists, and that reason is necessity," replies "C. de Thierry," who then devotes some eight pages to telling how the "shadow of Free Trade" first fell on the British Empire, and how it has rested there ever since. She remarks that the prosperity of the rabidly Protectionist United States proves that Free Trade and prosperity are not synonymous. The British Free Trader taxes tea 6d. a lb., and most of our tea comes from India and Ceylon. Sugar pays 2s. a cwt., and this despite the West Indies being nearly ruined by the bounty-fed beet sugar of the Continent, which would disappear before healthy competition with cane sugar. The Colonies care nothing for the abstract virtues of Protectionism or of Free Trade. What they do find is that Protection suits them while Free Trade does not :—

Not only is it necessary as a means of revenue, but as a means of defending themselves in the commercial war carried on against the British Empire by foreign countries. Finally they have found it answer well in developing home industries. Colonials being hard-headed men naturally pay more honour to experience than they do to Cobden Club pamphlets. National policies may be, and are, based on sentiment, but they are always carried out on practical lines. That is why colonials urge us to meet international competition by inter-Imperial development.

## HOW TO REGENERATE IRELAND.

Colonel Barrington's suggestion is that of Dr. Thompson, in the *Freeman's Journal* :—

"If a sane middle party could be only built up, a party which was proud of the Empire which Irishmen have done so much to make, then, indeed, there would be a chance for Home Rule. Unless a change comes soon that middle party shall be built up. The nucleus for it exists at present, and is every day gaining strength." For the formation of such a party, the Local Government Act, passed in 1898 by the Unionist Government, should have provided a common platform on which all creeds and classes, setting aside their conflicting politics and polemics, might meet and operate harmoniously and effectively for their country's advancement.

He suggests that the Irish leaders have not been without faults, and that they might profitably reflect how Denmark is supplying Great Britain with the dairy produce which Ireland might have supplied. Land Acts have done little good, and the Local Government Act is largely neutralised because the Nationalists exclude as far as possible all loyalists and others who refuse to become adherents of the United Irish League.

## AN ARMY HORSE LEAGUE.

Major-General Tyler thinks that it is time our army were no longer mounted in the haphazard way perforce adopted in South Africa, and reminds us that mobility is of ever-increasing importance to an army. Therefore he suggests an Imperial Army Horse League, and proposes :—

That an Army Horse League be formed, each member of which would engage to breed or rear a horse, or horses, suitable for the service, and that if a member be so circumstanced as to be unable to comply, that he should give help and assistance to other members who can, through the League or otherwise, and thus contribute to the benefits and furtherance of the scheme.

That members of the League should agree to give the Government the right of pre-emption of any horses bred by themselves,

and not required for breeding purposes, at the age of four years, and at a fixed price, whenever Government require them, and further, that for the formation of a reserve, every horse bred under the auspices of the League, to whomsoever he may belong, shall in case of war be placed at the disposal of Government at a price and under conditions hereafter to be determined.

That British subjects in all parts of the world be entitled to become members of the League, and that they be invited to form kindred branches and administer them.

## THE TEACHING OF HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Mr. Maurice A. Gerotwohl's article on this subject is particularly sensible. History and geography are still apt to be the most neglected subjects and the worst taught in secondary schools. The London University has recently added general modern history to the syllabus for matriculation ; but it is a rare example of enlightenment. The future of the world lying with the man of science and the cosmopolitan, the relative importance of mathematics and classics must decrease and that of science and modern languages increase. Here are Mr. Gerotwohl's suggestions :—

The study of a modern language should never be separated from the study of the history of the people. The two should go hand-in-hand, each the indispensable correlative of the other. Within the five or six years which form the usual secondary course, the pupils should have been taken through the general evolution of mankind from the earliest days to our own. Each year should be devoted to a distinct period of the world's history, and a certain portion of the first term in every year to a compendious revision of the work of the preceding years, thus ensuring the constant comprehension *in globo* of the unbroken chain.

## THE COSMOPOLITAN.

VARIED in interest as is the August *Cosmopolitan*, there is yet no article calling for special notice. But there is a weird story, at the meaning of which I fear to hint, "The Soul of Mozart."

## WHAT MEN LIKE IN MEN.

Mr. Rafford Pyke's psychological discussion of this question is not so happy as his former ones. After much talk concerning what men do *not* like in men, he sifts out certain indispensable qualities demanded by every man of another man whom he would really respect. First, a man must be "square"; men do not expect true "squareness" from women, but it is the very corner-stone of the friendship of man and man. The foundation of "squareness" is justice, "the most masculine of virtues, and the only one in which no woman ever had a share." Secondly, reasonableness, "the lubricant of life"; thirdly, courage, and finally generosity, modesty, and most essential dignity; and finally, a touch of the feminine. "But when one thinks of it more carefully, may he not sum it up in just a single sentence, and accept it as the truth, that all men like a gentleman?"

In an article above the rather low standard of American literary criticism, Mr. E. A. Bennett discusses "Herbert George Wells" and his work, and vigorously combats the idea that he is a second Jules Verne. Jules Verne was no scientist; Mr. Wells has had a long and accurate scientific training, and it is not the scientists who call his work "pseudo-scientific."

Other articles are on London Society, in which the writer remarks that the strong influence of Society on Government and the prominent position of politics in conversation so noticeable in London, are conspicuously absent in New York. New York has unfortunately copied most of what is worst in English Society, and neglected the best.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

I NOTICE elsewhere the articles which express the deep dissatisfaction of the Unionist Party with Mr. Balfour's reconstruction of the Cabinet. There are no other articles which call for notice at length.

## MORE ADVICE FROM CAPTAIN MAHAN.

Captain Mahan writes a twenty-page article on the Persian Gulf and International Relations. He is a very woolly writer, and his article would be worth twice as much were it half as long and the point represented crisply. His idea, so far as we can make it out, is that he believes in the antagonism between England and Russia in Persia, and therefore advocates the construction of a German railway line through Asia Minor which would have as its outlet on the Persian Gulf a British port. It may be noted that Captain Mahan in the course of his article makes the following remark:



*Photogr. by*

*(trains.)*

The Shah, Lord Roberts, and the Grand Vizier.

"There is certainly in America a belief, which I share, that Great Britain has been tending to lose ground in international economical matters. Should it prove permanent, and Germany at the same time gain upon her continuously, the relative positions of the two as seapowers would be seriously modified."

## UNIVERSITY REFORM.

Dr. H. E. Armstrong, Professor of Chemistry at the Central Technical College, writes upon the need for general culture at Oxford and Cambridge. He declares that it is difficult not to believe that our educational authorities have been engaged in a silent conspiracy to undo the nation and deprive the Briton of individuality

by a system of examinations and scholarships which encourage cram, and stifle both the spirit of inquiry and the development of character. Whatever elements of good may be discovered in our educational system, it is impossible to deny that there is a total absence of organisation. To secure success we must reform at the same time both above and below. The establishment of an efficient system of technical instruction is dependent upon the upgrowth of an efficient system of general instruction. At present the control of our educational system rests almost entirely in the hands of politicians and benevolent amateurs. Half a dozen strong, sympathetic men at the Education Department, with power to act and supported by Government, could solve the problem in a very few years.

## ELECTIONEERING IN AMERICA.

Mr. A. M. Low, in his letter upon American affairs, gives a very amusing account of Ex-Chief-Captain of Police Devery's bid for the leadership of Tammany. He has quarrelled with Croker and is now campaigning for the leadership of his district as the first step towards becoming Boss. He has opened depôts where slum dwellers can obtain free ice in hot weather, and he has engaged doctors to attend the sick, and has instructed grocers and butchers to give his constituents unlimited credit. In the evening he holds court in the open air seated in a chair with his back against a pump. For amusement he throws pennies and silver among the children. A short time ago he gave a mammoth picnic to between fifteen and twenty thousand women and children of his electoral district. They went down to Coney Island in six great barges, accompanied by ten physicians, a corps of trained nurses, life-savers, an operatic company, a vaudeville troupe, four bands, and unlimited refreshments.

## OUR COMPANY DIRECTORS.

Mr. W. R. Lawson maintains that our joint-stock finance is threatened with as bad a breakdown as our War Office at the outset of the South African War. He says that nine-tenths of our company directors have had no education whatever for duties demanding the highest skill and judgment. He draws up a table showing that of 1,143 companies occupying the broad zone between banks, insurance, home railways, and mining companies, 980 at present have their stock quoted below par. These 1,100 companies have six thousand directors the most of whom are either incompetent or inefficient. He thinks that something might be done to get practical trained directors for industrial joint-stock companies, and he insists that these directors should be obliged to give financial guarantees for their responsibility and independence.

The only other article calling for notice is Mrs. Hugh Bell's dissertation to mistresses on the lot of their domestic servants.

In *Longman's Magazine* for September there is a pretty article entitled "A Shepherd of the Downs" (the Wiltshire Downs), in which Mr. W. H. Hudson records the reminiscences of an old shepherd of that most primitive part of England. It is interesting in particular for the light it throws on the condition of the agricultural labourer early last century with 5s. or 6s. a week, and a wife and bairns to keep besides his dog, and the clever way in which he poached on his master's preserves.



## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review*, contrary to the usual practice of English reviews, publishes a translation of the article which General de Négrier contributed anonymously to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on "The Lessons of the South African War," which we noticed recently. Sir A. E. Miller writes upon "The Proposed Suspension of the Cape Constitution," an article which might have been useful once, but is somewhat out of date to-day. Hannah Lynch writes a sprightly and somewhat spiteful article on "Paul Bourget, Preacher." Mr. A. C. Seward defends the doctrine of natural selection against Mr. James B. Johnston, who attacked it in the July number of the *Contemporary*. Dr. Dillon confines his survey of foreign affairs to a discussion of the future of Italian expansion, a glance at the stagnation of British enterprises in China, and a lamentation over the refusal of the Colonial Conference to federate the Empire.

## WHAT IS THE ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY?

Professor Orr, in an article entitled "Dr. Fairbairn on the Philosophy of Christianity," says that the permanent value of his book is that it compels us to face the solemn alternative of what the essence of Christianity is. This alternative he says is as follows:—

On the one hand, a Universal Father-God, whose presence fills the world and all human spirits; Jesus, the soul of the race in whom the consciousness of the Father, and the corresponding spirit of filial love, first came to full realisation; the spirit of divine sonship learned from Jesus as the essence of religion and salvation—here, in sum, is the Christianity of the "modern" spirit. All else is dressing, disguise, *Aberglaube*, religious symbolism, inheritance of effete dogmatisms. Will this suffice for Christianity? Or is the Apostolic confession still to be held fast, that Christ is *Lord*: the Incarnate, the Living, the Exalted, the Redeemer and Saviour, the Head of all things for His Church and for the world?

## IMMORTALITY, BEFORE AND AFTER.

Miss Caillard concludes her three papers upon "Immortality" by declaring herself in favour of the pre-existence of the soul, and inferentially at least of the doctrine of re-incarnation. She says:—

If the supreme worth of that human individuality be allowed, if it bears a unique and consequently eternal ethical significance to God, we must also grant that it neither began with birth nor ends at death.

## THE FUTURE LANGUAGE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Alfred A. MacCullagh writes a somewhat inconsequent article on this subject which does not seem to lead us to any definite conclusion as to whether the Taal will last or whether it will wither away before the English tongue. His conclusion, however, is somewhat startling:—

After all, the people of the British Islands need not concern themselves seriously as to the future of the language question in South Africa. South Africans will settle that for themselves. There may be a Republic again in South Africa before many years, but it will be an English-speaking one, or there will be no rest in the land till the blood of the last British South African has stained the soil.

MR. SRISWAR VIJAYALANKAR has sent me a Sanskrit epic poem in twelve cantos, entitled "The Vijayini-Kaiyam." It is a biography, in Sanskrit, of her late Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria. The poem is said to have been flatteringly reviewed by Sanskrit scholars in that part of Bengal where the author resides; but I regret to say my knowledge of Sanskrit is not sufficient to justify me in expressing an opinion.

## BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

*Blackwood's Magazine* contains a good short travel-paper by Reginald Wyon, entitled "Montenegrin Sketches." "Linesman" continues his interesting series of papers describing the adventures of his brigade on the heels of De Wet.

An anonymous writer, signing "L," discourses concerning the Boers in an article in which he warns us that all the living Boers are irreconcilable. They live in the past, and the past holds nothing for them but anger and distrust. "No single one of our transactions with them has been of a joyful or friendly nature, not one but has seemed to them dishonest, oppressive, or cowardly . . . To the beaten Boer there is no future worth winning. We tell him he will become great and famous. But all his life long he has prayed for obscurity. What is progress to a man whose earnest wish was to stand still? Or riches to one who dreads and despises them? Or imperial citizenship to an anchorite whose share even in the primitive government of his Republic was oppressive to him? The writer says there is no doubt that when for the first time we governed the Boer nation we misgoverned it. We promised, and did not perform; we threatened and did not punish; we went to war and did not win. We invoked the sun and the rivers to attest our immovability, and moved; and to the Boer mind ever since we have been a nation of unjust, impotent braggarts."

There is a little dithyrambic article by Edward Hutton upon Venice after the fall of the Campanile; and a characteristic Blackwoodian article about the new ball with a core in it, which the Americans have invented, which bids fair to supersede the ball with which all golfers at present play. The feather-stuffed ball of the olden days cost 5s., till the gutta-percha ball at 1s. took its place. At present the new core ball costs 2s. 6d., and compared with the solid gutta-percha ball the new American ball covers one-third more distance. Judged, however, by the championship results, the core ball is only better than the gutta-percha by one stroke in 308.

## HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

To *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for September Mr. William Sharp contributes a copiously illustrated article descriptive of those parts of Scotland which are associated with the memory of Robert Louis Stevenson. An experiment is made in this number by printing Mr. Abbey's pictures of the Conquest of the Holy Grail in colours. The colours are bright enough, but the experiment can hardly be said to be successful. The pictures are reproduced from the mural paintings of Mr. Abbey in the Boston public library.

Mr. T. E. Blakely, in a brief paper on Macaulay's English, calls attention to the fastidiousness with which Macaulay revised, retouched, and corrected his style. His illustrations are chiefly drawn from the alterations made between the first and the third editions of his History. The moral of it all is that those who aim at success in literature will do well to consider that the most popular and successful writer of the nineteenth century was the one who paid most attention to grammar, and who studied most assiduously the classical authors.

The rest of the number is chiefly devoted to fiction. There is a brief paper by Richard Le Gallienne, describing the poetry of an eight-year-old little friend of his.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review*, since the *Forum* has become a quarterly, holds a position of undisputed pre-eminence among the high-priced American periodicals. The August number is very good, serious and instructive. I notice several of the more important articles elsewhere.

## CUBA'S CLAIM UPON THE UNITED STATES.

Senator Platt leads off with a brief article in which he speaks hopefully as to the ultimate success of President Roosevelt's appeal to the Senate to reduce the tariff on Cuban sugar from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. He takes the very strongest view as to the moral obligation under which the American people stand towards their Cuban *protégés*. The defeat of President Roosevelt's proposal to give effect to the pledges of the American Government was due to an agitation set on foot by the producers of beet sugar, who terrorised a few Republican members and senators in the States in which the beet industry is located. Senator Platt, however, maintains that it will only need a reassembling of Congress to secure the triumph of public interest over the beet sugar trust.

## LORD SALISBURY.

Mr. Sydney Brooks writes an appreciation of Lord Salisbury, whom he regards as the greatest Conservative since Burke. He was as far removed from Little-Englandism as from advanced Jingoism. He says:—

No one had a keener sense of England's position and responsibilities, yet no one warned his countrymen more often or more impressively against the dangers of undigested empire. It is this perfect sanity and detachment of outlook that made England repair to him as to an oracle, whose calm, sagacious utterances had the impersonal quality that only the highest statesmanship can command. They came, indeed, to look upon him rather as a force than a personality, as a something in the background, very cool and unhurried and grim and wise, that managed somehow to direct the foreign affairs of the country with dignity and credit.

## CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. John Charlton, M.P., writing on "British Preferential Trade and Imperial Defence," pleads for an abandonment by the United States of what he rightly regards as the fatuous trade policy of the United States towards Canada. If the present policy is persisted in Canada will have no choice but to enter upon a tariff war, or, as he calls it, to adopt, instead of a policy of reciprocity, a reciprocity of tariffs. His idea is that the natural products of both countries should be freely admitted to the markets of each other, and that the Canadian tariff should be based on the principle of allowing forty per cent. rebate on all goods imported from nations or countries admitting Canadian natural products free of duty. He concludes his paper by affirming in the strongest terms the unpopularity of the proposal that Canada should contribute to the Imperial defence fund. This proposition, he says, would receive the unanimous condemnation of the French-speaking portion of the population, and of from three-fifths to two-thirds of the English-speaking population of Canada.

## IN PRAISE OF SIENKIEWICZ.

There is a very elaborate and interesting literary paper by Count de Soissons on Henryk Sienkiewicz, who has brought to the Polish people a glory which they have not known since the time of Adam Mickiewicz. Sienkiewicz, it seems, began writing short stories twenty-five years ago in the Polish magazines. In 1876 he went to America, and published his impressions in a Warsaw daily paper. "In Tartar Captivity" was his first great story; his first great novel, "By Fire and Sword," which

for presentment of character and fact is not excelled in all the world. After he had finished his third novel, "The Deluge," he journeyed to Italy, Turkey, and Spain. He then extended his travels to Africa and visited Egypt, Zanzibar, Bagamojo, and the continent between the Rivers Uam and Kigan. On his return he wrote a volume of "Letters from Africa." In 1893 followed a more important novel, "Children of the Soil." In "Quo Vadis" he achieved his greatest triumph, and, in the opinion of Count de Soissons, he conquered all difficulties and created a masterpiece. His object was to show that God's truth conquered pagan might by supernatural force.

## THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE DUEL.

Prince Alfonso de Bourbon et Autriche-Este gives a very agreeable account of the success of the movement which he started against duelling on the Continent. He was prompted to this action by some painful incidents which illustrated the criminal absurdity of the system of duelling in force in Austria. He wrote a letter sympathising with two officers, who from conscientious motives had refused to fight a duel. This raised so general a response in the press, that he conceived the idea of creating an international league against duelling. It was in May, 1901, when he first began his propaganda, and he has now 1,500 adherents in Austria, of whom 375 are members of the nobility:—

Experts in legal matters have drawn up laws for the forming of tribunals of honour, for the organisation of the Austrian branch of the Anti-Duelling League and the projects for reforms of laws for the defence of honour. Finally, our first tribunal of honour was formed this spring in Paris. It is composed of fourteen members, among whom are six officers (Generals, Admirals, Colonels, and M. de Cassagnac) and whose opinion is that duelling is to be done away with entirely.

In Germany the Prince of Löwenstein is at the head of the movement; in Italy the Marquis Crispolti has taken the work of organisation in hand, and an anti-duelling league review is about to be brought out in Germany. In Spain the Republican Fusion party have forbidden all of their members to take part in duels, and decree that anyone disobeying this shall be turned out of the party.

## THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

IN the *Cornhill Magazine* for September the editor publishes the first of a most useful series of papers on "Prospects in the Professions." The purpose of these papers—the first of which is on the Royal Navy—is to give parents some of the many "wrinkles" which they could, perhaps, not pick up otherwise, and which might save them much expense and disappointment. The question of the advantages and disadvantages of the professions, the essential qualities for success, the deficiencies which must cause failure, the amount of outlay actually (not nominally) to be incurred—enlightenment on all these points should provoke gratitude from many a father with sons to place in the world.

Viscount St. Ayres has an amusing literary paper on Martin Tupper:—

Tupper's claim to immortality rests on his vanity alone. No man ever thought as well of himself with scantier reasons for so doing; no man ever soiled more paper in telling the world why it ought to admire him. And the curious thing is that the world took him at his own valuation; few books commanded a larger sale than Martin's during the middle years of the nineteenth century. That he should ever have been popular—that anyone, even an American, should have read "Proverbial Philosophy" sixty times—might well drive Matthew Arnold to despair.

## PAGE'S MAGAZINE.

SIR ANDREW NOBLE and Elswick form the subject of an interesting sketch. There is a good deal of information about Elswick and very little about Sir Andrew. Originally the gun shops at Elswick were started for the Government, but just when the science of artillery was making rapid progress all Government orders ceased :—

The War Office has been the hero of many singular proceedings, but one of the most mysterious episodes in its history was its complete neglect for nearly fifteen years of the technical resources which were ready to hand at Elswick. . . . It was not until the Russian war scare of 1878 that the Government purchased four 110-ton guns, built for the Italians, and passed them into our own service. Nor was it until more than twenty years had gone by since the desertion of 1863, that the Elswick experts finally succeeded in forcing upon the attention of our own authorities the new type of gun, which is now everywhere adopted.

A most important step was the amalgamation of the company with Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co. in 1897. The Armstrong Whitworth Company can now turn out a battleship armed and armoured complete, though not engined. The company's shops cover 224 acres of ground ; it employs about 25,000 men and pays £30,000 a week in wages. Sir Andrew Noble is chairman of the company, which he joined forty-two years ago. He was born in 1832 at Greenock.

## SPARK TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. H. C. Marillier gives an interesting account of the development of wireless or "spark" telegraphy. The experiments of Maxwell, Hertz, Lodge, Preece, and Branly are described. Mr. Marillier says :—

There is a tendency, one that is inseparable from all epoch-making developments, to suppose that "wireless" telegraphy is a new thing, suddenly originated and offered to the world by a discoverer. The Röntgen rays, so called from the distinguished German professor who first discovered them, were exceptional, in that they had not been expected or predicted by theory, and consequently for a time they were not understood ; but with our present subject there was no room for a surprise. Theory in that case preceded experiment, and the waves were being actually looked for by several experimenters.

Mr. Swinburne discusses the question of the Examination of Patent Specifications. He disapproves of the suggested examination by the Patent Office to determine novelties because skilled inventors may have injustice done them owing to the examiners not being sufficiently skilled. Naval notes deal with the present building programmes of the various nations, and offer, therefore, a rather useful comparison.

## THE NEW LIBERAL REVIEW.

THE *New Liberal Review* is a fair average number. The Editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, writing on the lesson of North Leeds, maintains that the chief lesson he has learned is that the electors are thoroughly awake at last, and that the Tories lost the election from three causes, in the following order. First, the Education Bill ; secondly, the Bread Tax ; and thirdly, South African blundering. Mr. George Martineau explains and applauds the Russian Note on trade combinations. An undergraduate, Mr. D. F. T. Coke, defends Oxford against the accusation of laziness brought by Mr. Fotheringham in the previous number. Mr. Holt Schooling writes on the export of English coal, the large increase of which obscures the significance of the comparative decrease in our other exports. Mr. Blumenfeldt gossips pleasantly concerning the new industry of manufacturing

antiquities to order, which it seems is in a very flourishing condition at the present time. It is, however, somewhat precarious, for fashion is capricious, and antiquities which are at a premium to-day are at a discount to-morrow. One of the brightest articles is Mr. E. F. Benson's paper on the decadence in manners. Mr. Benson argues that the changes which are alleged to prove a decadence in English manners are really due to the improved sense of comradeship which has resulted from men and women playing games together. At the same time he admits that women are often brutally rude to each other. He says that the insolence of women, well-bred in their conduct to the other sex, can be a thing to shudder at when one of her own is concerned. This, in its more flagrant aspects, is easily observable in such public places as steamers and railway carriages.

## McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

IN *McClure's Magazine* for August, when Mrs. Tsilka's narrative of her sojourn among the brigands is subtracted, there is really not much left to notice. This narrative has already appeared in the *Sunday Magazine*.

## M. SANTOS-DUMONT'S CHILDHOOD.

Writing of how he became an aéronaut, M. Santos-Dumont tells us that he, like the ill-fated M. Severo, is a Brazilian by birth. Only twenty-eight—and world-famous ! Naturally imaginative, everything tended to make him more so. Instead of the dull uniformity of a city street, he was bred in a land of virgin forest, bridgeless rivers, pathless wilds :—

And when I reflect that it is enough to rise a few yards only above the ground to be out of the way of all the obstacles and dangers threatening the foot traveller below, and to visit unfatigued and gently rocked in a basket all the infinitely varied panoramas of a land so rich, it seems to me—as it has always seemed from my earliest childhood—a necessity of Nature to become an aéronaut.

M. Santos-Dumont cannot remember how young he was when he began to fly kites. Later on he made light aéroplanes with bits of straw, with a screw propeller driven by springs of twisted rubber. Jules Verne was his favourite author, but he devoured the history of aerial navigation found in the works of Flammarion and Wilfrid de Fonvielle. Later on his father, an engineer trained in Paris, taught the boy the principles of mechanics. From childhood he had a passion for making calculations and inventing, and from his tenth year he was allowed to handle the powerful and heavy machines of his father's factories, and even drive a compound locomotive. He hardly dared speak of his dreams of aerial locomotion ; but at the first opportunity he went to France. Only in 1897 did he make his first ascent in a spherical balloon. The rest of the paper is very interesting, but need not be quoted here. M. Santos-Dumont insists that a practicable dirigible balloon must have the simplest possible mechanism.

Professor Heilprin's scientific paper on the Mont Pelée eruption is one of the most interesting that has appeared. It is amazing that so many warnings of the approaching calamity should have passed unheeded.

IN the September *Girl's Realm* there is a prettily illustrated article on "Nature by the Brookside," and a clever sketch by Mr. Pett Ridge, "Her Magnificent Holiday," of a slum child by whom all the numerous country-holiday societies had somehow passed.

## THE STRAND MAGAZINE.

IN the *Strand Magazine* for September a number of leading English actresses (but not Miss Terry) have been asked whether, knowing what they now know, they would, if they had their lives over again, still choose the stage; and, secondly, would they like to see their daughters on the stage. With one exception—Miss Rosina Brandram—they most enthusiastically declare that no other career is even thinkable to them; but about seeing their daughters actresses there is far more difference of opinion. Many think girls had better not work at all; others that they had better do anything than the wearing work of an actress; and others that, on the whole, the stage is at least as good a profession as any, and much better paid, always provided there be real love of acting.

From an article on Panama hats, now indispensable to anyone aspiring to be fashionable, we learn that even Mr. Lyman Gage was foolish enough recently to pay £100 for an extra fine Panama; the King is said to sport a £90 hat, while Jean de Reszke's went nearly up to £120 for his. Even a medium Panama costs £5. Naturally all this is excellent for Panama, or rather for Ecuador, Colombia and Guayaquil, the hat industry being now the most flourishing in that part of South America. Never before, perhaps, has there been so costly a fad so universally adopted. The hat is not made of straw at all, but of the stem of palm leaves, or a rare kind of South American grass.

Harry Furniss, in his paper on English and American after-dinner oratory, does not give the palm to the Americans. The very best England can do is better than the very best America can do.

## SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE most interesting article in the September *Scribner's* is Mr. Wyckoff's study "Among London Wage-Earners." In this paper, which is the first of a series, Mr. Wyckoff dispels the popular notion that the East End of London is a city of unutterable slums, and shows that in reality, while very monotonous, it is a remarkably respectable quarter—so much so as, in the writer's mind, "rather to distinguish it among all the quarters of London." Mr. Wyckoff in this first article devotes himself to a general survey of the ground which he will later study in detail. This promises to be a most interesting series of studies, and all who have followed Mr. Wyckoff in his work in America will be delighted that so earnest an observer has studied conditions of life in London. Mr. William Whitehouse deals with his travels in Abyssinia under the title of "Through the Country of the King of Kings." It is interesting to note in this connection what a noticeable boom there has been in Abyssinia in recent months. There are several other articles and stories, but the number does not contain any of those illustrations in colour for which Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have made themselves such a reputation.

FROM Mr. Walter Haddon, of the Caxton Type Foundry, Salisbury Square, London, E.C., we have received a pamphlet on the "Standardisation and Interchangeability of Printing Types." It is a technical publication interesting only to those connected with the printer's craft, and describes what is known as the Point System, which is in use among the American type-founders, and which has been introduced into this country by Mr. Haddon, who will doubtless be willing to send full information to any printer who applies for it.

## THE SUNDAY STRAND.

IN the *Sunday Strand* for September there is an account of the difficult work of converting the Barotsis, King Lewanika's people. Years ago a raiding Basuto tribe conquered the Barotsis, but before long the conquered race rose against their conquerors, exterminated them, and King Lewanika was chosen to reign over the ancestral kingdom with twenty-five clans tributary to him. Next the Basutos sent their own missionaries to the Barotsis, but converting them seems more uphill work than such a task usually is.

Judging from this article, our recent Coronation guest is still almost a barbarian. His dominions are on the bed of an ancient lake, and studded with ant-hills. For a third of the year the Zambesi overflows and turns them into a lake again. Then the animals crowd on the islands for refuge, and the King and Court depart to hunt them and collect a winter store of skins. A Royal barge is rebuilt each year for the King, and manned entirely by chiefs. No woman may set foot on her. Women, under Lewanika, are in the most degraded condition. He has twenty-one wives, but "no home," he said. Once he nearly swept out his harem, but was prevented by fear of deposition. Once, indeed, it was thought he might embrace Christianity, as some of his own children and dependent chiefs have done. But now he has become avaricious, and thinks of nothing but money-getting.

Certainly, burning for witchcraft, the boiling water ordeal, infanticide, and slave trade are abolished; but the tone of the article is not very hopeful as to any real progress being made.

## The Century Magazine.

I NOTICE elsewhere Mr. Bishop's paper on personal reminiscences of Mr. Godkin, a paper identifying Mark Twain and Tom Sawyer, and another on the Chinese Empress. Besides these papers there is a very elaborately illustrated paper on the eruption of Mont Pelée. Mr. Woodberry writes a brief appreciation of Mr. William Watson, and President Hadley discourses upon the two-fold cause of betting. Betting, he says, has an important function, as it is the means of checking irresponsible talk. The other cause of its popularity is the excitement which is connected with risk of any kind. He thinks it will be stopped as duelling was stopped, and if we could make it a part of our social code that bluff and brag and loud talk of every kind were unworthy of a gentleman, the only present justification of betting would fall to the ground.

## The Leisure Hour.

IN the *Leisure Hour* for September the Rev. J. Isabell, writing on the food of fishes and how they capture it, says it is a mistaken idea that fishes "eat anything they can catch." On the contrary, they are often dainty feeders. Some of them, also, seem rather greedy ones. A cod will eat three dozen at a meal. The female conger, in default of other food, will gobble up the male. Some fishes prowl for their prey in darkness, like cats. Others poke about for it on the sea-bottom. Those living entirely on eggs or small floating animals have strainers. But it is particularly the crustacea which are the prey of all the other fishes, small and great, toothless or sharp-toothed. The red sandstone cave dwellings in the rocks round Kinder, in the remote parts of Staffordshire, are described by Mr. D. Stafford. "The Personal Forces of Religious Journalism"—Dr. Robertson Nicoll and Rev. F. B. Meyer—are the subjects of Mr. David Williamson's sketch. Another article is on Tenerife.

## THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

THE September number contains many interesting articles, two of which on the naval engineer are noticed elsewhere.

## THE NEW ELDORADO.

Articles upon the mineral wealth of British Columbia are now appearing pretty frequently, but the subject is so vast that there is always something to be learnt from them. Mr. Wm. M. Brewer deals with the discoveries which have already been made, but emphasises the fact that there are large areas which are *terra incognita* so far as the white man is concerned. The province of British Columbia is an enormous territory of varied resources, including mineral, timber, fish, agriculture, and stock-raising. Extensive travel alone will impress on the mind the vastness and magnitude of this mountainous domain. Nature has not only been very beneficent in scattering her resources with lavish hand, but has also been most generous in providing highways by which the explorer can travel during his work of research. There is little doubt but that the Pacific region of North America will exhibit within the next few decades one of the most wonderful industrial expansions the world has ever seen.

## A GOOD WORD FOR MOTOR-CAR RACES.

Mr. C. R. D'Esterre, in an article upon the Paris-Vienna motor-car races, points out that such races are undoubtedly largely responsible for the extraordinary development which has taken place in the motor-vehicle industry in France. It is universally recognised among engineers that there is no test for any sort of mechanism better calculated to expose its defects than an organised competitive trial fixed for a definite date and time. The success of the Paris-Vienna race can only be characterised as marvellous when the various difficulties are considered. Eight years ago automobile manufacturers were invited to send their vehicles for a run of from 100 to 200 miles on the best roads in France; they might effect all necessary repairs on the road, and, if fortunate, did not need to stop or even slow down during the whole route. Nowadays, cars are called upon to pass through an ordeal such as probably no other mechanical contrivance is ever subjected to.

## HIGH SPEED ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Mr. George H. Gibson contributes a highly interesting paper upon the rapid development of inter-urban electric railways in America. In 1899 ten miles of electric road were built for every mile of steam road constructed. It is often said that electric railways have checked the concentration of population in great cities by creating suburban districts; but in the farming regions they have had a still greater effect in building up many small centres of population. One of the greatest possibilities of the inter-urban road lies in the development of freight traffic. Many of the electric roads sell passenger tickets to points on the steam roads. While many electric roads have been constructed cheaply and of light materials, the tendency is more and more towards a substantial type of construction similar to the best steam-railway practice. The road from Grand Rapids to Muskegon, Mich., parallels steam roads to both cities, the running time of the electric and steam cars being about the same. On an average the electric cars weigh from 20 to 25 tons without load, and are from 40 to 50 feet long. They are completely equipped with heaters, air brakes, etc. In passing through towns and cities the overhead-trolley system is

generally used, while upon the right of way through the country which is enclosed the third rail system is employed.

## ELECTRICITY v. STEAM.

While electric roads are approaching steam lines in type of construction and methods of generation, many of the latter are finding it advantageous to adopt electric traction, especially for short haul and suburban service. The Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway has in this way within two years increased its total yearly receipts from 44,221 dols. to 73,292 dols. A number of roads used chiefly for pleasure-riding have been built in South California. The Los Angeles-Pasadena line was so well patronised the first year that it was necessary to double track the road. It competes with three steam lines, and one of the latter has been compelled to reduce its train service by half. Speeds on the electric roads vary between 20 and 50 miles an hour, and tickets cost about one halfpenny a mile. Regular services are maintained, and all cars are despatched by telephone. Passenger traffic has developed enormously in the districts through which the lines run. High speed inter-urban roads in Europe are very rare. In Great Britain there are none at all. Germany, the foremost of Continental countries in this respect, has only 41·8 miles, and in the United States there are 276·2 miles! It is said that the new plant of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company of New York City will have a total power which equals in capacity the total electric power available for traction in the whole of France!

## OTHER ARTICLES.

The other contributions are more technical. Mr. Percy Longmuir writes upon recording and interpreting foundry costs; Mr. Wm. D. Ennis on intensified production and industrial investment. The changes of a half-century in the marine-engine shop are discussed by Mr. E. P. Watson. This number completes the twenty-third half-yearly volume.

## THE LADY'S REALM.

THE September *Lady's Realm* is more generally interesting than usual. The Hon. Maud Pauncefote contributes a description of the Adirondacks, the great American holiday resort. Till lately the Adirondacks (twelve hours by rail from New York City) were only known to the hunter and explorer. The scenery of the long chain of mountain lakes, "each one more lovely than the last," rivals the finest parts of Switzerland. Life in the "camps" of tents and of wooden houses is delightful. The disadvantages are that for food one is dependent on the hotels, which send launches round the lakes to the various camps, the food being, of course, extremely dear. Also when the hotels shut up one has to depart, there being nothing left to eat, although one may not be at all ready to go.

Mr. W. G. Fitzgerald describes the caravan work of the Church Army, which last year had sixty to seventy vans up and down the country, which managed partly to support themselves by the sale of literature to the amount of £4,000. The captain of each van is a trained and experienced Evangelist. Several vans have been consecrated by no less personages than Bishops. Bountiful contributions of meat, vegetables, and all kinds of produce are received. Women too poor to give anything will volunteer to cook, clean a van, or do laundry work free of charge. The vans never enter a diocese without the hearty consent of the Bishop, and are often invited by the incumbent.



## THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE most interesting article in the *Revue de Paris* deals with the romantic story of Michelet's second marriage, and will be found noticed elsewhere.

## FRENCH UNIVERSITIES.

Those interested in and concerned with the management of British Universities will turn at once to M. Liard's curious paper on the foundation of French Universities. A great effort is being made at the present moment to reorganise, and as it were resuscitate, the ancient centres of French learning—once so justly famed in mediæval Europe. Since the Revolution there has been, from the practical point of view, but one French University—that of Paris. Various Frenchmen who have lived for short or long periods in this country have been justly struck by the great part played in our national life not only by Oxford and by Cambridge, but by the ancient, honoured Scottish Universities; and these acute observers have longed ardently to see the same kind of institution flourish on their own soil. M. Waddington took an immense interest in the matter, and as long ago as 1876 made a determined effort to interest the Government in the project. Various Republican statesmen followed suit, and at last—in the July of 1896—the dream of Renan, of Berthelot, of Lavissee, of Monod, and of Jules Simon became more or less a substantial reality.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF JOHN CHINAMAN.

In the same number of the *Revue* M. Donnet analyses the fundamental characteristics of the Chinese Man in the Street. According to the French writer the most remarkable natural trait of John Chinaman is his good sense, and this in spite of the fact that he is full of superstitions. The Chinaman, as is so often the case with those who pride themselves on their good sense, is an utter materialist; the ideal side of life does not appeal to him at all. He is so sure that he knows everything best that he naturally regards all those human beings who have not the good fortune to be born in China as outer barbarians. Even now there are many districts in China where Europeans are believed to be creatures stone blind, with red hair and red faces, and of semi-amphibious nature—that is, living half their time on earth and half their time in the sea. It has often been said that the Chinaman has extraordinary command over his nerves, and can apparently compel himself to feel glad or sorry according to his mood. At a family funeral the mourners are all very cheerful till the moment comes when they are informed that they must be sorrowful. They then fall to weeping bitterly, and exhibit every sign of intense distress. After this has gone on for some time the chief mourner observes, "I thank you; that is enough," and, as if by magic, every tear is dried; the men seize their pipes, and begin again laughing and drinking with great good humour. John Chinaman has no need for a god, for he worships only what he sees.

## THE FRENCH FLEET IN THE FAR EAST.

In the second number of the August *Revue* undoubtedly the most important article is an anonymous and somewhat technical account of the new arrangements made concerning the disposition of the French fleet in the Far East. At the present moment France's possible adversaries would naturally be England and Japan, and the writer concludes that in that case the allies would be face to face not only with France, but also with Russia, who always keeps a portion of her fleet in Chinese waters. The anonymous writer draws careful parallels between the naval conflicts which took place during the last twenty years of the eighteenth century, and those which may occur during the next twenty years. He warns the

French Admiralty that in such a far Eastern naval conflict as that foreseen by him France would be in no sense prepared to hold her own with England.

## FRANCE A COMMERCIAL NATION.

M. Bérard, who has become a great authority on all commercial questions, contributes an interesting article on the place now held by France in the commercial world. He warns his countrymen, and especially those interested either directly or indirectly in the world's markets, to beware of Anglophobia, for from a commercial point of view the United Kingdom has long been France's best friend and customer. Unlike Germany, the British Empire does not seek to acquire her lively neighbour's happy hunting-grounds, she is content to trade with her fair neighbour; indeed, even at the present time the French manage to sell to us goods of twice the value of those which we each year sell to her. Further, wealthy as is the British Empire in much that is lacking to France, the French often contrive to make a profit out of what should be purely British products. Thanks in a great measure to Mr. Rhodes the Colonial Briton has now a monopoly of the diamond industry, but the art of diamond-cutting has remained a Continental art, and the De Beers diamonds are all bound to make a short sojourn in Paris before they can be displayed to the retail customer. As for the enormous trade done in French eggs and butter, the fact has been pointed out numberless times in innumerable British publications, and were the United Kingdom to disappear into the sea there are whole departments of Northern France which would find themselves on the verge of bankruptcy. In addition to the egg and butter trade, France seems to have a practical monopoly of certain fruits—fruits, be it noted, that could just as well be grown in this country, and England buys forty million francs'-worth of fresh fruit from France each year. The humble but useful sardine means a turnover of fifteen million francs. Fifty millions'-worth of French butter is consumed in England, and an instructive chapter could be written concerning the popularity of French wines, notably champagne. M. Bérard speaks with touching sympathy of the energetic promoters of the National Poultry Organisation Society; but he points out with considerable shrewdness that in this matter France has nothing to fear from her British rival, for the French farmer's wife devotes herself to the rearing of poultry in a way that no modern Englishwoman would consent to do, and as long as this is so France will go on supplying us with eggs, butter and poultry to the tune of seventy million francs each year!

## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

No article in the *Nouvelle Revue* calls for separate treatment. The place of honour is given to M. Fallot's shrewd analysis of the present Maltese crisis. The writer has paid two long visits to Malta, and so considers himself well equipped to deal with the difficult language question. He begins by pointing out that were it not for Great Britain a great portion of the population of Malta would have to leave the island, or else remain to die of hunger. But in spite of this fact, which is fully recognised by the Maltese, the island has never become really British in affection and sentiment, and the French writer accuses the British residents and officials of treating the Maltese native nobility and gentry with scorn. Although until comparatively lately Malta was exceptionally fortunate in her form of Government, being in no wise managed from Downing Street, the unfortunate interference of Mr. Chamberlain in the difficult and delicate

language question caused the smouldering embers of dislike to burst into flame. The Maltese are now on the worst of terms with their rulers, and this in spite of the fact that the Home authorities have given way on the language question.

#### LOCUSTS IN ALGERIA.

M. de Tiallis gives a striking account of the modern plagues of locusts so dreaded by the Algerian colonist. During the nineteenth century there were four great visitations—in 1846, in 1866, in 1874, and in 1891. No noxious insect, and for the matter of that no animal, can do more mischief in a short time than can the humble-looking locust; a tract of land which is noted for its fertility and beautiful luxuriance will in the course of a few hours be so completely denuded of every blossoming and green thing as to recall the desert. The eloquent words of the prophet Joel are as true to-day as they were when he first delivered them. All sorts of extraordinary remedies have been proposed, of which perhaps the most absurd and the least practical was that of arming a battalion of soldiers with butterfly nets. More profitable experiments have been made by scientists and chemists, and nowadays a great number of locusts are destroyed with the aid of various insecticides, but up to the present time no effective method of combatting these African pests has been discovered.

M. Filliol contributes a highly technical and curious paper on what may be called the mysterious beginnings of rivers. Both to the poet and the engineer there is something very striking and mysterious in the thought that the great rivers of the world almost invariably start from tiny springs, and the problem of "where the water comes from" has occupied many minds both in the past and in the present.

In the second August number M. Ghuesi gives a sympathetic sketch of the childhood and youth of Madame Juliette Adam, the brilliant Frenchwoman who founded the *Nouvelle Revue* some twenty years ago, and who may well claim to have played a very real and constructive part in modern French Republican history.

#### FRENCH ADVICE TO COLONISTS.

It must be admitted that the Frenchman is never likely to make, in the British sense, a good colonist. This becomes clearer than ever as one reads the quaint remarks contributed in all good faith by a Dr. Barrot to the *Revue*. The paper is apparently an advance chapter of a book which is intended to be the French colonist's *Vade Mecum*. Of course there is much that is very sensible in the doctor's advice, but also many paragraphs which read as if they had been written in somewhat unpleasant jest. One of these actually encourages the French colonist to acquire a temporary native wife, with whom he is advised to part before returning home, leaving her, however, with a handsome present, which will soon secure her a husband among her own people! Should the colonist intend to settle in the country, his medical mentor advises him to form an "eternal union," and to bring as many children into the world as possible, as nothing can be more desirable than the creation of a half-caste race!

#### THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Fouillée's curious and interesting article on "The Conduct of Life Among Animals," and Madame Bentzon's "Interview with Tolstoy." As usual, the *Revue* devotes a great deal of space to historical papers, and in each of the August numbers the place of honour is given to M. Sorel's

elaborate account of the Peace or Treaty of Amiens, which ended the Wars of the Revolution, and which was hailed, especially in London, as the commencement of a new era of peace and prosperity. Before the Treaty of Amiens, Bonaparte was still unrealised by Europe at large, but the conduct of the negotiations (the Treaty was only signed on March 26th, 1802) showed the world that the brilliant Corsican soldier was a statesman as well as a general, and caused the more observant of his contemporaries to regard him with fear.

#### THE FRENCH PORTSMOUTH.

Those taking a practical or merely an intelligent interest in naval matters will find it worth their while to glance over the diary kept by a French naval officer who prefers to remain anonymous. The first chapter is entitled "In Port," and the writer gives a lively account of Cherbourg, the great maritime town whose strength and warlike footing so unpleasantly impressed Queen Victoria and Prince Albert on the occasion of their second visit to France. The French Portsmouth owed its being in the first instance to the ill-fated Louis XVI., who was passionately interested in his navy; but each successive French ruler, including Napoleon, Charles X., and Napoleon III., added something to Cherbourg and its defences, and even now the Government is spending twenty-seven million francs in making improvements to the harbour. The writer manages to convey a great sense of activity and power, and gives some choice word-pictures of the various types of seamen with which he was brought in contact.

#### WORK IN THE FRENCH COAL MINES.

M. Benoist continues his most interesting account of the organisation of work in the French coal mines, and he gives much information of a curious character. Of the five thousand miners employed in one North of France mine, close on four hundred of the workers are children, that is, from thirteen to fourteen years of age. In most cases a man spends his whole life, from childhood to old age, in this kind of work; for though in the life of every Frenchman there comes one great break, that caused by the Conscription, even after having spent some years in the army, the young miner drifts back to his old way of life. It should be added that the miner rarely remains faithful to the same neighbourhood: he drifts from mine to mine, and this in spite of the fact that the various companies do all they can to encourage their men to stay with them year after year. M. Benoist has much to say concerning the long hours of hard constant labour, which, he says, makes the French miner old before his time, and causes him to appear a worn-out old man when he has reached his forty-fifth year. He admits, however, that no French worker enjoys such constant holidays as does the miner, one and all, even the more sober workers constantly take days off. The usual expression concerning these unlicensed holidays is "doing Sunday." "What were you doing yesterday?" one miner will ask the other. "Oh, I was Sundaying," comes the ready answer.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles consist of an attempt to analyse the personal character of Frederick the Great, as seen in his political correspondence; of an account of two great musical epochs, that of the cantata and that of the oratorio; of a subtle analysis of the mistakes made by those eighteenth century philosophers who believed that the world could be rendered virtuous by Act of Parliament; and of a political paper dealing with the practical effects of the recent French Legislative Elections.

## LA REVUE.

*La Revue* for August contains many articles of the highest interest, several of which are noticed separately.

## ENGLAND AND GERMANY IN TURKEY.

Professor Vambéry calls attention to the growth of German influence in Turkey since 1870. The Turkish official language even contains the word *aleman* (French, *allemand*). At Constantinople there are an increasing number of Germans in high favour with the Sultan. None of these functionaries are or have been really worth their high salaries, except Baron von der Goltz, whose instruction of the Turkish officers was certainly worth its cost. How soon Turkey will see that she is pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for Germany, Professor Vambéry leaves to others to discuss. Certainly Germany loses no opportunity of profiting by her friend. But, equally certain, German influence has left the masses of the people quite untouched; the German does not conciliate the Asiatics nearly so much as the English or French; and German advance and the Bagdad Railway (which is to regenerate Turkey) will certainly displease Russia, and sooner or later England.

## LITERARY ARTICLES.

M. Montfort describes the new literary generation in France, which has arisen chiefly since 1895. France's literary vitality is amazing. Every fifteen years it produces a new generation. Most of the names of the rising literary generation of to-day are not well known yet in England. The best known are those of Jean Viollis, Marc Lafargue, Louis Lamarque, and André Fleury.

Fray Candil's paper on "Intellectual Spain" is devoted to an appreciation of Larra the critic, Espronceda the poet, and Rosales the painter. Madrid has just opened a Panthéon of her own.

MM. Savitch and Kniajnine's paper on the Russian home and foreign press chiefly excites amazement that such a thing as a Russian newspaper can possibly exist.

M. Klingsor has two illustrated papers on French caricaturists, some of whom are rather *caviare* to the English reader.

Mme. Rémusat writes of the new Danish novel. She says pessimism is the keynote of the Danish novel. Of the modern works deserving serious consideration not one celebrates the joy of life.

M. Muret has a lengthy study of "an American naturalist poet"—Thoreau; and Mary Summer's paper on the conquest of the supreme intelligence is a biographical sketch of Buddha. M. Finot cannot be accused of insularity.

## OTHER PAPERS.

Dr. Rouby writes of the Nun of Grèzes, Sœur Saint-Fleuret, who has been perplexing France by declaring herself possessed of a devil. Dr. Rouby says the devil is hysteria.

M. Coupin has a charming paper on "Animals which Never Pay their Rent," chiefly birds who usurp other birds' nests.

There is a long remarkable poem by Ibsen, and the usual reviews of books and magazines.

IN the *Quiver* for September the Rev. W. Garrett Horder writes of "A Mill Girl's Poetry"—a short account of the poetry of Miss Grenniss, an American mill girl of Berlin, Connecticut, a factory worker from the age of fourteen. He lays no claim to literary merit in her verse, but the sentiment of some of her poems caused them to be included in the "American Treasury of Sacred Song." It is a pathetic account of a girl with great undeveloped possibilities.

## GERMAN MAGAZINES.

I HAVE noticed elsewhere General von Goltz's article upon the Boer War, and there is not much else in the *Deutsche Revue* which calls for mention. An "independent politician" concludes his eulogistic paper upon Prince Hohenlohe as Chancellor. He was not a good speaker, had not the fire of a Bebel, the sarcasm of a Richter, or the pathos of Dr. Lieber, and the way in which he said things did not please people. But what he said was always important, profound, and in a classical form.

The *Deutsche Rundschau* contains several interesting articles. M. von Brandt writes upon "The End of the South African War." He points out that everything should be done to allay the animosity between England and Germany, and regrets that the *Times*, the *Spectator*, and the *National Review* seem to have made it their special business to try and make trouble not only between Germany and England, but also between other Powers. Up to now, thanks to the correct attitude of the German Government, these attempts have failed, sometimes recoiling on England's own head, but the fact cannot be blinked that if this sort of thing goes on results may take place which will be very hurtful to England. The German Government may not always be able to hold the people in check, and the English press would do well to cease playing with fire. Mr. Walter Gensel contributes a paper upon Art at the Düsseldorf Exhibition. He regrets that the German section was by no means representative. The best art cannot be said to come from Germany, nor indeed from France or England, who have had the lead alternately for so many years. It is to be found in the paintings of Americans and Scandinavians, and the sculptures of Belgians. Von Ernst Elster discusses the question of Heine's nationality.

The *Monatschrift für Stadt und Land* contains an article by C. von Zepelin upon Russia's position in the Far East. He sketches the gradual building up of a Russian colony on the Pacific, and predicts a great future for it. The great trans-continental railway will increase immigration as well as assure the military position. In addition, the unwilling assistance of foreign Powers will help its development, and it is sure to play a great rôle in the opening up of the East.

The *Socialistische Monatshefte* has an article by Eduard Fuchs upon French caricature in 1870-1871. It is illustrated with several reproductions, which show that the style of French cartoon has altered very little during the intervening 30 years. All sorts of problems are being worked out in Austria just now, and in consequence Friedrich Hertz's article upon National Democracy in that Empire is very timely. His conclusion is that Austria can be reconstituted only from the spirit of the masses, can win power and strength only by means of political democracy and national autonomy. Adolph von Elm describes the fourth German Mining Congress. There are more interesting articles than usual in this number.

"SOME Curious Ecclesiastical Clocks" gives Mr. Ludlam Teale, in the *Sunday at Home*, matter for an interesting paper. These quaint old clocks, to be found all over England, nearly all possess a "Jack o' the clock-house" or bell-ringing effigy, generally a rudely carved figure in the dress of the period from which the clock dates. Wells possesses a very curious Jack. Norwich has lost the clock, but keeps the two Jacks. One of the handsomest Jacks is at St. Edmunds, Southwold.

## THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

*Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift* does not begin with an article on a modern artist for once in a way, and the break in the chain is welcome; however entertaining they be, one appreciates a change. Art is not left out altogether from the text, for there is Mr. Max Roose's essay on a Dutch master in the Ermitage at St. Petersburg—Jan van Goyen, to wit. The words "from the text" were written in the preceding sentence for the sake of clearness, for art is always well represented in the illustrations of this magazine. Having paid our tribute to art, we can pass to the other contents. Mr. S. Kalff, whose name is familiar as a contributor to Dutch periodicals, holds the place of honour with his article on Daimio Land; the description of places, people, and things in Japan is well worth perusal, in spite of the fact that we in Great Britain have heard a good deal lately concerning our new ally. From a Western point of view, says the author, there is much to deplore—signs of decay; but there is also a bright as well as a shady side, and much to admire and to be surprised at. Not a bad place to live in, but scarcely commendable for a mere tour. The writer takes us into the life of the natives, and makes us feel pleased that we know more about "ces vilains petits messieurs japonais"—and the mesdames japonaises also, for that matter. A description of an ascent of the Breithorn comes very appropriate at a time when the papers tell us every other day of an accident, and when we learn, with a strangled shiver, that the very spot which we decided to pass without attempting to ascend or descend has since been the death-place of a fellow-countryman. Stories and editorial chat make up a good issue.

The readers of *Vragen des Tijds* have a rest during August, for this review does not appear; its July number has to serve for August also. The review contains not more than three articles, always of a solid character, so it is to be assumed that its readers prefer light literature during the month of holidays. *De Gids*, however, makes an effort with a good novel during the summer, and its August number is a good one. Miss Kooistra has an essay on the effects of the fanciful on our minds, and the extent to which the cultivation of the imagination should enter into the training of the teacher. We remember certain things because of the fantastic way in which they are placed before us; if we are told about little Miss Snowflake, dressed all in white by the crystals that fall from above, we acquire in a very easy manner the knowledge that snow is white, although we live in a country where snow is rarely or never seen. Quite recently a young fellow extolled the virtues of a system of teaching French sentences by means of pictures, and remarked that the only French sentence which he had ever thoroughly learnt was acquired through seeing a picture of a man lying asleep, with the sentence printed underneath it. On being asked what the sentence was, he replied, after considerable hesitation, that in English it was "Do you sleep well?" but the French had slipped him for the moment! The other contents include articles on the final exams. at gymnasia and Pistoja, the Italian humorist of the fifteenth century, the latter especially interesting.

*Woord en Beeld* gives us a capital article on the Life Work of the Archduke Ludwig Salvator of Austria, whose travels and scientific researches have awakened so great an amount of interest in every country of Europe and in America. The Exhibition at Amstelhoeck, stories, and the usual musical contribution complete the number.

## THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE most noteworthy art article of the month is undoubtedly that by Signor T. M. Palmarini in the *Nuova Antologia* (August 1st), in which an apparently successful attempt has been made to solve a problem that has puzzled art critics for centuries. The title of "Sacred and Profane Love," traditionally bestowed upon the great picture by Titian which forms the glory of the Borghese gallery in Rome, can never have satisfied any intelligent student of art, and as a result many contradictory explanations have been forthcoming concerning the *raison d'être* of the two beautiful women seated by the fountain. Signor Palmarini now makes the entirely novel suggestion that the picture is an allegorical representation of that legendary fountain of love in Ardennes minutely described by Bojardo in his poem "Orlando Innamorato." Undoubtedly the detail of the picture corresponds very closely indeed to the word-painting of the poem. Moreover, the author identifies the two figures as representations of the same lady, and that no other than the beautiful Laura Dianti, whose authentic portrait by Titian hangs in the Louvre, and who later became the wife of Alfonso, Duke of Este.

The same number contains a long poem by G. d'Annunzio, which will certainly puzzle many of his foreign admirers, while Professor Vidari of Pavia returns to the much debated subject of divorce in Italy. He maintains the full right of his State to establish divorce if it pleases, but is forced to admit that the moment is unpropitious in Italy. Catholics oppose it vigorously; the bulk of the nation remains indifferent, and only a small body of bitter anti-clericals agitates in its favour. The Professor therefore recommends the Government, before taking any further legislative action, to collect the opinions of the Appeal Court judges, professors of jurisprudence, and other weighty persons, and only to proceed in the matter if their support proves available.

*La Nuova Parola* continues to preach the doctrine of idealism in life and art, and does good work in introducing the younger names in European art and letters to its readers. The June and July numbers, which have reached us somewhat late, contain an article on art and idealism by Hélène Vacaresco, a scathing review of Hall Caine's "The Eternal City," a most laudatory illustrated account of Walter Crane, whose work at the recent Turin Exhibition seems to have excited much enthusiasm, and some exceedingly curious spiritualistic photographs in which figures that never posed before the camera appear on the negative. Under the somewhat misleading title "The Journey of the King and England's Repentance" the anonymous political writer of the *Rivista Moderna* passes under review, somewhat effusively, the recent diplomatic action of Italy, culminating in the visit of her King to St. Petersburg. He further rejoices in the renewed expressions of friendship that have passed between Italy and England, regarding them as a welcome change from the "inert and indifferent" attitude maintained for so long by Lord Salisbury. Italy, the author claims, is now on terms of close friendship with all the great Powers of Europe, save only Austria, and even to Austria it is bound by the terms of the Triple Alliance.

A new Italian monthly review, socialist and international, *I Problemi del Lavoro*, was started in August for "the impartial and serene study of practical labour questions." Judging from the first number, it will devote itself rather to chronicling industrial information and statistics than to the discussion of social problems.

# LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

"Modern languages, though much inferior to Latin as a means of mental discipline (at least as generally taught), must none the less be regarded as an important part of a sound general education."—WAR OFFICE COMMITTEE.

THE editors of the International Annual *Comrades All* having decided that the demand for it warrants a third number for Easter, 1903, the following circular has been issued to the various teachers concerned :—

## "COMRADES ALL."

The third number of the "Scholars' International Annual" will be issued before the Easter holidays of the year 1903. All Foreign Language Teachers are asked to communicate with us before the end of November.

The contents of the Annual will, as before, consist of stories in English, French, and German ;

Articles by the several organisers of international correspondence and by scholars in various schools ;

Accounts of exchange of homes ;

Addresses of collectors of stamps, postcards, flowers, etc. ;

Papers upon such subjects as Recitations in Foreign Tongues, International Language, etc.

The price is eightpence, but copies ordered by teachers before the second week in February will be sent for sixpence each to any part of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Stead will give prizes of books as usual, but the number and conditions are not yet settled. Further information will be sent to teachers upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, and specimen copies of No. 1 to teachers and those who can interest teachers, if 2d. for postage be sent. As the joint-editors of the Annual are English, French and German, and as its contents are principally in these three tongues, the portions have alternately to take the *first* place ; and as English came first in No. 1, French in No. 2, it will be the turn for German to open the ball in No. 3.

The Annual is interesting in proportion to the efforts of teachers to make it so ; communications from them and suggestions are therefore gladly received. They should be directed to the Secretary for International Correspondence, REVIEW OF REVIEWS Office, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand. It is a moot question as to whether the prizes should or should not be given to the scholar who sends in the contribution published in the Annual. Such contributors have always had a copy of the Annual, of course, but the book has hitherto been given to the pupil indicated by his teacher as having been the longest in regular correspondence, the same pupil not being eligible two successive years.

The contributions welcomed are papers descriptive of the school, school life, favourite games, holiday excursions, hobbies, remarkable buildings, inventions, home customs—in short, those things in which the scholar is personally interested, and which will naturally be of interest to other scholars all over the world. Amateur photographs are welcome ; last year those from France were so numerous that they could not all be used. Will teachers kindly help by passing on the Circular? The Annual is not a commercial concern ; does not nearly pay its own printing expenses, and therefore, being issued for those interested in the teaching of modern languages, is dependent upon their efforts to spread the sphere of its usefulness.

## SCHOLARS' LETTERS.

June, 1902.

Dear Mr. Stead,—I was very pleased indeed to have the book you so kindly sent me, in connection with my French

correspondence, though I keep up the correspondence as a pleasure and not as a duty. I first heard from my friend in the spring of 1897, and although we have never met one another we have corresponded so long we feel like old friends. As a rule our letters are purely personal, and I have learnt a good deal about French life. My friend is fond of reading English books, and seems to have read a great many ; whilst I have become much interested in French literature and French history, which would never have happened if I had merely studied in class. We used to exchange letters about our school life, and have now University life to discuss, also the places we have been to and the famous people we have seen. At first the mistakes we made were rather funny, but the letters I get now are correctly written and nicely expressed. I think my French has improved too, though not in the same measure.—Yours sincerely, M. I.

Dear Jessie,—In your last letter you expressed a desire to have a description of the town of Valence. Well, to-day I will try and satisfy your wish. Valence is a pretty little town of about 30,000 inhabitants, coquettishly seated on the left bank of the Rhône. Its climate is that of the Midi, and its sky almost always a delicious blue. The only disagreeable thing is the winds which always blow along the valley of the Rhône. There are plenty of nice walks, amongst which one may count the Champs de Mars, which is planted with fine limes, and overlooks the valley of the Rhône, and the ruined feudal Château of Trussol, belonging to the Duchesse d'Uzès.

I cannot, for lack of space, finish the letter of which the above is but the commencement. But the writer describes vividly the views, the buildings, etc., and concludes by apologising for her enthusiasm for her native town. I would like to insert the whole, for surely these two letters, taken at random, testify to the value of this exchange of letters.

## CHESS.

A French visitor to Brighton has contributed a charming paper to *Concordia*, in which he describes the free public chess-room opened by the Municipality of Brighton in the Pavilion. After describing the room and the players, he tells of the cordiality with which he was received, although a stranger, and the readiness with which his proposal to play France against England was welcomed ; but he does not say which won. Perhaps, as he was some weeks in Brighton, the success was not always on one side. His point is that friendliness between countries may be aided by such means, and he wonders if other municipalities have followed the example of Brighton, and desires also to promote the idea in his own country. Is there such a public chess-room elsewhere? Would our public libraries be available?—silence being a necessity for chess players as well as readers.

## NOTICES.

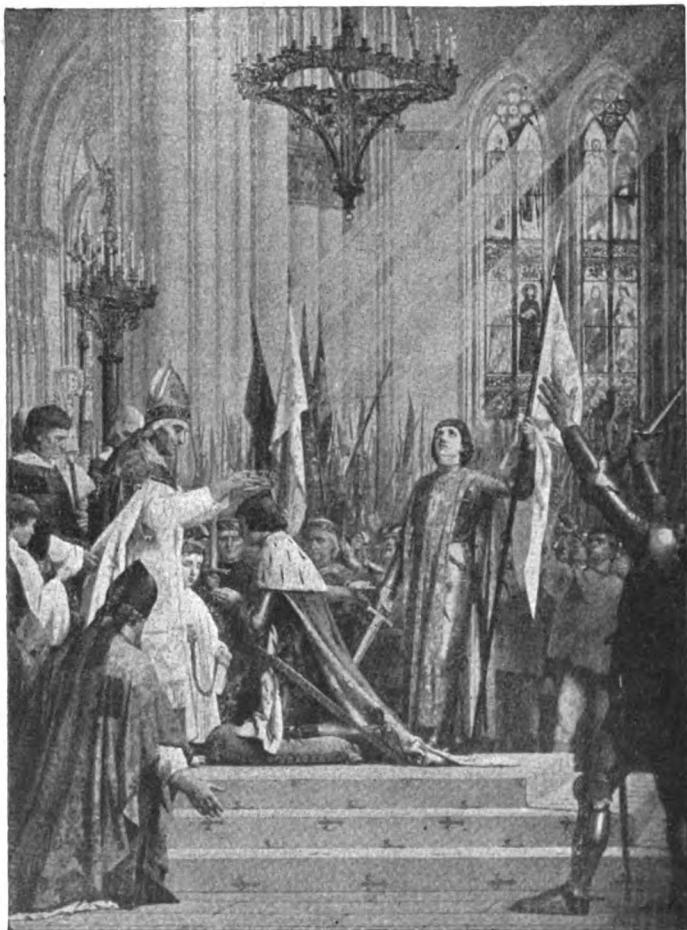
Although *Comrades All* is intended in the first place for scholars, it is not exclusively so ; and contributions from adult correspondents will be welcome. Some, we know, have exchanged visits, and others have exchanged valuable information.

Several natives of India plead with British lads for letters.

Letters from Italy and Denmark asking for correspondents have become numerous. Will any respond to this request for friendly intercourse?

Adult correspondents seeking to exchange letters with Germans and French are asked to send one shilling towards the cost of search.





The Coronation of Charles VII. at Rheims.

# BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

## I.—THE TRIAL AND REHABILITATION OF JEANNE D'ARC.\*

ONE good result of the Coronation which took place last month was to bring forcibly home to the modern world the extraordinary charm and deep religious solemnity of the ceremony itself. Even the sturdiest Radicals and the most convinced Freethinkers who were present in the Abbey on the 9th August were unable to resist the extraordinary sense of awe excited by the ceremony to which they had been called, in many cases as cynical spectators. If this happened in the twentieth century in a Protestant country, where the superstition of Royalty has almost disappeared before the advance of democracy, we can form some idea of the immense significance of the Coronation in mediæval times. From this it follows directly we are better able to understand the immense importance of the Coronation of Charles VII. at Rheims, which from the first was the supreme object of Jeanne d'Arc's ambition. Before the Coronation of Edward VII., the importance which Jeanne d'Arc attached to the Coronation of Charles VII. appeared somewhat of an anti-climax to the heroic exploits which characterised the early stages of her mission. But after the Coronation at Westminster the ceremony at Rheims assumes its proper position, and we can see it somewhat as Jeanne saw it—the natural culmination of a mission which from first to last can hardly be regarded as other than miraculous and divine. Jeanne d'Arc was so very much more important an actor in the history of the human race than Edward VII. ever can be, that the fact that our King's crowning helped us to understand better the French girl's mission may be regarded as perhaps one of the most important services which he has been able to render, or will ever be able to render, to his people.

Some day, perhaps, an English king may arise with as vivid an imagination as that of the Kaiser, and if there be conjoined thereto a high sense of justice and lofty moral courage, we may see another Coronation at Westminster preceded by an expiatory pilgrimage to Rouen. For the doing to death of Jeanne d'Arc by the English in the reign of Henry VI. remains, and will ever remain, one of the blackest blots in the history of our people. Nothing that we have ever done, nothing that we can ever do, as a people will quite equal the infamy of the martyrdom of the Maid. It stands out with the lurid radiance of hell-fire from

the darkness of the past, and all that we can do as a nation and all that the Sovereign can do as a Monarch to mark our sense of contrition, and to testify our repentance for the sins of which we as a nation are collectively guilty, would be insufficient to wipe away the stain from our annals. It is too much to expect from Edward VII. that he should array himself in sackcloth and



The Birthplace of the Maid at Domremy.  
(Reduced illustration from Mr. Murray's book.)

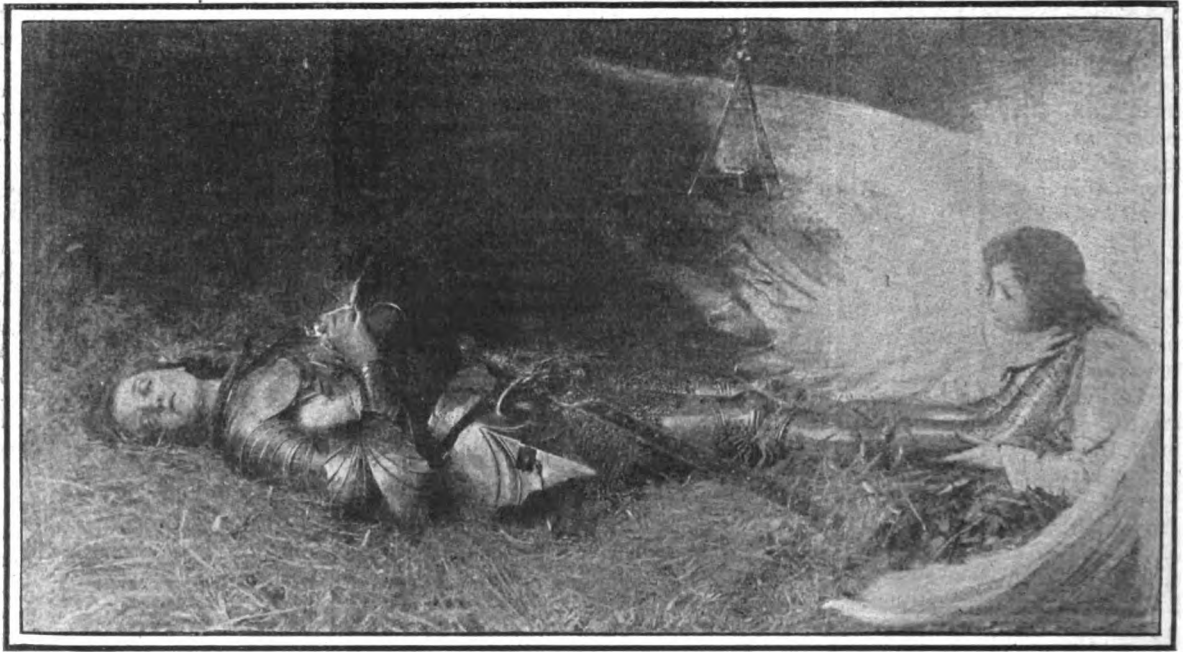
proceed, attended by his courtiers, to the scene of the burning of Jeanne d'Arc, to make humble confession of the crime of his ancestors, and to bear witness before God and man of the sincerity with which the English to-day have repented of that great crime. But he is a man of generous impulses, especially where women are concerned, and it is to be hoped that he will see to it that he is adequately represented every recurring May at the Maid's festival, which celebrates the deliverance of Orleans. Lord Dufferin, when he was Ambassador in Paris, told me that he had on one occasion sent Talbot—a lineal descendant of Talbot of Henry VI.'s time—to attend the celebration, and he would have attended himself had it not been for fear lest such a demonstration would have embarrassed the Ministry then in power in the French Republic, who were inclined to regard

\* "Jeanne d'Arc, Maid of Orleans, Deliverer of France." Edited by T. Douglas Murray. Illustrated London: William Heinemann, 1902.

the cult of Jeanne d'Arc as a mask for clerical agitation against the Republic. But Jeanne d'Arc is far too great, too divine a figure in history to be monopolised by any party, by any nation. Her memory is one of the most cherished heirlooms of the human race. She is absolutely unique. No other woman in the world was ever entrusted with such a mission by the supreme Power, nor has any other human being, male or female, ever discharged the duties entrusted to them with such ideal fidelity.

Her story will always remain one of the great tragedies of history—a tragedy more infinitely pitiful, inasmuch as she was a woman, than any tragedy in which the hero was of the stronger sex. Of course in the story of Calvary other considerations

thing could come out of Lorraine seemed to France of the fifteenth century almost absurd. Nevertheless, a good thing did come out of that ill-famed place, even the deliverer of her fatherland. Both Jeanne and Jesus had from early youth a sustaining conviction of their divine mission. Both were born in times when their native country was trodden under foot by the foreigner and their sacred places profaned by a triumphant invader. Both were confirmed in their conviction as to their divine mission by voices from the unseen, and by messages which to them were syllabled by the lips of angels. In both, the weak things of the world were chosen to confound the mighty. The Nazarene, gathering round him a handful of peasants and of fisher-folk, was able



The Maid asleep in Armour on the Battlefield.

enter in which preclude all comparison, and Jeanne herself would have been the first to shrink with horror from any suggestion that would even hint for a moment a parallel between the Maid of Domremy and the Son of Man, who was born in Bethlehem. But putting on one side as too sacred for mention, much less discussion here, the theological aspect of the Crucifixion, and regarding the matter solely from the point of view of an incident in the history of humanity, even the most casual observer cannot fail to be impressed by the extraordinary parallel that there is between the story that is told in the gospels and the history of Jeanne d'Arc. Like the Founder of our Faith, Jeanne was born in humble circumstances, in a part of the country which for evil fame vied with Nazareth. To think that any good

in a few short centuries to overturn the majestic fabric of Roman Paganism, and establish the successor of the fisherman as sovereign in the city of the Cæsars. Jeanne d'Arc, not less handicapped by every disadvantage of obscurity and poverty, and above all by her sex, was able to achieve a conquest, in a much smaller arena, not less complete and much more sudden. Both were gifted with the power of prophetic intuition, which enabled them to speak of things not yet achieved as certain of accomplishment. Both at first stood absolutely alone. Both, by the simple might and majesty of their own unswerving faith in their divine mission, rallied round them the devotion and enthusiasm of multitudes; and the faith which they generated only achieved its greatest triumphs after their death. The public

career of both was limited to a very few years, and in both cases was marked by the most strongly contrasted vicissitudes of good and evil fortune. As it was at the inception and in the execution of their divine mission, so it was at the tragic close. Jeanne, like Jesus, was betrayed into the hands of her bitterest enemies by those whom she was seeking to deliver. Both in their hour of direst adversity were forsaken by their own followers, and as the high priests delivered Jesus to Pilate, in order that He

might be crucified, so Jeanne was delivered over to the English in order that she should be burned alive by the high priest doomed to eternal infamy under the title of "Lord Pierre, by the Divine mercy Bishop of Beauvais." In both cases the innocent victims were judged by their own countrymen, and delivered over to the foreigner for execution. Both passed through a Gethsemane of agony, in which their mortal strength seemed to fail; both were comforted by the angels of God, and both went to their scaffold testifying with their last breath to their unshaken faith in their mission. Jesus, it may be said, performed many mighty deeds and miracles; but mighty deeds of another kind, not less miracles in the sense of being entirely beyond human power, were performed by Jeanne, who from the first appeared to be inspired by a power and wisdom far beyond that of mortals. The simple peasant girl from Domremy exercised an extraordinary moral ascendancy over the rude and licentious soldiery whom she led to victory. Although she was quite illiterate, not knowing A from B, she displayed a military genius which has been the admiration of successive generations of soldiers, and compelled marshals of France to admit that in this simple, unlettered girl there was a power before which they must bow. Of stainless purity of life, holy, devout, and fervently Catholic, she was condemned as a heretic, even as Jesus was sentenced as a blasphemer, and the bearing of both in the last terrible hour was such as to strike awe into the souls of their executioners.

Although the penitential pilgrimage of an English Sovereign to the scene of the martyrdom in Rouen has still to be waited for in the future, the way has been prepared for such an act of national expiation

by the publication this month of a volume entitled "Jeanne d'Arc, Maid of Orleans, Deliverer of France. Being the Story of Her Life, Her Achievements, and Her Death, as Attested on Oath, and Set Forth in the Original Documents." This volume, which is edited by T. Douglas Murray and published by William Heinemann, for the first time enables the English reader to read in his own language the report of the trial which led to her condemnation, and also the depositions of the witnesses on whose

testimony the original sentence was annulled. By the order of Pope Calixtus, twenty-four years after her condemnation at Rouen, the trial was reconsidered by a great Court of lawyers and Churchmen, with the result that her condemnation was not only annulled, but the procedure was condemned in the most emphatic terms. "We say, pronounce, decree, and declare," say the Lord Judges who held the inquiry, "the said processes and sentences, full of cozenage, iniquity, and manifest errors, in fact as well as in law, we say that they are and shall be, as well as the aforesaid abjuration, their execution and all that followed, null, non-existent, without value or effect."

Not satisfied with this, they proceed to say that: "We break them, annihilate them, annul them, and declare them void of effect, and declare that Jeanne was entirely purged of any mark or stigma of infamy, and of all the consequences of these same processes." In the old market-place, in the same place where the said Jeanne was suffocated by a cruel and horrible fire, this sentence was solemnly published, after a public sermon, and after a general preaching and the placing of a handsome cross for the perpetual memory of the deceased, and for her salvation.

The effect of the double trial, of condemnation and revulsion, has been to produce a complete biographical record, illustrated by evidence taken on oath in Court. The evidence thus taken has been carefully translated into English, and is published in full by the loving care of Mr. Douglas Murray, who, like some other Englishmen, realises with painful intensity the shame and infamy of the crime of which we English were guilty six centuries ago.

It is not my purpose in a notice of this book to tell the story of Jeanne's heroic life and her tragic



**Pierre Cauchon.**

"By the Divine Mercy Bishop of Beauvais."  
(From Mr. Murray's book).



Entry of the Maid into Orleans.

(From the painting in the Pantheon.)

death. The evidence must be read in full for the cumulative effect of the testimony of Jeanne herself and of those who were associated with her to be borne in upon the mind. Whatever the result of the proceedings at the Vatican concerning her canonisation, nothing that Rome can do can affect the final verdict of mankind upon one of the purest and noblest characters on the page of history. Jeanne has long been canonised in the mind of France, and there is no saint in all the calendar who appeals with so much force and pathos to those who are outside all Churches as the Maid of Orleans.

There are several questions, however, of surpassing interest which are brought out in the report of her trials. One of the most interesting, and one which, indeed, is of present importance, is the question as to "what is the Church?" Jeanne was over and over again adjured by "the Lord Pierre, by the Divine mercy Bishop of Beauvais," who presided over the tribunal which condemned her, very much as Caiaphas acted in the trial of Jesus of Nazareth, to submit to the Church. But what was the Church? Jeanne was a simple, unlettered peasant girl, a devout Catholic, diligent in the observance of all the ordinances of the Church, and nothing filled her with greater horror

than the suggestion that she was setting herself up against the authority of the Church. But when they insisted that she must repudiate her own mission, and abjure the revelation which she firmly believed she had received from God, she was puzzled, as well she might be. Over and over again she was asked if she would refer herself to the decision of our holy mother, the Church. She answered:—

"I refer myself to God, who sent me, to our Lady, and to all the Saints in Paradise, and in my opinion it is all one to God and the Church, and one should make no difficulty about it. I came to the King of France from God, from the Blessed Virgin Mary, from all the Saints of Paradise, from the Church Victorious above and by their command. To this Church I submit all my good deeds, all that I have done or will do. As to saying whether I will submit myself to the Church Militant, I will not now answer anything more."

This answer was provoked by the question pressed upon her by her judges, who gave the following explanation of the difference between the Church Triumphant and the Church Militant:—

"There is a Church Triumphant, in which are God and the Saints, the Angels and the souls of the saved. There is another Church Militant, in which are the Pope, the Vicar of God on earth, the Cardinals, prelates of the Church, the clergy and all good Christians and Catholics. This Church, regularly



assembled, cannot err, being ruled by the Holy Spirit. Will you refer yourself to the Church which we have thus just defined to you?"

To poor Jeanne, baited by the representatives of the Church, among whom was "the Lord Pierre, by the Divine mercy Bishop of Beauvais," this Church Militant was represented solely by her persecutors. Being questioned further on a subsequent occasion in prison as to her submission to the Church, she replied:—

"On all that I am asked I will refer to the Church Militant, provided that they do not command anything impossible. In case the Church should wish me to do anything contrary to the command which has been given me of God, I will not consent to it, whatever it may be. I will defer to God, whose command I always do. But in case the Church should prescribe the contrary, I would not defer to anyone, but to God alone, whose commandment I always follow."

They asked her whether she did not believe she was subject to the Church of God, which is on earth, that is to say, to our Lord Pope, to the Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, and other prelates of the Church. She replied:—

"Yes, I believe myself to be subject to them, but God must be served first."

They threatened her with torture, and brought her into the chamber in which all the ghastly instruments for rending her body were displayed before her, and threatened her to proceed at once to their infernal work. To which Jeanne made reply in this manner:—

"Truly, if you were to tear me limb from limb and separate soul and body, I would tell you nothing more. If I said anything else I should always afterwards declare that you made me say it by force."

So matters went on until the very last. When the cart was brought ready to convey her to the burning, some friends of hers persuaded her to submit to the Church Militant, as defined by her judges. A Council was summoned at Basle, in which her friends were represented as well as the others, and to this Council she was induced to submit herself. They had begun the sentence that was to lead her to the stake, when she interrupted, as she afterwards explained, from fear of the fire, declaring:—

"I will hold all that the Church ordains, all that you, the judges, wish to say and decree, in all I will refer me to your orders."

Then many times she said:—

"Inasmuch as the clergy decide that the apparitions and revelations I have had are not to be maintained or believed, I will not believe or maintain them. In all I refer me to you, and to our Holy Mother the Church."

Such, at least, is the statement written out in the official report of the trial. But what seems much more probable, from the official report issued of the trial, is that Jeanne, worn out with weakness and the protracted baiting of the cross-examination to which she had been subjected, broke down and admitted her willingness to submit to the Church Militant when regularly assembled, and that this was seized upon as an admission that the Church Militant was the Bishop of Beauvais and his coadjutors. Considering the way in which the trial was protracted, and the absence of

any proper reports, it is quite easy to believe that the officials made more out of her abjuration than they should, and construed it as a positive statement of what she believed. That is to say, if the Church condemned her she would submit. They made her sign an act of abjuration, which she stated she did not understand, and when the Bishop of Beauvais asked if she would submit herself to the Church, she inquired, "What is the Church? So far as it is you, I will not submit to your judgment, because you are my deadly enemy."

It is pitiful to read this prolonged process of inquisition, in which a Bishop of the Church, with the Holy Inquisitor at his elbow, and sixty assessors, pooled their wits in order to confound a simple peasant girl. It compels infinite admiration for the marvellous dexterity and intrepid courage with which she faced her persecutors. In it she appears even more truly heroic than at the relief of Orleans. She was racked with the anguish which comes from seeing an apparent contradiction between the word of God, to whom her supreme allegiance was due, and the only audible voice that could be heard speaking in the name of His Church. If Jeanne had but been quicker to seize the point she might have baffled her persecutors by declaring herself from the first ready to submit to the Church Militant *when regularly assembled*.

A Dominican friar, Brother de la Pierre, at one time counselled her to submit to the Council of Basle. "What is a General Council?" asked poor Jeanne:—

"I answered her," runs the evidence, "that it was an assembly of the whole Church Universal and of Christendom, and that in this Council there were some of her side as well as of the English side. Having heard and understood this, she began to cry: 'Oh, if in that place there are any of our side, I am quite willing to give myself up and to submit to the Council of Bâle.' And immediately, in great rage and indignation, the Bishop of Beauvais began to call out: 'Hold your tongue in the devil's name!' and told the notary he was to be careful to make no note of the submission she had made to the General Council of Bâle."

It is thus Jeanne was condemned in the name of the Church; but the people who condemned her have long since been convicted of having been the true heretics, of having falsified the voice of the Church.

Bishop Beauvais and all the ecclesiastical authorities who surrounded him claimed the right to speak in the name of the Church Militant. They had no such right. Yet this presumptuous claim is constantly made by priests in dealing with members of the Catholic Church. I remember discussing the question long ago with Cardinal Manning. He said nothing could be more monstrous than the idea which some people entertained that every Catholic priest had a right to claim to be the authorised exponent of the mind of the Church. I always used to maintain my readiness to submit to the Church Invisible, the whole Church of the living God, which consisted of all who loved the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth; but the Visible



**Capture of the Maid by the Burgundians at Compiègne.**

*(From the painting in the Pantheon.)*

Church always seemed to me a very inadequate and unauthorised exponent of the Church Invisible in this world, to say nothing of the Church Triumphant of the other. Yet to submit to the Church Militant is not so terrible if that Church Militant must always get itself regularly constituted in a General Council, and if liberty of opinion is conceded until such Council gets itself into actual existence. No better instance could be desired than the case of Jeanne d'Arc to prove the necessity of a right of appeal to the whole body of the faithful. It is very seldom that any ecclesiastical tribunal could be got together so imposing as that over which the Bishop of Beauvais presided; but, the Church of Rome being witness, he was utterly, hopelessly, wickedly mistaken, to say the very least. And Jeanne alone, friendless and unlettered as she was, more accurately interpreted the mind of the Church than all the dignitaries who confronted her.

To pass on to another subject, it is evident from the depositions that while the Bishop of Beauvais and his ecclesiastical assessors condemned the Maid, he was really acting as the tool of, and at the instigation of, the English. From first to last the English were determined to do the Maid to death. They were

horribly afraid of this "foul limb of the fiend," as they called her. Soldiers deserted the English banners from dread of her. The fear of the Maid had fallen upon the English armies to such an extent that they hardly ventured to show themselves in the field until she was done to death. Even when they had burnt her body to ashes, they scattered those ashes into the Seine, lest any resting-place might be found for them from which they might still work mischief to the English cause. The English were determined to wreak vengeance upon the woman who had driven them in shameful flight from many a stricken field. When during her trial she was ill and seemed nigh unto death, they manifested the greatest possible solicitude to cure her, lest by her death she might escape from the fiery doom which they had prepared for her. They were furious when the Bishop of Beauvais was compelled by her abjuration to sentence her merely to perpetual imprisonment, and they promptly took steps to force her into an act of contumacy which soon brought her within their clutches. There is something peculiarly horrible in the devices by which she was finally done to death.

After her abjuration she consented to resume

woman's apparel, but the promise given to her that she would be sent to the ecclesiastical prison was broken, and she was handed back to her English gaolers. They maltreated her, and, according to one statement made by the Maid herself, they attempted to deprive her of that virginity the preservation of which was to her the condition of her admission to Paradise. English ruffians of the lowest type were with her night and day in her cell. She slept in irons, and after one awful night of violence and attempted outrage they removed her woman's attire and brought back her male dress, which she resumed, as it better aided in protecting her imperilled virginity. For this she was instantly declared to be a relapsed heretic, and handed over to the burning. But for Jeanne, after what she had experienced in her cell, the funeral pyre itself had no longer any terrors.

To students of the marvellous or so-called miraculous domain of psychical science the case of Jeanne d'Arc is of peculiar and enthralling interest. For no one can read the detailed reports of her examination, in which, minutely and on oath under cross-examination in court, she describes how her Voices first came to her, what they said to her, how they continued through all the dire tribulation of her trial to comfort her and advise her, without being convinced beyond all doubt that whatever explanation may be given of those Voices they were real to her. Her account of them was perfectly clear, straightforward, and eminently sane. They spoke to her when a child of thirteen. They continued to comfort her, to exhort, advise and admonish her down to the day of her death. She identified those persons who spoke to her as the Archangel Michael and Saint Catherine and Saint Margaret. What seems clear is that she was clairvoyante and clairaudente. From first to last during her trial she constantly refused to answer questions until she had consulted her Voices, exactly in the same way as an accused prisoner under cross-examination to-day would refuse to answer until he had an opportunity of consulting his lawyer. She made no mystery about it; it was quite simple. She reserved her answer until she had consulted with her Voices. Then, when she came into court, she repeated what the Voices had given her to say.

After her abjuration, under pain of the fire and in a moment of extreme bodily weakness, it was those celestial visitants who admonished and upbraided her for her lapse. She said, "God has sent me word by St. Catherine and St. Margaret of the great pity it is this treason to which I have consented, to abjure and recant in order to save my life. I have damned myself to save my life. If I said that God had not sent me I should damn myself, for it is true that God has sent me."

Yea, verily, and if ever there was an ambassador sent by the supreme Power who rules over the nations

of the world, then Jeanne was that ambassador sent by God to inflict upon England one of the greatest humiliations that had ever befallen us proud islanders in the course of our history. She was the inspired deliverer of the fair land of France. The spirit which she evoked was not to be quelled even by the flames which consumed her frail body. The spirit of Jeanne d'Arc went forth conquering and to conquer from the ashes of her funeral pyre. She delivered France, and terminated for ever the English attempt to hold sovereignty in the European Continent. And therein she was twice blessed, for she not only delivered France, but conferred upon the English one of the greatest benefits which we ever received from the hands of an all-merciful Providence. Whatever benefit she may have conferred upon her own people by freeing her country, she conferred a greater benefit upon her enemies by compelling them to return within their own boundaries and work out their own destinies on a field far wider than the narrow confines of European soil. No other woman has ever wrought so great a deliverance for two nations—one which she led to victory, the other which she drove back out of the country which they had overrun.

First among all the heroines of history, glorious with the halo of genius and of piety, was Jeanne d'Arc. Her memory will grow brighter as the centuries pass. Kings and great captains and mighty nobles and the high ecclesiastics of her time will only live in the memory of mankind because for a brief space their lives were glorified by coming within the range of the influence of this peasant girl, for, although I have spoken of her as a woman, she was but a girl. She was only seventeen when she delivered Orleans; only nineteen when her heroic death on the scaffold led her English executioner to declare: "Woe is me, for we have burned a saint!"



**The Maid taken Prisoner.**

*(From a Fifteenth Century MS.)*

## II.—MARIE CORELLI'S NEW NOVEL.\*

IN Westminster Abbey on August 9th sat a bevy of fair ladies admirably placed for witnessing the Coronation. Mrs. George Keppel was conspicuous in the front, Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was also there, and so (but for this I cannot vouch by the evidence of my own eyes) was said to be Marie Corelli. They sat in one of the Royal boxes, the occupants of which were the observed of all observers.

From that time till August 28th, when her new story, "Temporal Power, a Study in Supremacy," was issued to the public, the newspapers abounded with advertisements which, in some mysterious manner, seemed to connect Marie Corelli's new book with the Coronation of the King. Those who read the book will understand the sequence which did not previously appear to be very clear. For what Marie Corelli seems to have done in this book is to write a tract for the guidance of the King, and in it she boldly describes the King as he is and as he might be, under the very thin veil of an imaginary story which scarcely attempts for a moment to disguise from the reader the identity of the persons into whose mouths are put the dialogues and sermonettes which constitute so large a part of all Marie Corelli's work.

Of course, as Mr. Hall Caine repudiated the plain deduction which every reader drew from his description of the temptation of John Storm and Glory Quayle, so it is possible that Marie Corelli may affect an amusing indignation at the absurdity of imagining that her story has any bearing whatever on contemporary politics. The fact that her pages reflect as in a glass darkly, in an exaggerated and somewhat distorted shape, the leading personages in the English Court and in contemporary politics *may* be one of those extraordinary coincidences which occur without any intention on the part of the authoress of the book. Nevertheless, let the reader judge for himself.

The central figure in Marie Corelli's story is a King. This King is a good-hearted man, who is regarded by his courtiers and his Ministers as a political nonentity, who was at one time fond of amusing himself, who was addicted to cards, and who, being married to a faultlessly beautiful but icily cold wife, amused himself by a long series of fleeting amours with the fair but frail ladies of the corrupt society of a plutocratic age. The Queen's only fault was her perfection. She was perfectly beautiful, perfectly respectable, perfectly self-possessed, and perfectly disdainful of the

King's light gallantries, his "sins of body which in many cases are not sins of mind."

This monarch, who is the hero of the story, takes no steps immediately after his accession to assert his authority, but in three years' time he wakes up to a sense of the possibilities of his position, and sets himself to work to redress the grievances of his people and to checkmate the designs of their enemies. He takes a keen interest in social questions, becomes indeed a crowned Socialist, and even reforms his own morals.

Now the Heir-Apparent of this King is a young man who contracts marriage with a beautiful young girl, whom he discovers on an island in a southern sea, without asking leave of his parents, and in flat defiance of the conventions which compel Princes to wed only women of royal blood. This *mésalliance*, when discovered, naturally creates an immense hubbub. The King and Queen insist upon ignoring the marriage, and try to compel their son to commit bigamy by marrying a woman of the royal caste. The Prince, however—and in this Marie Corelli departs from the old legend which appears to have suggested this episode—has an unconquerable repugnance to the demand that he should commit bigamy for the good of the State.

The King, at the time when the story opens, has as his Prime Minister an aged Marquis, who is a dark, heavy man of intellectual aspect, whose manner is profoundly discouraging to all who seek to win his sympathy, and whose ascendancy in his own Cabinet is overshadowed by that of a Secretary of State, who bears an extraordinary resemblance to a certain Secretary of State who shall be nameless. This "honourable statesman" is hand-in-glove with an alien journalist, who is described here and there in terms which fit more or less loosely to one or two proprietors of journals of very large circulations in London town. With the aid of this supreme embodiment of the mercenary journalism of our latter day, the Secretary of State conceives the idea of working up a war for the annexation of a small State, whose conquest was certain to increase the value of various shares in which the Secretary and his friends had largely speculated, and further, to extricate them from various political difficulties in which they had found themselves involved.

Confronting this King and his Ministers is a populace heaving with revolutionary discontent, under the sway of a Socialist leader who seems somewhat of a cross between William Morris and John Burns. He

\* "Temporal Power." A Study in Supremacy. By Marie Corelli. London: Methuen and Co. Price 6s. Pp. 587.

is devoted to a revolutionary heroine who bears no distant resemblance to Mrs. Besant in the days before she fell under the spell of Mme. Blavatsky. The country in which the story is laid is being eaten up by Jesuits, and ruined by the importation of foreign goods and the employment of foreign workmen. In short, even if Marie Corelli is quite unconscious of having reproduced in fiction the leading characters of contemporary politics, all her readers will amuse themselves with fitting her descriptions to the persons whom they most resemble, and will smile at the spirit of the scratch-cat which reveals itself in the numerous passages in which she deals with the pet objects of her detestation. Jesuits, of course, are to her the incarnation of all evil. We have in the story the conventional Jesuit who, being thwarted by the King in his demand for the grant of Crown lands for the erection of a monastery, incites a half-brained fanatic to attempt his assassination, and then, the attempt being foiled, first insists that his tool shall perjure himself or commit suicide; and then, being detected, swallows the poison which he had destined for his victim.

After the Jesuits and the Romanisers who encourage practices which are disloyal to the faith of the land, Marie Corelli's pet objects of aversion are newspapers, and especially a certain successful alien journalist, in whose coverts the King in his unregenerate days had often shot, and who was hand-in-glove with the Secretary of State. David Jost, her typical pressman, has secured all the advertisers, and as a natural consequence of this could well afford to be the voice of the people *ad lib.* He is immensely wealthy and utterly unscrupulous. As the master of the press is unutterably corrupt and black with every villainy, so the persons who write for the newspapers are generally of a semi-educated class, lacking all distinctive ability; men and women desperately poor and desperately dissatisfied, whose expressed views and opinions on any subject counted for nothing, being written to the order of their employers. We have also the usual diatribe against the women of to-day. Our society women are hopelessly corrupt, while our girls have lost all the soft grace and modesty of their grandmothers, and the poor things are even losing their beautiful full bosoms. Their feet and hands are becoming large and awkward, their skin coarse and rough of texture. Our advanced women, poor souls! are perfectly harmless, having neither wit nor beauty, and being unable to do anything but talk platitudes. The actual rulers

of the land are declared in so many terms to be "vile and abandoned women, who poison the minds of Ministers, and give up their homes, husbands, children and reputation for the sake of villainous intrigue."

In the midst of such a corrupt and decadent society an easy-going, pleasure-loving King finds himself on a throne which he shares with his faultlessly-beautiful, flawlessly-perfect wife. He suddenly determines to emancipate himself from the leading-strings of the elderly stout Marquis, who is on the verge of resignation, and the ambitious *parvenu*, the Secretary of State, who is described at length in the chapter entitled "An Honourable Statesman." Of course the law of libel, if nothing else, would lead Miss Corelli to disclaim any intention of describing a prominent British statesman in the person of Carl Perousse, the "honourable statesman" aforesaid, but it is difficult to resist the conclusion that that is what she is doing, although she goes far beyond the faults of her original in imputing to him a corrupt financial motive in getting up a Jingo war. If we do the authoress an injustice, let her reader judge from the following description of her "honourable statesman":—

Carl Perousse, one of the most prominent among the political notabilities of Europe, had begun his career by small peddling transactions in iron and timber manufactures. He came of a very plebeian stock, and had received only a desultory sort of education, but he had a restless domineering spirit of ambition. Embittered from his earliest years by a sense of grudge against those who moved in the highest and most influential circles of the time, the idea was always in his mind that he would one day make himself an authority over those very persons. By steady and constant plod he managed to enlarge and expand all his business concerns into various important companies. He had from the first taken every opportunity to insinuate himself into politics, and to acquire possessions which brought with them the masterful control of various conflicting aims and interests. His individual influence had extended by leaps and bounds till he had become only secondary in importance to the Prime Minister himself, and he possessed a conveniently elastic conscience which could stretch at will to suit any party or any set of principles. In personal appearance he was not prepossessing. He had a narrow head, and a deeply-lined, clean-shaven countenance, the cold immovability of which was sometimes broken up by an unpleasant smile. His brows were narrow, his forehead ignoble and retreating. The sheer audacity and the air of superiority which he had learned to assume prevented a casual observer from setting him down as the vulgarian he undoubtedly was, and his amazing pluck, boldness, and originality in devising ways and means for hoodwinking the public were immensely useful.

He is for ever making loyal speeches in favour of the monarchy, but the moment the King threatens to oppose his will he declares that we should get on quite as well, if not better, with a Republic. When the Marquis proposes to send in his resignation he



says: "Do me the kindness to remember that I am not yet ready to take your place."

This "honourable statesman" is determined to launch the country into a war, and he thus defends his policy to the reluctant Premier:—

"By a war we can clear out some of the useless population, and invest in contracts for supplies. The mob love fighting, and every small victory won can be celebrated in beer and illuminations to expand what is called the heart of the people. It is a great heart, and always leaps to strong drink, which is cheap enough, being so largely adulterated. The country we propose to subdue is rich, and both you and I have large investments in land there. With the success which our arms are sure to obtain we shall fill not only the State coffers, but our own coffers as well. The King vetoes the war; then let us hear what the people say. Of course we must work them up first, and then get their verdict when they are red hot with patriotic excitement. The press ordered by Jost can manage that. I will carry this thing through, despite the King's veto."

But it is a scandalous thing to paint a character so closely resembling a well-known statesman in so many personal and political details, and then to graft upon this sketch the damning suggestion that he abuses his position as Secretary of State in order to fill his own pockets by corrupt financial speculation.

It is probable, however, that less scandal will be created by this libellous caricature than will be excited by the chapter entitled "Morganatic or—?" which describes a discussion which takes place between the King and the Heir-Apparent upon the confession of the latter that he had married a poor but beautiful plebeian girl for whose sake he was willing to abdicate his right to the succession. The Crown Prince, being a young man of considerable character, defies his father to force him into bigamy against his will. The King utters a quick oath:—

"Bigamy! Who talks of bigamy?"

"You do, sir," replies the Heir-Apparent. "I have married a beautiful and innocent woman. She is my lawful wife in the sight of God and man. Yet you coolly propose to give me another wife, under the morganatic law, which, as I view it, is merely a Royal excuse for bigamy. I am quite prepared to make it a test case, and appeal to the law of the realm. If that law tolerates a crime in princes which it would condemn in commoners, then I shall ask the people to judge me. Concerning the throne, I will abandon it at once. I would rather lose all the kingdoms of the world than lose Gloria."

The King tells him that he talks like a fool, and that "you have been guilty of an egregious folly, but nothing can make your marriage other than morganatic, and when the State considers a Royal alliance for you advisable you will be compelled to obey the country's wish."

"I shall obey the country's wish most willingly," said the Prince, "unless it asks me to commit bigamy, in which case I shall decline. I am perfectly convinced that if it were put to the

vote of the country no people in the world would wish their future monarch to be a bigamist. Bigamy," persists the Prince, "is the act of contracting a second marriage while the first partner is alive. It is punished severely in commoners. Why should royalty escape?"

Of course Marie Corelli may say that as she cannot discuss the popular story concerning the alleged Maltese marriage of the Prince of Wales with the daughter of a British officer, her conscience will not allow her to remain silent, so she must discuss the situation under the guise of fiction. Well and good. To her own master she standeth and falleth. It is her responsibility, not ours. But if she was going to drag this skeleton from the Royal cupboard why was she in the "Royal box" at Westminster Abbey?

Having said so much concerning the political bearing of this book, it now only remains briefly to tell its story. The King, after living three years as a dummy on the throne, suddenly crowns himself by his own resolve to be a King in fact as well as in name. He begins his new career by refusing to make the grant of land upon which the Jesuits had set their minds, and follows it up by vetoing a war with a rich country, by the conquest of which his Secretary of State hoped to make ill-gotten gains at the public expense. He then disguises himself as an adventurer, and with two trusted courtiers applies for admission into the Revolutionary Committee, which is honeycombing his capital with a conspiracy to overturn the monarchy. He cheerfully takes the oath to exterminate the existing worthless Government and to bring about such changes as to elevate the Republic to supreme power. On his admission into the revolutionary conclave he tells them that he has a special reason of his own for hating the King.

"That reason is marked on my countenance. I bear an extraordinary resemblance to him, so great indeed that I might be taken for his twin brother if he had one. I pray you all to carefully note this hateful resemblance, a resemblance I would fain rid me of, for it makes me seem a living copy of the man I most despise."

By this bold and ingenious device Marie Corelli is able to work out the plot of her story. The King, to all outward appearance, lives his old life, and allows his Ministers to do much as they please, with the exception of the grant of land to the Jesuits, and the launching of the country into a stock-jobbing war. But in his revolutionary disguise he becomes the right-hand man of the revolutionary leader, and falls utterly and hopelessly in love with Lotys, the revolutionary heroine, for whom his revolutionary chief entertains also a hopeless passion.

Lotys, who is a kind of cross between Mrs. Besant and Maude Gonne, has no suspicion of the identity of

the King with Pasquin Leroy, her revolutionary comrade, but when the King's life is attempted by a Jesuit assassin she flings herself in front of the assassin's dagger, and saves the King's life at the risk of her own, as she tells the King afterwards, not because he is the King, but because of his strong personal resemblance to the only man she has ever loved.

At the first meeting the pseudo-revolutionist asked her if the King could do anything if he would.

"The King," exclaimed Lotys, "could do everything. The King could be a man if he chose, instead of a dummy. The King could cease to waste his time with fools and light women, and though he is, and must be, a constitutional monarch, he could so rule all social matters as to make them the better, not the worse, for his influence. There is nothing to prevent the King from doing his most kingly duty."

Under the inspiration of Lotys the King begins to reform. The following passage is tolerably bold :—

Quietly but firmly he dropped the acquaintance of Jew sharks lying in wait among the dirty pools of speculation ; with ease and absoluteness he "let go," one by one, certain ladies of particularly elastic virtue, who fondly dreamed that they "managed" him ; and among these, to her infinite rage and despair, went Madame Vantine, wife of Vantine the wine-grower, a yellow-haired, sensual *femme d'homme*, whose extravagance in clothes and reckless indecency in conversation, combined with the King's amused notice and the super-excellence of her husband's wines, had for a brief period made her "the rage" among a certain set of exceedingly dissolute individuals.

In place of this kind of riff-raff of *nouveaux riches* and plutocrats, he began by degrees to form around himself a totally different *entourage*.

The King becomes more and more a Socialist and Revolutionist, and finally, when on the Day of Fate the Revolutionary Committee meet to draw lots to decide who is to kill the King, the King attends in his place, as usual, and draws the lot which imposes upon him the duty of killing himself. In a scene of great melodramatic power Marie Corelli describes how the King reveals his identity, and turns his pistol to his heart. A wild scene of savage excitement ensues, from which the King is rescued once more by Lotys. He then proclaims himself a Socialist, and offers to lead the people in person to impeach his Minister, Carl Perousse. The whole city rises to his appeal, and the Ministry is swept away in a storm of popular indignation ; Parliament is dissolved ; the King announces the

marriage of his son with the girl of his choice, but at the same time gives them the assurance that the Crown Prince will abdicate if his choice of a wife is not approved by the nation. All for a brief season goes merry as a marriage bell. Then comes the inevitable tragedy.

Sergius Thord, the revolutionary chief who loved Lotys, learns from her own lips that she loves the King, although there was no more question of her becoming his mistress than there was of her becoming Thord's wife. In a mad passion of jealous despair Sergius shoots the woman whom he idolises. In dying she wrests the pistol from his hand, and implores him to save himself by telling everyone that she has committed suicide. In this, as in other things, there are reminiscences of Hall Caine's last two stories. Sergius hurries to the palace, and tells the King of the death of Lotys, who in dying had requested that her body should be rendered back to the wild waves of the ocean which she had ever loved.

The body of Lotys was placed on board a sailing brig, the deck of which was half buried amid flowers. The brig was to be towed a couple of miles out to sea, and then abandoned to the waves. The last man seen on deck was Sergius Thord. From the palace windows the Queen watched the departure of the corpse of her unknown rival, and then with a light heart, the snow-peak having melted at last, with sparkling eyes and loving lips, the very incarnation of love and tenderness, she prepared to welcome the return of the King, who, after Sergius Thord, had been the chief mourner at the strange obsequies of Lotys.

But the King never came back. When the vessel bearing the body of Lotys passed from the harbour two men appeared on deck, Sergius Thord and the King, both having resolved to pass with Lotys into the great Beyond. Sergius, more furious than ever at finding he was not to be alone with Lotys in death, threatens to kill the King and finally kills himself, and is soon swept off the deck by a wave into the sea. The King fastens himself with cords to the coffin of Lotys, and together they go down into the depths.

Such is the story which everybody will be talking about this autumn, and a great many people will be denouncing. It would be interesting to know what the King thinks of it, for Marie Corelli is one of the authors whose books he is said to admire.

# SOME LEADING PUBLICATIONS OF THE MONTH.

## SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND PHILOSOPHY.

|                                                                                                                                                                   |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Baldwin, J. M. <i>Development and Evolution</i> ... (Macmillan) net                                                                                               | 10/6 |
| Durham, H. E. <i>Report of the Yellow Fever Expedition to Para of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and Medical Parasitology</i> . Illus. .... (Longmans) | 7/6  |
| Hobley, C. W. <i>Eastern Uganda</i> ... (Anthropological Institute) net                                                                                           | 10/0 |
| Massee, G. <i>European Fungus Flora</i> ... (Duckworth) net                                                                                                       | 6/0  |
| Schofield, Dr. A. T. <i>The Force of Mind</i> ... (Dent) net                                                                                                      | 7/6  |
| Sharp, Granville. <i>Birds in the Garden</i> ... (Dent) net                                                                                                       | 7/6  |

## HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

|                                                                                                                                                                      |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Adams, C. F. <i>Lee of Appomattox and other papers</i> ... (Gay and Bird) net                                                                                        | 7/0  |
| Budge, E. A. Wallis. <i>A History of Egypt from the End of the Neolithic Period to the Death of Cleopatra VII., B.C. 30</i> . Eight vols. .... (Kegan Paul) each net | 3/6  |
| <i>Close Rolls of the Reign of Henry III.</i> Preserved in the Public Record Office. A.D. 1227-1231. .... (Eyre and Spottiswoode)                                    | 3/6  |
| Coventry, W. <i>A History of Pont-y-Pridd</i> ... (Sands and Co.)                                                                                                    | 12/6 |
| Davidson, Arthur F. <i>Alexandre Dumas (père)</i> ... (Constable) net                                                                                                | 7/6  |
| Devonshire, Mrs. R. L. (Translated by). <i>Life and Letters of H. Taine</i> ... (Constable)                                                                          | 2/0  |
| Eckstein, Lina. <i>Albrecht Dürer</i> . Illus. .... (Duckworth) net                                                                                                  | 5/0  |
| Gillespie-Addison, Major. <i>The Strategy of the Seven Weeks' War</i> ... (Sonnenschein)                                                                             | 5/0  |
| Kitton, F. G. <i>Charles Dickens. His Life, Writings, and Personality</i> ... (Jack) net                                                                             | 5/0  |
| McCall, S. W. <i>Daniel Webster</i> ... (Gay and Bird) net                                                                                                           | 3/6  |
| Paul, Herbert W. <i>Matthew Arnold</i> . (English Men of Letters) ... (Macmillan) net                                                                                | 2/0  |
| Przed, Mrs. Campbell. <i>My Australian Girlhood</i> . Illus. .... (Macmillan) net                                                                                    | 16/0 |
| Seligman, E. R. A. <i>The Economic Interpretation of History</i> ... (Macmillan) net                                                                                 | 6/6  |
| Sterling, Dr. W. <i>Some Apostles of Physiology</i> ... (Waterlow)                                                                                                   |      |

## POETRY, CRITICISM, AND BELLES LETTRES.

|                                                                                                  |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Camein, Madison. <i>Kentucky Poems</i> ... (Richards) net                                        | 5/0 |
| Clapp, H. A. <i>Reminiscences of a Dramatic Critic</i> ... (Gay and Bird) net                    | 7/6 |
| Halsey, Francis Whiting. <i>Our Literary Deluge and Some of its Deeper Waters</i> ... (Richards) | 3/6 |
| Liddell, Mark H. <i>An Introduction to the Scientific Study of English Poetry</i> ... (Richards) | 6/0 |
| Macleod, Rev. Donald. <i>The Empire's Greeting</i> ... (Isbister)                                | 2/6 |
| Salmon, Arthur L. <i>Lyrics and Verses</i> ... (Blackwood)                                       | 2/6 |
| Turberville, William. <i>The Saxon Saga, and other Poems</i> ... (Chapman and Hall)              | 7/6 |

## RELIGIOUS.

|                                                                                                                                     |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Harrison, R. L. (Edited by). "An Eastern Exposition of the Gospel according to St. John," by Sri Parānanda. .... (Hutchinson)       |     |
| Hay-Newton, Mrs. <i>Readings on the Evolution of Religion</i> ... (Blackwood)                                                       | 5/0 |
| MacLay, K. A. <i>The Never-Changing Creed</i> ... (Stockwell)                                                                       | 2/6 |
| Richards, F. T., M.A. <i>The Eve of Christianity</i> ... (Richards) net                                                             | 2/6 |
| <i>The Centenary Volume of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East. 1799-1899</i> ... (Church Missionary Society) net | 6/0 |
| Vaughan, Mons. J. S. <i>Earth to Heaven</i> ... (Sands and Co.)                                                                     | 3/6 |

## CONTEMPORARY POLITICS, ETC.

|                                                                             |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Cappin, J. <i>Britain's Title in South Africa</i> ... (Macmillan and Co.)   | 7/6 |
| <i>Ireland: Industrial and Technical</i> ... (Dublin: Browne and Nolan) net | 5/0 |

## TRAVEL, TOPOGRAPHY, SPORT AND ADVENTURE.

|                                                                                                               |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Boehm, Sir E. C. <i>Over the World</i> ... (Cox)                                                              | 6/0 |
| <i>Britain Beyond the Seas: a Descriptive Account of the British Colonies and Dependencies</i> ... (Chambers) | 1/6 |
| Gallienne-Röbin, E., and Harold Child. <i>The Channel Islands</i> ... (Richards) net                          | 2/0 |
| Miles, Walker. <i>Over Two Hundred of Field-Path Rambles in Surrey</i> ... (Taylor and Son, 51, Old Street)   | 2/0 |
| Moncreiff, A. R. Hope (Edited by). <i>Black's Guide to Dorset</i> . Illus. .... (Black)                       | 2/6 |
| Palmer, W. T. <i>Lake Country Rambles</i> ... (Chatto and Windus)                                             | 6/0 |
| Wiel, Alethea. <i>The Story of Verona</i> . Illus. .... (Dent) net                                            | 4/6 |

## ART.

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Mollinier, E. <i>La Collection Wallace</i> ... (Paris: E. Lévy; London: Davis Japan Paper Ltd. Ordinary Edition £6/0/0) |  |
| <i>Picturesque Westminster</i> . (Supervised by Walter Emden.) 61 Plates ... (Carl Hentschel)                           |  |

## FICTION.

|                                                                                     |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Alexander, Mrs. <i>Stronger than Love</i> ... (Unwin)                               | 6/0 |
| Anstey, F. <i>A Bayard from Bengal</i> . Illus. .... (Methuen)                      | 3/6 |
| Bagot, R. <i>A Roman Mystery</i> ... (Methuen)                                      | 6/0 |
| Barr, Robert. <i>A Prince of Good Fellows</i> . Illus. .... (Chatto and Windus)     | 6/0 |
| Barrett, A. Wilson. <i>A Soldier's Love</i> ... (Ward, Lock and Co.)                | 6/0 |
| Beck, Louis. <i>The Strange Adventure of James Shervinton</i> . Illus. .... (Unwin) | 6/0 |
| Boothby, Guy. <i>The Kidnapped President</i> . Illus. (Ward, Lock)                  | 5/0 |
| Buckley, R. J. <i>The Master-Spy</i> ... (Ward, Lock)                               | 3/6 |
| Clowes, Sir W. Laird. <i>Told to the Marines</i> ... (Treherne)                     | 6/0 |
| Corelli, Marie. <i>Temporal Power</i> ... (Methuen)                                 | 6/0 |
| Griffiths, Major Arthur. <i>Tales of a Government Official</i> . (White)            | 6/0 |
| Harrison, Mrs. Burton. <i>A Princess of the Hills</i> ... (Methuen)                 | 6/0 |
| Jacob, Violet. <i>The Sheep-Stealers</i> ... (H. Inemann)                           | 6/0 |
| James, Henry. <i>The Wings of the Dove</i> ... (Constable)                          | 6/0 |
| Keary, C. F. <i>High Policy</i> ... (Unwin)                                         | 6/0 |
| Lady Beatrice and the Forbidden Man ... (Harper Brothers)                           | 3/6 |
| Lawson, Henry. <i>Children of the Bush</i> ... (Methuen)                            | 6/0 |
| Leland, C. G. <i>Flaxius</i> ... (Ph. Welby)                                        | 6/0 |
| MacGrath, H. <i>The Puppet Crown</i> ... (Methuen)                                  | 6/0 |
| Matchett, Willoughby. <i>To Welcome the King</i> ... (Greenging)                    | 3/6 |
| Mathers, Helen. <i>Honey</i> ... (Methuen)                                          | 3/6 |
| Mathers, Helen. <i>Jock o' Hazel-Green</i> ... (Jarrod)                             | 3/6 |
| Merriman, H. Seton. <i>The Vultures</i> ... (Smith, Elder)                          | 2/6 |
| Mordaunt, Eleanor. <i>The Garden of Contentment</i> ... (Heinemann)                 | 2/6 |
| Nisbet, Hume. <i>Wasted Fires: a Romance of Australia and England</i> ... (Methuen) | 6/0 |
| Pemberton, Max. <i>The House Under the Sea</i> . Illus. .... (Newnes)               | 6/0 |
| Ranger-Gull, C. <i>The Serf</i> ... (Greenging)                                     | 6/0 |
| Stackpole, H. de Vere. <i>The Lady-Killer</i> ... (Unwin)                           | 6/0 |
| Stebbing, W. Rachel Wulfsan and Other Stories ... (Longmans)                        | 4/6 |
| Stewart, J. A. <i>A Son of Gad</i> ... (Hutchinson)                                 | 6/0 |
| Tweedale, Violet. <i>The Honeycomb of Life</i> ... (Hutchinson)                     | 6/0 |
| Tytler, Sarah. <i>The Courtship of Sarah</i> ... (J. Long)                          | 6/0 |
| Wells, H. G. <i>The Sea Lady; A Tissue of Moonshine</i> ... (Methuen)               | 6/0 |
| Yoxall, Dr. J. H. <i>The Romany Stone</i> ... (Longmans)                            | 6/0 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

|                                                                                                                                                     |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Bckett, Edwin. <i>The Book of the Strawberry</i> . (J. Lane's Handbooks of Practical Gardening.) Illus. .... net                                    | 2/6  |
| <i>Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Countries during the Year 1901</i> . Vol. I. .... (Washington Government Printing Office) |      |
| Cooper, Rev. A. N., M.A., Vicar of Filly. <i>The Tramps of the Walking Parson</i> ... (Walter Scott)                                                | 6/0  |
| Cunningham, Alfred. <i>The Chinese Soldier, and other Sketches</i> ... (Sampson Low)                                                                | 3/6  |
| Darlington, John. <i>Effective Speaking and Writing</i> ... (Allenson)                                                                              | 1/6  |
| Henderson, C. H. <i>Education and the Larger Life</i> ... (Gay and Bird) net                                                                        | 6/0  |
| Elwell, J. B. <i>Bridge: Its Principles and Rules of Play</i> ... (Newnes) net                                                                      | 5/0  |
| Lavergne, Gerard. <i>The Automobile: Its Construction and Management</i> . Illus. .... (Cassell) net                                                | 10/6 |
| McCarthy, M. J. F. <i>Priests and People in Ireland</i> ... (Simpkin, Marshall)                                                                     | 7/6  |
| Taylor, T. A. <i>The Silver Legend. Saints for Children</i> ... (Sands and Co.)                                                                     | 3/6  |
| <i>Transactions of the British Congress on Tuberculosis</i> Four Vols. .... (Clowes) net                                                            | 24/0 |
| Walker, F. <i>Aerial Navigation</i> ... (Crosby Lockwood) net                                                                                       | 7/6  |

## YEAR-BOOKS AND DIRECTORIES.

|                                                                                                                                 |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Appleton's American Annual Cyclopædia, 1901. Third Series, Vol. VI. .... (London: Hirschfeld) net                               | 21/0   |
| Macdonald's English Directory and Gazetteer for 1902. Two Vols. .... (Macdonald, Edinburgh)                                     | £4/0/0 |
| Morang's Annual Register of Canadian Affairs, 1901. Edited by J. C. Hopkins ... (Toronto: Morang)                               | 12/6   |
| <i>The Universal Directory of Railway Officials, 1902</i> . Compiled by S. Richardson Blundstone ... (Directory Publishing Co.) | 10/0   |
| Subscription price, 7/6.                                                                                                        |        |

## REFERENCE.

|                                                                                                                                              |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Knight, W. S. M. <i>The Business Encyclopædia and Legal Adviser</i> . Vol. II. .... (Caxton Publishing Company) net                          | 7/6 |
| <i>The Jewish Encyclopædia</i> . Vol. II. <i>Apocrypha-Benash</i> . (Funk and Wagnalls Co.)                                                  |     |
| <i>The New Volumes of the Encyclopædia Britannica</i> . Vol. IV. Being Vol. XXVIII. of the complete Work ... (A. and C. Black and the Times) |     |

# Wake Up! John Bull.

*An Illustrated Supplement to the "Review of Reviews."*

No. 15.] Issued as an integral part of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of September 15, 1902.

## THE TOCSIN SOUNDING AT THE BOARD OF TRADE.

AT last even the Government Department specially charged with the promotion of the commercial interests of Great Britain has stirred in its slumbers. The official Memorandum issued on August 6th as a Blue Book (Cd. 1199), price 5½d., from the pen of Sir Arthur Bateman, sounds a grave note of warning to which even the most self-satisfied optimists must give heed. For Sir Arthur Bateman is an official, and his Memorandum is based upon the Comparative Statistics of Population, Industry, and Commerce in the United Kingdom and some leading Foreign Countries which are officially compiled by the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade. When the Board of Trade, under Mr. Gerald Balfour, takes to sounding the tocsin, there is at last reason to believe John Bull is waking up, even though Mr. Arthur Balfour is engaged in throttling School Boards in the interest of the Anglican Clergy.

### SIR A. E. BATEMAN'S MEMORANDUM.

A MEMORANDUM by Sir Alfred E. Bateman, K.C.M.G., on the comparative statistics of population, industry, and commerce in the United Kingdom and some leading foreign countries was published last month as a Blue Book [Cd. 1199]. It supplements and brings up to date the information contained in a similar document presented to Parliament in January, 1897.

#### BIRTH RATE.

Sir Alfred first discusses the growth of population, showing that since 1871 the rate of increase has been about 1 per cent. in the United Kingdom, practically *nil* in France, appreciably over 1 per cent. in Germany, and over 1½ per cent. in the United States.

The following statistical summary will give some idea of the relative progress of Germany and the United States of America, as regards population, and the concurrent retardation in France and England during the last thirty years:—

|                    | POPULATION<br>IN 1871. |     | POPULATION<br>IN 1901. |     | ACTUAL<br>INCREASE<br>IN 30 YEARS. |
|--------------------|------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
|                    | Millions.              |     | Millions.              |     | Millions.                          |
| United Kingdom ... | 31·5                   | ... | 41·5                   | ... | 10                                 |
| France ...         | 36·1                   | ... | 38·9                   | ... | 3                                  |
| Germany ...        | 41·0                   | ... | 56·3                   | ... | 15                                 |
| United States ...  | 38·5                   | ... | 75·4                   | ... | 37                                 |

#### BEATEN IN COAL AND IRON—

As regards coal, the figures show great progress in both production and consumption in Germany and the United States, and the same remark applies to the iron and steel industry. Sir Alfred says:—

Both in raising coal and producing pig iron, therefore, an outlet would appear to have been found to some extent for the



*New York Journal.*

[6/8/02.]

When the Sleeper Wakes.

# 318 THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS: "WAKE UP! JOHN BULL."

annually increasing numbers of the population available for industry and manufacturing in Germany and the United States; and it cannot be said that the predominance or even the pre-eminence of the United Kingdom are any longer what they were, as far as these old fields of industry are concerned.

—AND UNDER OUR OWN FLAG.

If trade ever followed the flag it does not seem to be doing it now. German and American exports to British colonies are going up, those of England are going down. In Egypt our millions spent in its conquest do not return any interest in increased trade :—

| PROPORTION OF IMPORTS TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS. |     |     |         |            |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|-----|---------|------------|
|                                               |     |     | 1884-5. | 1898-1900. |
| United Kingdom ... ..                         | ... | ... | 54      | 45         |
| United States ... ..                          | ... | ... | 8 6     | 11 8       |
| Germany ... ..                                | ... | ... | 0 8     | 2 8        |
| France ... ..                                 | ... | ... | 1 2     | 1 2        |

## PROPORTION OF IMPORTS INTO EGYPT.

| From               | Average for period |         |         |            |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|------------|
|                    | 1884-5.            | 1890-2. | 1893-5. | 1898-1900. |
| United Kingdom ... | 39                 | 37      | 34      | 38         |
| France ...         | 11                 | 10      | 11      | 9          |
| Germany ...        | 0 4                | 2       | 2       | 3          |
| United States ...  | 1                  | 0 4     | 0 5     | 2          |

## IN THE NON-EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Sir A. Bateman says :—

We have lost ground, *proportionately*, in Argentina, Uruguay, Chili, and China, though the percentage loss is in each case small, and in each of these countries the United States have gained ground. In the Japanese trade we have lost more heavily, our share of Japan's imports having declined from 33 to 21 per cent., while the United States' share has increased from 8 to 15 per cent., the value of the whole Japanese import trade being now about £26,000,000 per annum. In the case of our colonies, also, though we still retain the lion's share, Germany has made some trifling gains, while the United States have increased their share of the Australian and South African trades apparently at our expense. The same has to be said with regard to the United States and British shares of the trade of British North America, the British West Indies, and British Guiana. We are doing less in the way of export trade to the United States than was the case a few years ago, and there is very little sign or immediate prospect of substantial recovery.

## IN EUROPE.

As regards European countries, Germany is, of course, considerably ahead of us in respect of the trade of neighbouring countries like Russia, Austro-Hungary, Denmark, and Switzerland. She is also ahead of us in respect of Roumanian trade, and runs us close in respect of trade with Sweden and Norway.

## HIS LAST WORDS.

In conclusion, Sir Alfred says :—

Some of the main conclusions of this Memorandum may thus be summarised. The increase of population in Germany and the United States has recently been greater than the increase in the United Kingdom, and those countries have rapidly developed manufacturing and industrial power. We are still ahead of either country in our power of manufacture for export, but beginning from a lower level, each country is travelling upwards more rapidly than we are who occupy a higher eminence. If peace is maintained both Germany and the United States are certain to increase their rate of upward movement. Their competition with us in neutral markets, and even in our home markets, will probably, unless we ourselves are active, become increasingly serious. Every year will add to their acquired capital and skill, and they will have larger and larger additions to their populations to draw upon. It is necessary, therefore, more than ever, that the change of conditions should be recognised, and we can scarcely expect to maintain our past undoubted

pre-eminence, at any rate without strenuous effort and careful and energetic improvement in method. The problem how best this can be done is of vital interest to all classes of the industrial and commercial community alike, though the assistance which the State can give in the matter must necessarily be of a limited character.

## THE SHAFESBURY BETTERMENT LECTURES.

### A PROMISING PROGRAMME.

I AM glad to hear that Mr. Budgett Meakin's lecture scheme is making very satisfactory progress. He will open with "Britain's Homes our Next Campaign." •

The object of these lectures is to widen and deepen popular interest in the conditions under which the working classes of our cities live and labour. They are not intended so much to instruct those already engaged in facing the problems involved, as to attract and enlist support for all remedial measures, whether public or private, from those till now indifferent. This it is hoped to accomplish :—(1) By disseminating information : (a) as to existing evils ; (b) their moral, physical, and economic effects ; (c) the most successful attempts to relieve them. (2) By indicating the dangers incurred through neglect. (3) By urging the duty of personal service.

The basis of this movement is the broadest possible, its promoters stipulating only that the lectures shall serve no party, sectarian or private interest.

The following is a list of the Advisory Council :—Dr. Adler ; Canon Barnett ; John Burns, M.P., L.C.C. ; George Cadbury ; Dr. Clifford ; Dr. Monro Gibson ; Canon Scott-Holland ; T. C. Horsfall ; Dr. R. F. Horton ; F. B. Meyer, B.A. ; Dr. Paton ; Sir J. Dickson Poynder ; F. Herbert Stead ; Sir George Williams. Director : Budgett Meakin. Lecture Manager : Geo. F. Warden.

Lectures have been arranged for already at the following places :—

| DATE.   | TOWN.          | HALL.          | SEATS. | CHAIRMAN.           |
|---------|----------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|
| Oct. 13 | Sheffield .    | Cutlers' .     | 2,000  | Alderman Franklin.  |
| " 14    | Hull . .       | Assembly .     | 1,800  | The Mayor.          |
| " 15    | Rochdale .     | Public .       | 1,000  | —                   |
| " 16    | Bolton .       | Victoria .     | 2,000  | The Mayor.          |
| " 17    | Liverpool .    | Silvermere .   | —      | —                   |
| " 20    | Edinburgh .    | Music .        | 1,440  | —                   |
| " 21    | Glasgow .      | Queen's .      | 1,000  | Lord Provost.       |
| " 22    | Greenock .     | Temperance .   | 900    | The Provost.        |
| " 23    | Newcastle .    | Town .         | 1,540  | Earl Grey.          |
| " 24    | Sunderland .   | Victoria .     | 2,900  | Samuel Storey.      |
| " 27    | Liverpool .    | Hope .         | 1,500  | —                   |
| " 28    | Leeds .        | Albert .       | 1,300  | —                   |
| " 29    | Huddersfield . | Town .         | 1,600  | The Mayor.          |
| " 30    | Manchester .   | Y.M.C.A. .     | 1,300  | The Lord Mayor.     |
| " 31    | Blackburn .    | Exchange .     | 1,800  | T. P. Ritzema.      |
| Nov. 3  | Preston .      | Public .       | 2,500  | Bishop of Burnley.  |
| " 4     | Carlisle .     | County .       | 700    | Bishop of Carlisle. |
| Oct. 7  | Ealing .       | Victoria .     | 650    | —                   |
| " 8     | Mildmay .      | Institute .    | 500    | —                   |
| Nov. 21 | Bromley .      | Grand .        | 800    | —                   |
| " 24    | Hampstead .    | Town .         | 500    | Lord Mansfield.     |
| " 26    | Brixton .      | Public .       | 800    | —                   |
| Dec. 1  | Croydon .      | Public .       | 800    | —                   |
| " 3     | Deptford .     | New Cross .    | 1,000  | —                   |
| " 5     | Wandsworth .   | Town .         | 500    | Alderman Howell.    |
| " 9     | Dulwich' .     | Baths .        | 800    | —                   |
| " 10    | Woolwich .     | Co-Op. Inst. . | 500    | —                   |
| " 12    | Blackheath .   | Concert .      | 900    | Lord Hugh Cecil.    |
| " 15    | Beckenham .    | Public .       | 450    | —                   |
| Jan. 19 | Sydenham .     | Public .       | 550    | —                   |
| " 21    | Thornton Hth . | Baths .        | 400    | —                   |
| " 23    | Richmond .     | Freemason's .  | 400    | —                   |
| " 26    | Enfield Rly. . | Assembly .     | 400    | —                   |
| " 28    | Westbourne .   | Institute .    | 1,500  | —                   |



| DATE.  | TOWN.         | HALL.      | SEATS. | CHAIRMAN.           |
|--------|---------------|------------|--------|---------------------|
| Feb. 4 | Epsom . .     | Public . . | 700    | E. R. P. Moon, M.P. |
| " 9    | St. Pancras . | Baths . .  | 1,000  |                     |
| " 10   | Loughton .    | Public . . | 400    |                     |
| " 12   | Streatham .   | Public . . | 550    |                     |
| " 13   | Balham . .    | Assembly . | 800    |                     |
| " 16   | Fulham . .    | Town . .   | 680    |                     |
| " 20   | Edmonton .    | Town . .   | 600    |                     |
| Mar. 9 | W. Norwood    | Public . . | 500    |                     |

DATES NOT YET FIXED.

|                 |                  |             |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------|
| Enfield Town.   | Egham.           | Chiswick.   |
| Kingston.       | Cheshant.        | Kensington. |
| South Woodford. | Stoke Newington. | Romford.    |
| Buckhurst Hill. | Stamford Hill.   | Sidcup.     |

Local societies with kindred aims are invited to make use of these lectures as a means of obtaining increased support. Wherever such societies do not exist it is hoped that these lectures will be followed by their establishment among those whose interest has been aroused.

A guarantee fund has been raised to meet any deficit, and has been placed in the hands of the Bournville Village Trust.

A local correspondent at each place is essential, to advise as to halls, dates, tickets, advertising, etc. Any ladies or gentlemen willing to assist in this way are invited to communicate with Mr. Budgett Meakin or Mr. Warden, at 21, Heath Hurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.

### THE AMERICAN COMMON SCHOOL.\*

THE Education Bill, as Education Bills have a habit of doing, has waked up John Bull for a moment from the stolid indifference with which he usually regards education. That is good, so far as it goes. But will he remain awake long enough to learn a few lessons from his neighbours?

It is sincerely to be hoped that John Bull during his spell of educational consciousness will find time to carefully read and digest the two volumes of reports on American education issued by the Board of Education, and more especially two admirable essays contained therein. One is by Mr. H. Thiselton Mark, a Master of Owens College, Manchester, on Moral Education in American Schools, and the other, a paper on American Education by Mr. M. E. Sadler, who has most ably supervised the preparation of the reports in a previous volume on Education in Germany. It is a great pity that these admirable reports, packed with information, inspired by a genuine enthusiasm for education, and unspoiled by any blemishes of prejudice or narrowness, should only be obtainable in the somewhat repellent form of a Government publication. They ought to be condensed, stripped of all mere tabular and statistical matter and circulated broadcast. In that shape they might do much to stimulate an interest or even a mild enthusiasm for education, which is of all things the most to be desired. It is not possible adequately to summarise the twelve hundred pages of these two bulky volumes. I therefore content myself with pointing out by their aid some of the distinctive features which strike any visitor of an American common school.

#### THE ENTHUSIASM FOR EDUCATION.

First of all, and most important of all, the spirit in which the Americans regard education is entirely different from ours. Nothing impresses the visitor more than the

intense, earnest enthusiasm that everywhere prevails in regard to education. The money spent on education in America is equal to the combined naval expenditure of England, France and Germany. The amount spent on the common schools has trebled since 1870. Private benefactions have been lavished on educational institutions. These benefactions are known to have amounted in the last ten years to almost twenty-three million pounds. Education in the United States is not a political question, as it is here; it is not a sectarian question, as it is here; but it is a national question, one which the whole people have taken into their own hands. If only the mass of the English people could be somehow inoculated with something of this American spirit most of our difficulties in education would vanish.

#### THE SCHOOL AS THE FOUNDATION OF A DEMOCRATIC STATE.

America has recognised, as we have not done, that the common school is the foundation upon which a democratic community rests. The American—and this term also includes Canada—demands that the common school shall be public in the fullest sense, and shall be attended alike by both rich and poor. To an Englishman accustomed to the careful separation of the rich and the poor in matters educational this is as strange as it is admirable. The feeling of common relation to the school, as Mr. Mark points out, is so strong that a millionaire or a professional man sending his children to private schools feels that he must apologise for it as though he were doing an un-American thing. A visitor to a common school in Toronto found the son of the Prime Minister sitting side by side with the son of a carpenter. A well known minister in Chicago told Mr. Mark that he had yet to learn of an instance of a family keeping the children out of the common schools for any reason of not mingling with poor children. And he had lived in the city for twenty-one years. In any public school the child of, say, the mill hand may be seen in the same class with the child of his employer. Nor does the possession of money place the rich boy at an advantage. It is often the poorest boy in the class who is elected by his companions as their president.

#### CO-EDUCATION OF THE SEXES.

Another feature of an American school which always impresses an English observer is the co-education of the sexes. Boys and girls sit together in the same classes, and work together through all the standards. This is universal in the common schools, and it also prevails in the high schools and the universities. It may be noted in this connection that the proportion of women students at Chicago University is 43 per cent. of the whole. The reasons which have rooted this system so deeply in American education are pithily summed up by Dr. W. T. Harris in a circular quoted by Miss Alice Ravenhill in her report:—

Co-education of the sexes is preferred because it is *natural*, following the ordinary structure of the family and of society; *customary*, being in harmony with the habits and sentiments of everyday life, and of the laws of the State; *impartial*, affording one sex the same opportunity for culture that the other enjoys; *economical*, using the school funds to the best advantage; *convenient*, both for superintendent and teachers, in assigning, grading, teaching, and discipline; *beneficial*, to minds, morals, habits, and development of pupils.

In this connection may be noted another striking feature of American education, and that is the great part that women take in it. This is not merely in the primary schools, where they are supreme, but also in the high

\* Special Reports on Educational Subjects; Vol. 9, Education in Germany, with a paper by Mr. M. E. Sadler on American Education; Vols. 10 and 11, Education in the United States of America. Price: 2s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. (Eyre and Spottiswoode.)

schools and the universities. Sixty-eight per cent. of the whole teaching staff from primary school to university are women. It is quite possible for a youth to pass through all the grades of education from the primary school to the high school and thence to the end of a university course without ever having been taught by a man.

#### A NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE FROM THE OLD WORLD.

In America, as Mr. Mark points out, there has been a great revolution wrought in the spirit and method of education during the last twenty-five years. This has been felt in full force in the primary schools and in a less degree in the high schools. The common school now incarnates the American spirit as nothing else does. Foreign ideas have not been rejected, they have been assimilated, but the whole of the system of education has been made to bear emphatically the American impress.

In no direction has the influence of the new spirit been greater than in the question of discipline. Suggestion and explanation have taken the place of dictation. The teacher is no longer an autocrat; he identifies himself with the social feeling of his class. He brings with him into the school an atmosphere of sympathy. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that discipline has ceased to exist in American schools. The freedom is that of the home, to quote Mr. Mark, and in return for it the children give as freely their allegiance to the necessary conditions of the school. The child is made to feel *why* obedience is demanded. Mr. Mark bears testimony to one of the striking features of an American class-room which is obvious to any visitor—that the children scarcely ever need calling to order.

#### NO RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY.

Three other features of American education must be noticed, but only briefly. One is the great prominence which "learning by doing" is given in American schools. The constant endeavour is to make the education part of the child's own experience, and to lead rather than to drive. The child is encouraged in every possible way to do things itself, and to master the spirit rather than the letter. Another is the increasing importance attached to the teaching of civics and patriotism :—

Miniature town meetings are held now and again in high schools about the time when the towns are holding their meetings, and the proceedings in the school are compared with newspaper reports of the actual town meetings. It is a common thing in Massachusetts to transform the class into a town meeting for a civics lesson; or into a board of aldermen of a common council.

The saluting of the flag, the singing of national songs, and the commemorating of historic anniversaries serve to implant both into the native born and the foreign born a reverence and a love of their country. A final point is the entire absence of the religious difficulty, that eternal stumbling-block in English education. As Sir J. G. Fitch points out, "the co-operation of the churches is not sought by any of the local legislatures, and the ministers of religion have as such no share in the control of the schools. All the State constitutions provide for entire freedom of religious opinion and teaching and of the equality of all sects before the law." There is probably, however, more real religious and ethical teaching given in American schools than in English, be they Board or Voluntary. In 1896 454 school superintendents reported that the Bible was read in all their schools, 295 that it was read in some, and 197 that it was excluded. But whether the Bible is read or not the ethical and moral

education of the child is always kept in view and indeed pervades the whole course of study. Ask any American teacher in what the moral training of their school consists, and they will reply that it is what they are doing all the time.

#### BRITISH AND FRENCH EXPRESS TRAINS.

THIS is the subject of Mr. H. G. Archer's very interesting, and on the whole not discouraging, article in the *Pall Mall Magazine* for September :—

Three years ago the express trains of this country were immeasurably ahead of all others for speed, frequency, and freedom from class restrictions; in a word, from the genesis of railway travel till the summer of 1899 the supremacy of British railways was unchallenged in every respect. Since 1899 (July 1st of that year being the exact date), however, our railways have dropped behind in the race for speed; and although they still offer the public the most generous—where quantity and superiority of accommodation are concerned—train services in the world, while the average rate of speed of the same cannot yet be surpassed, the fastest long, mid, and short distance express trains are no longer to be found in their time-tables.

It is the French who have surpassed us, and the difference of their railways and ours is so slight as to admit of fair comparison.

#### THINGS WE MAY LEARN FROM THE FRENCH.

Of the French railways, says Mr. Archer, "Their punctuality is marvellous, and when they are a minute or two out, it is generally on the right side." Secondly, the French have made up their minds that high speed pays, at least their Northern Company both runs the fastest trains and pays the highest dividends. Thirdly, French trains are lighter than ours, though not nearly so much so as asserted by those who wish to belittle the French railways. Fourthly, the heating surface of their De Glehu 4-cylinder engines and their steam pressure are much higher than with us. Fifthly, French locomotives are unsurpassed for starting quickly, and for the ease with which they mount inclines. Sixthly, in France automatic signalling is much more in general use than here. Women are often in charge of the most important signal boxes.

#### WHAT THE FRENCH CAN LEARN FROM US!

First, French railroads are like country lanes—overgrown with weeds.

Secondly, their main lines "indulge in the most frightful curves, are punctuated by cross-overs and facing-points which would make the hair of a British superintendent of line stand on end with horror. Nevertheless," says Mr. Archer, "the magnificent French locomotives negotiate these obstacles with almost entire absence of oscillation, thus proving themselves to be wonderfully smooth-running machines. Consequently, it would be very interesting to see what they would do on our own perfect tracks."

Thirdly, their engines are most unsightly. Fourthly, owing to the use of track-troughs, while they beat us altogether in short-distance runs, we beat them in long-distance. Their superior short-distance runs, Mr. Archer thinks, are chiefly due to their more powerful type of engine. He specially praises the Paris-Calais-Maritime train, distance 170 miles, time 3 hours 5 minutes, average weight 170 tons; and the Paris-Arras train, distance 120 miles, time 117 minutes (61½ miles an hour). Mr. Archer's detailed comparisons between the speed of British and French trains, both long and short distance, is most interesting, and though we need to learn, we do not need to despair.

# TAPPING THE BRAINS OF LABOUR.

## THE SECRET OF THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER AND HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED AND APPLIED.

### I.—FROM THE MAN TO THE MOLLUSC.

THERE is a great industrial establishment situated in the State of Ohio, whose directors have made so much progress in solving one of the many puzzles involved in the vexed problem of capital and labour, that no service can be more helpful to the British public than to set before them the story of how it was done. For what man is to the mollusc so this Ohio factory is to the ordinary business enterprises by which it is surrounded. That is to say, it represents the emergence of an industrial organisation from the sphere of the mere inanimate cell or digestive sac into the scale of the conscious, intelligent organism, with eyes, brain, and nervous system all complete.

It is difficult to explain exactly what they have done by any analogy of evolution in the animal world. If you could imagine an animal in which the brain was but imperfectly connected with the extremities of the body, in which the old fable is absolutely realised of a feud between the various members of the body, in which the head quarrelled with the stomach, and was unable to secure the sympathetic assistance of its limbs, then you have a position not unlike that in which the industries of the world find themselves to-day. There is the brain, no doubt, but it is localised in the skull or the board-room of the establishment. It is not linked on by any living sympathetic touch with the innumerable human cells of which the whole organism is built up. What this American firm has done has been to create a nervous system so delicate, so efficient, so elastic, so sensitive that there is no person employed in the whole of their establishment—and they employ over 3,000—who is not linked on to the brain, and becomes himself, to a certain extent, part of the brain of the machine. In this respect it is the most perfect type of an industrial democracy

organised for the purpose of production that is to be found at this moment on the planet. It has effected a radical revolution, which may be defined as the substitution of the organisation of brains for the organisation of hands. Instead of a manufacturer and his "hands," we have a vast sentient organisation, every member of which is stimulated to think as well as to work, and its success results from the fact that the intelligence of every worker is placed under contribution for the benefit of the whole concern.

### II.—THE MACHINE AND ITS MAKERS.

Before proceeding to describe in detail how this next step in evolution has been accomplished, it will be as well to explain where this successful industrial experiment has been carried out and in connection with what manufacture. The place is the manufacturing town of Dayton, in the State of Ohio. The firm, known as the N.C.R. "for short," is the manufacturing corporation, with a stock held by fewer than forty shareholders, which trades under the title of the National Cash Register Company. It takes its name from the article which it manufactures. Eight years ago the Company was practically in an almost moribund condition. Cash Registers had not been elevated to the dignity of a felt want of the human race. The old-fashioned open till, which sufficed for generations of mankind, still continued to satisfy the needs of our shopmen, and was regarded as one of the unavoidable and permanent temptations from which man-



Mr. John H. Patterson, President.

kind could never be delivered. But in eight years an absolutely new business has been built up from the very foundations. The public has been taught to demand Cash Registers as a necessity of every well-regulated place of business; and a gigantic industry, covering twelve and a half acres of ground, with a capital of a million sterling, and an organised industrial army of



**Entrance to Administration Building.**

of all men, whether in Great Britain or in her Colonies, wherever this REVIEW may circulate, the example of the Company that makes them. It is necessary, however, to say something to explain the nature of the machine to those who have never seen a cash register, in order to help them to understand why the linking on of the grey matter of the directing brain of the Company with all the brain-cells of the three thousand workpeople and agents became absolutely indispensable.

The Cash Register, in its most evolved form, is a machine about twice the size of a Remington typewriter. It looks from behind like an oblong metal box, and in front presents a curved surface, down which run a series of buttons about twice the size of the keys of a typewriter, upon each of which is inscribed either a letter or a number, the latter indicating in respective columns the number of pounds, shillings, pence or farthings which have passed over the counter. These keys somewhat remind you of the stops in an organ, and the internal mechanism of the machine is quite as complex as that instrument, although it makes no music beyond the ringing of a signal bell. The assistant presses the keys, then turns a handle, and the machine does the rest. In the latest and most improved pattern of the Register every purchase, whether in cash or on credit, and every payment made out of the till, are registered in print by the machine, and accredited to the assistant by whom the sale has been effected. The till cannot be opened until the entry has been made. At night the machine adds up the total number of entries that have been made in the course of the day, and presents the finished sum to the inspector, who when he unlocks the till has the certainty that the money within will correspond

over 3,000 men and women constantly employed in producing and selling, has been created for the purpose of supplying this newly invented want of the human race.

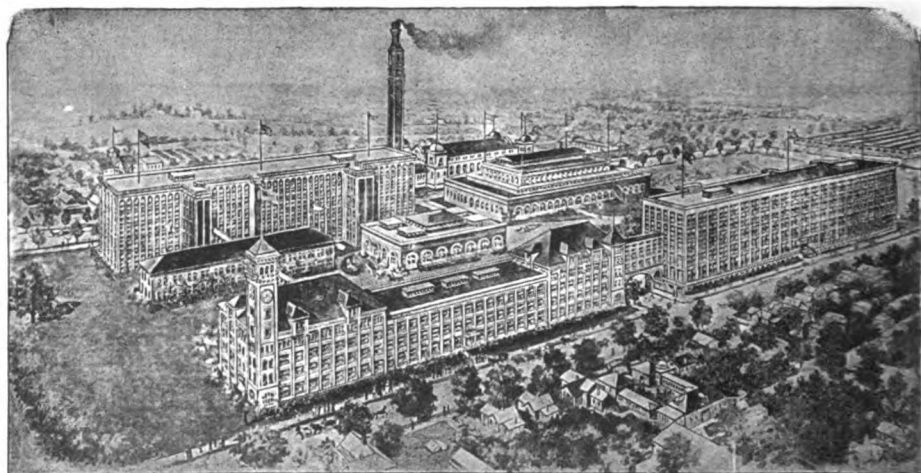
Of the Cash Register itself I will say nothing, for the purpose of this article is not to boom Cash Registers, but to hold up before the eyes

to the last farthing with the sum registered by the machine. The machine also prints a bill for the customer, which serves as a receipt. There is something uncanny about it, recalling reminiscences of Babbage's calculating machine, and rousing ominous speculations as to the coming time when human beings will find themselves altogether superseded by cunning combinations of brass and steel, which will perform automatically all the work of the world. Certainly, to the uninstructed it seems difficult to understand why, if a machine can add up, it should not be made to do a great many other things. But this by the way.

It is obvious that in the production of a machine which has to perform with exactitude a dozen different operations every time a lever is turned, the greatest amount of intelligence and skill must be employed in the construction of each of the parts. In other words, if you have got to have a machine which has brains enough to do sums in simple addition, there must be great concentration of human brain upon its production. Otherwise the machine will not work. The early Cash Registers did not work: there was not enough brain used in their production. The brain of the inventor and the manager was not adequate. It was not until the brain of the mechanic and of the artisan, and of the whole mechanical staff, was brought to bear upon the perfecting of the Cash Register that it became successful.

The man who discovered this open secret and who applied it with signal success is Mr. J. H. Patterson, President of the Corporation. Mr. Patterson, like the late Mr. McKinley, is an American born of Scottish-Irish ancestry. Like many other notable Americans he was born on the farm, and it is only within the last few years he achieved the success in business which has made his name famous as a pioneer in the path of industrial progress.

As the Cash Register is superior to other machines in working out arithmetical calculations by itself, so the ideal of Mr. Patterson has been to make every cog in



**The N.C.R. Factory at Dayton, Ohio.**

the human apparatus which turns out the Register use his brains to give the Company the benefit of his thoughts. To achieve this end the President utilises both Eye and Ear gate to the full. To hear the President talking of the immense importance of the stereopticon (which is American for magic lantern), how it teaches and inspires, recalls reminiscences of my early enthusiasm over the magic-lantern mission.

### III.—THE SECRET OF THE N.C.R.

The two main agencies by which the N.C.R. have tapped the brains of their workmen are the Printing Press and the Suggestion Box. In the first place, has any firm in this country or any other ever utilised the printing-press as systematically as they have done for the purpose of interesting its workmen in their work? The policy of the Company, systematically carried out in every department of its organisation, with the sole exception of the final balance sheet and distribution of profits, is to confront the workers with the salient facts of the business in which they are engaged. Almost every detail of the business, including the number of Registers to be made and the orders in hand, is posted in conspicuous places in the factory. Periodical meetings are held by the officers of the Company, and all foremen and their assistants. Everything is discussed at these meetings concerning the improvement of the organisation or the extension of the business. Full reports of the discussions at these meetings of the directing staff of the concern are printed next day in the *Advance Club Record*, a copy of which is sent to every workman and workwoman on the premises, and to every agent employed in pushing the sale of the Register abroad.

In addition to the *Advance Club Record*, which contains the minutes of each session of the Advance Club, the Company issues three other publications. The *National Cash Register* is published every fortnight. It is handsomely got up, copiously illustrated, and especially intended for the agents. From cover to cover it is full of points of interest calculated to increase the pride of the work-people in their work, and to concentrate their



attention upon the points of most importance.

The *Hustler*, which is another illustrated paper, is brought out chiefly for the storekeepers and merchants outside, not so much for the workpeople. *Pleasant Sunday Afternoons at the National Cash Register Factory* is another weekly, which is issued by the Company for the purpose of recording the work done in the Sunday-school and other Advance organisations

in the factory neighbourhood. The N.C.R., therefore, are magazine proprietors and newspaper publishers. The cost is not great; the gain, Mr. Patterson maintains, is immense. The workmen may or may not read what is flaunted before their eyes and placed in their hands; but they have at least the opportunity of keeping themselves informed. It is not too much to say that an ordinary labourer or janitor, as the coloured charwomen of the male sex are called, have a better opportunity of understanding the full significance of the business operations of the Company than many a foreman or director in an ordinary commercial concern.

This, however, might not come to much unless some means were afforded of linking on this awakened intelligence to the practical direction of the affairs of the Company. It is no use getting up steam if your boiler is not connected with the piston, or if the piston-rod is not in connection with the wheels.

The necessary machinery for utilising the awakened intelligence of the workmen in the management of the concern is a device so simple and so practical that it ought soon to be generally adopted by all great industrial establishments. This is the system of offering prizes for suggestions. In January and July a placard is posted announcing that a sum of about £140 will be awarded to the employees who submit the best suggestions within

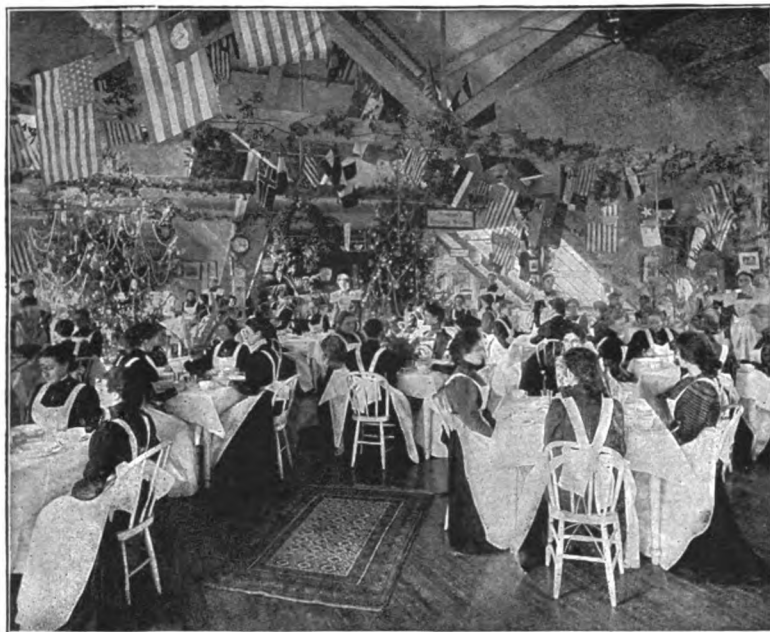
the next six months.

This sum is divided into fifty prizes, the first being £10, while there are thirty of £2 each. For these prizes all factory and office employees, with the exception of heads of departments and their first assistants, are entitled to compete. The suggestions invited may relate to improvements in Registers, tools, machinery, systems employed, or the general management of the business. In order



The Officers' Club.





The Dining-room for Three Hundred and Fifty Women.

to facilitate the collection and secure the consideration of those suggestions, a system of Autographic Registers has been invented which, I am glad to learn, is being very widely adopted throughout the States. This Register is very simple. It is a locked box, on the sloping side of which is placed a blank sheet of paper, with a suggestion slip. A sheet of carbon paper is placed beneath, so that any suggestion written on the slip is duplicated. Any workman or workwoman who wishes to make a suggestion finds one of these Autographic Registers conspicuously displayed in the department in which he or she is at work. At any time during the working hours they are free to step up to the Register, write out their suggestion, sign their names, and tear off one copy for their own use. By the turn of a handle the manifold copy is deposited in the locked box, to which no one has access but the secretary of the factory committee. It is the duty of this official to go round, open, examine, and remove the contents of all the Registers. Every suggestion is duly acknowledged, and all of them are placed before the attention of the factory committee. In a single year, in the National Cash Register Company's office, 4,000 suggestions will be made by the employees, and of those suggestions about one-half are acted upon. That is to say, every year well on for 2,000 improvements, either in the machine or in the organisation by which it is produced, are carried into actual operation as the result of the use of the brains of all the workers. All kinds of suggestions are made. At one time the first prize was awarded to a man who suggested the adoption of a device which rendered his work unnecessary. The suggestion was a good one; and it was

acted upon, and the need for that man's labour on that job ceased as the result of his own proposal. But needless to say, a workman capable of suggesting his own euthanasia was not left unemployed. He was promptly promoted, and became foreman of a department. The suggestions cover a great range. Some of them are very simple. One workman, for instance, would suggest that the No. 35 tape printer supply roll sleeve be made of steel instead of brass; another that the rope for the packing box handles could be shortened without inconvenience, and so forth.

The Company, therefore, spends about £700 a year in collecting the ideas of its workmen, and as they get 2,000 good suggestions for an outlay of £700, no one can doubt but that this makes a very good bargain.

It would, however, be a mistake to think that the distribution of money in cash is the only method by which the work-people are stimulated to use

their brains in the improvement of "our business," for that it is "our business," and that every man and woman on the premises feels that it is "our business," is one of the great secrets of the success of the Company. The cash value is by no means the most important part of the prize system. Everything is done to stimulate the spirit of *esprit de corps*, and to give the prize-winners that fame among their work-fellows which corresponds to the parsley crown which was awarded to the winners in the Olympic games. Every prize-winner receives a handsomely engraved diploma, under the seal of the Company, and with the signatures of the chief officers, which runs somewhat as follows :—

"The National Cash Register Company, GREETING. BE IT KNOWN TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, that has been awarded one of the prizes for valuable suggestions submitted between                      and                      inclusive. In token of our appreciation we hereunto subscribe our names, and have caused the Company's seal to be affixed this                      day of                      , Anno Domini                      , at Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A."

The diploma, with a prize, which is always paid in gold, and enclosed in a chamois bag tied with silk cord, is presented to the successful suggester at one of the many festivals by which the Company promote good feeling and fraternity among their work-people. Twice every year this festival of prize distribution takes place. In winter the presentation is held in the opera-house; in summer it is held in a large grove, and is attended by the entire factory and office force, and as the staff numbers more than 3,000, the attendance with their families mounts up to many times that number. From

the programme of one of these prize distribution days it would seem that the festival begins at three o'clock in the afternoon and ends at eleven. It opens with music, games, and amusements. From 4 to 5.30 prizes are distributed. After a concert of band music, supper is served from 6 to 7; then there is another concert, followed by more music, while from 9 to 11 the entertainment is closed by a cotillon by the employees.

It is obvious how these festivals, in which all the officers of the Company and all the work-people attend to do honour to those of their number who have been held worthy of receiving diplomas and prizes, must tend to promote the spirit of friendly rivalry and to develop the consciousness of fellow-feeling and of identity of interest. This method of rousing interest and inviting co-operation explained by these Suggestion Boxes was itself the result of a suggestion made by a labourer, an intelligent man, at one time a schoolmaster who had been reduced to cleaning castings in the foundry.

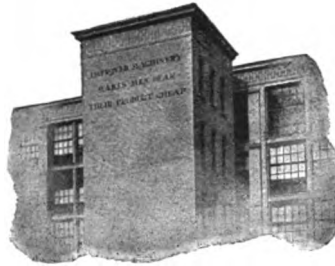
"Why are you doing that?" said Mr. Patterson to him.

"Because I can't get anything better to do," he replied.

"Why not make some good suggestion?" said the President. "Do something to help, and your merit will soon be rewarded by promotion."

To which remark the ex-schoolmaster replied promptly: "If I should do that you would never hear of it. It would be smothered long before it got to you, and I would get no credit for it."

There are few workmen who will not appreciate the justice of this objection. How often in English works competent workmen will make suggestions to their foremen only to be snubbed for their pains, and then afterwards to discover that the foreman has adopted the suggestion as his own, and claimed all the credit for it! The ex-schoolmaster's remark went home to the President. He saw in a moment where the hitch lay, and, like a practical man, he set about removing it. For three months he laboured over the problem. He thought what a great opportunity it was, and how rapidly the Company would progress if it had some thousands of brains working for it, correcting wrongs and helping on what was right. From that came the suggestion which, in Mr. Patterson's opinion, more than any other cause, has pushed his Company forward.



**Motto on New Building.**

*"Improved machinery makes men dear, their product cheap."*

There are many keys to the success of the Company, but this appears to be the master-key. It marks what I may call the transition from the mollusc to the man. It is the creation of an intelligent nervous system, in which every human cell is brought into close constant organic union with the grey matter of the brain. Hence the Company's factory is no loose aggregate of unconsidered atoms. Every part is in living union with the other, and every method that human ingenuity can devise

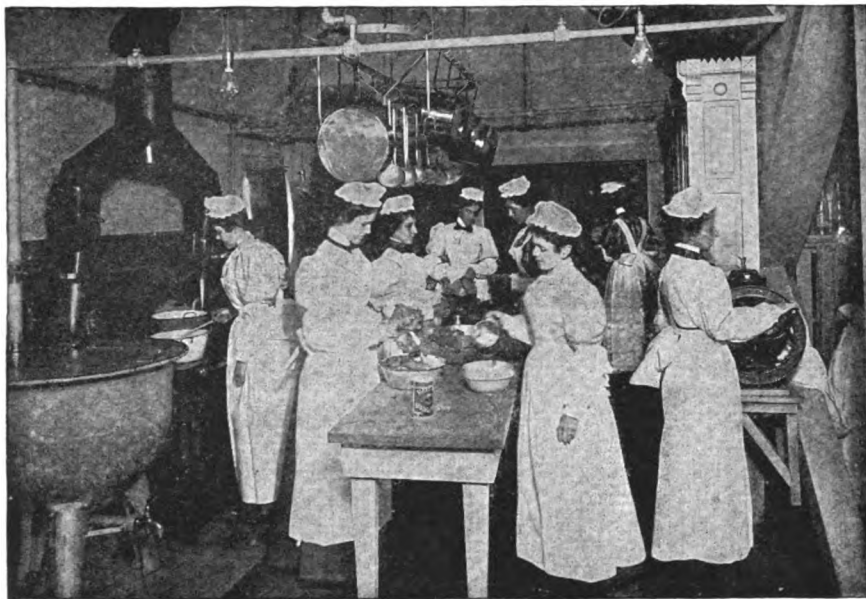
is adopted for the purpose of strengthening the sense of solidarity.

#### IV.—"PHILANTHROPY PAYS."

Having said this much, it may be well to turn for a moment to ask how it is that such an institution should exist at Dayton, Ohio, and how this particular type or standard of industrial excellence should happen to be located in such an out-of-the-way place. Dayton, however, thanks to the Cash Register, has now become one of the world's centres. The success of the Company has, indeed, gone far to falsify its name. The title of the National Cash Register is already an anachronism. International Cash Register would be much nearer the mark. The Company has offices in all the great capitals of the world. Altogether it has 165 offices, and nearly 500 sales agents who are continually perambulating the surface of the planet, with the object of discovering places where a National Cash Register can be satisfactorily located. Dayton has, therefore, in a certain definite, although limited, fashion, become one of the nerve-centres of the universe; and its product is one of the many subtle mechanical devices by which the Americanisation of the world is being imperceptibly brought about from Dayton. Every year 5,000 of these marvellously compact



Some of the Staff.



The Cookery School.

mechanical contrivances leave Dayton, and spread themselves throughout the world, as mechanical missionaries of honesty, each one contributing its quota to the removal of one great temptation, to which at present so many cashiers, clerks, and shopmen continually succumb. Why it should happen to be at Dayton, of all places in the world, is one of those things which seem to result from chance. It was at Dayton that, as far back as 1879, the first Cash Register was invented, and where, three years later, the National Manufacturing Company was organised for the purpose of their manufacture. Despite the excellence of the general idea, and the value of its patent, there were imperfections in the construction, in minutiae of detail, which caused the Registers to get out of order, and a Register which does not register accurately, promptly, and easily is worse than useless. In 1884 the Company was reorganised, and the present President, who, unlike most Scotch-Irish, is an Episcopalian, and not a Presbyterian, took over the concern. It was the day of small things when it passed into his hands, nor did Mr. Patterson himself ever dream in his most sanguine moments that in less than twenty years the Company would make the name of Dayton famous throughout the world, not so much because of the excellence of its manufacture, but because of its verification of a much-disputed dogma. Cash registration saves much vexation; but all the good that Cash Registers themselves have done in the world, or are likely to do in the world, sinks into insignificance compared with the importance of the

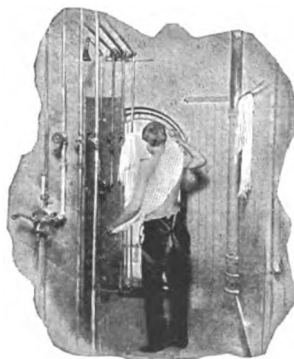
verification of the aforesaid dogma. That dogma is, that "It pays to do unto others as you would have others do unto you." It pays to do right. Honesty, after all, is the best policy. Selfishness defeats its own ends. Brotherly love is a business virtue, and applied Christianity in business pays good dividends.

Such are the working hypotheses, often scoffed at by the shortsighted worldling, upon which the success of the N.C.R. has been reared.

To verify such a series of hypotheses, to afford the world an object-lesson in the shape of a continually-renewed demonstration of these truths which have been the working hypotheses of the best people in the world,

and have been derided as sentimental paradoxes by the worst people in the world, is the great service which Mr. Patterson has rendered the human race. "Philanthropy is a very good thing in its way," says the ordinary materialistic, hustling business man; "but there is no money in it." To which assertion Mr. Patterson retorts by imperturbably pointing to the achieved results of his own business. Philanthropy pays. It is sound business policy to place your relations with your employees on a broader basis than that of a solely cash nexus. You owe the man who works for you more than his wages, and if you try to cheat him out of that more, the loss will come out of your own pocket in the long run.

When I heard Mr. Patterson discoursing concerning the results which he had achieved by acting on principles so far removed from that of "every man for himself and the Devil take the hindmost," it brought vividly back to my mind reminiscences of the old days when as a boy in the North of England I devoured the pages of a book much discussed in those days, blessed by many and banned by some, which has now almost entirely disappeared from circulation. I refer to the Rev. Thomas Binney's famous treatise, in which he answered in the affirmative the question: "Is it possible to make the best of both worlds?" Mr. Binney was then a kind of Congregationalist Archbishop, and his ministry at the Weigh-House Chapel was for many years one of the most potent influences for good among the more intelligent Nonconformists in the city of London. Mr. Binney's great contention, which he



One of the Eleven Bath-rooms.

argued out with much ingenuity and sound logic, was to assert in theory that which Mr. Patterson has proved in practice. Mr. Binney maintained that all the virtues inculcated in the Bible, although they might occasionally lead you to martyrdom and crucifixion, nevertheless in settled communities, which had adopted the Christian principle as their rule of life, tended directly to worldly prosperity. All the Biblical virtues

were business virtues. "Give me a young man who is sober, diligent in business, modest, clean in life, who serves not with eye-service as a man-pleaser, but with a singleness of heart as unto the Lord, and you show me a young man who has the best chance of getting to the top and stopping there."

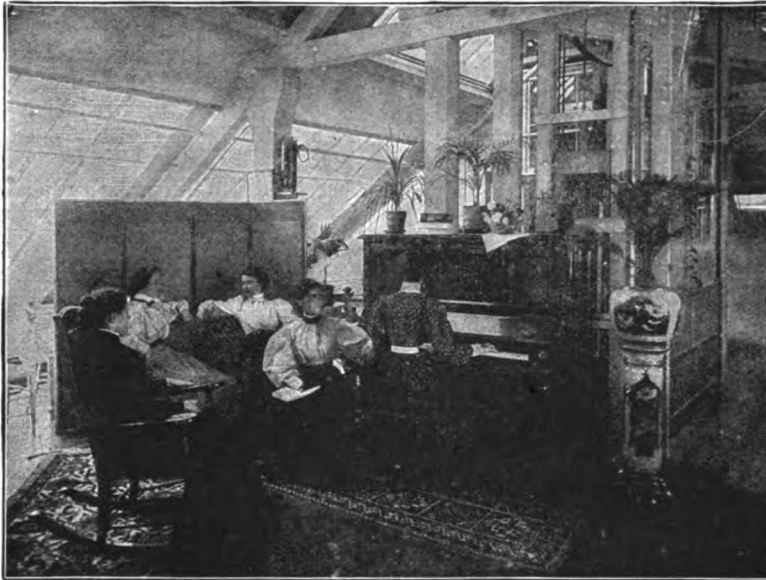
So argued Mr. Binney, quoting copiously from the prophets of the Old Testament in defence of his thesis that godliness was as profitable for the world which now is as well as for that which is to come.

Mr. Patterson never heard of Binney's book, nor does he seem to have arrived at the policy which has made Dayton the model industrial community of the world by any *a priori* reasoning or theological deduction. The ideas which are embodied in Dayton came to him gradually, piecemeal, after the door had been effectually opened for the reception of such ideas.

#### V.—HOW THE GOOD WORK BEGAN.

In his case, as in that of Mr. Bright, it was the closing of a grave which was the opening of a door. Everyone is familiar with the well-known passage in which Mr. Cobden describes the effect which the death of Mrs. Bright had in leading Mr. Bright to dedicate the whole of his energies to the Anti-Corn Law League:—

"It was in September, in



A Little Music in the Rest-room.

the year 1841," said Mr. Bright. "The sufferings throughout the country were fearful. . . . At that time I was at Leamington, and on the day when Mr. Cobden called upon me I was in the depths of grief—I might almost say of despair; for the light and sunshine of my house had been extinguished. All that was left on earth of my young wife, except the memory of a sainted life and a too brief happiness, was lying still and cold in the chamber above us. Mr. Cobden called upon me as his friend, and addressed me, as you might suppose, with words of condolence. After a time

he looked up and said: 'There are thousands of houses in England at this moment where wives, mothers, and children are dying of hunger. Now,' he said, 'when the first paroxysm of your grief is past, I would advise you to come with me, and we will never rest till the Corn Law is repealed.' I accepted his invitation. . . . From that time we never ceased to labour hard on behalf of the resolution which we had made."

Things happened so with Mr. Patterson. Shortly after he undertook the management of the works his young wife died, leaving him a widower with two little children, a boy and a girl. It was while he was still stunned by this desolating realisation of the loss which he had sustained that he perplexed his mind by questionings as to why his wife should have been snatched from his side. In the midst of his confused imaginings there rose before him, clear as the fiery pillar which led the children of Israel through the wilderness by night, the conviction that as he had no longer a wife to care for, it

would be well for him to devote his thought and attention to the improvement of the lives of the women who were employed in his establishment. It is so seldom that women come first in any reform, that it is an agreeable change to note that in the case of Dayton the improvement of the condition of the women-workers has uniformly preceded the improvement of the men. Usually women come in the rear rank, and get but

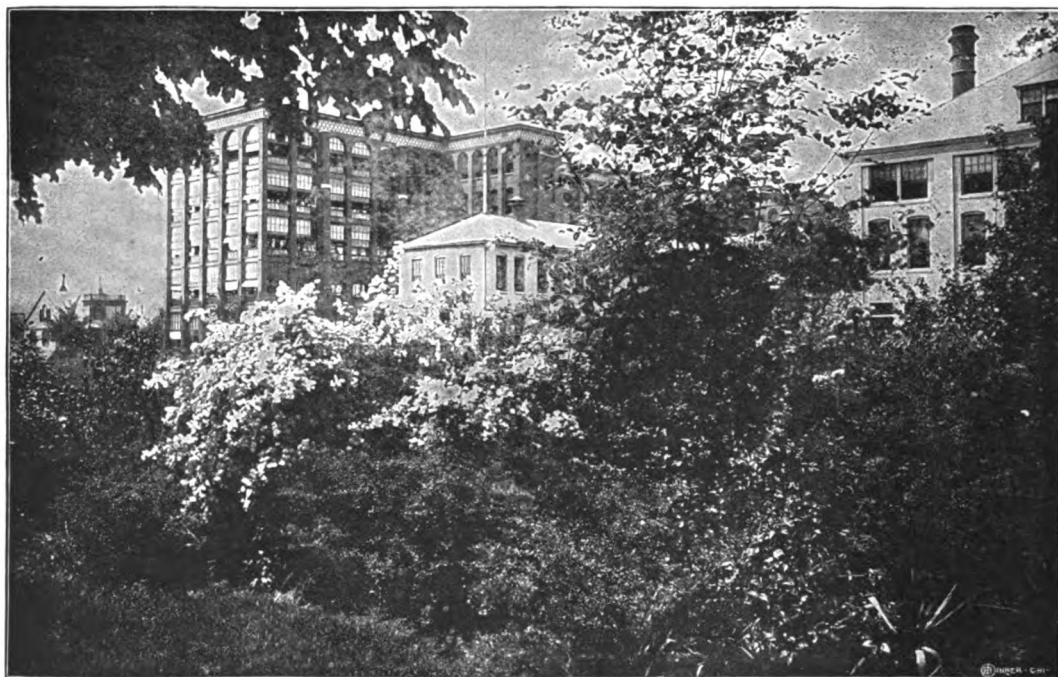


The Cycle House.

the crumbs of such improvements as can be spared from the board spread for their more fortunate brothers. At Dayton it was otherwise.

His mind full of the thought that he ought for her sake to do something for the women in his factory, Mr. Patterson saw a girl one day heating what he thought to be a pot of paste upon the radiator. He remarked that it was a bad place to heat paste. She replied that it was not paste; she was warming over some coffee she had left from breakfast, and which she was going to have for lunch. The thought of this made him wonder whether it was not possible to provide a little more appetising food for his work-girls than warmed-up coffee. Of course the obstacle which the devil always suggests to all who endeavour to do any good action at once occurred.

industrial reformation; but the second place is allotted to another girl, who fainted when Mr. Patterson was going his rounds through his works. On enquiry as to why she had fainted, he discovered that it was a case of sheer starvation. She was the bread-winner of a family, and had attempted to get through the work in the morning without any food. Pondering on these things, he decided to establish a luncheon in the middle of the day, which for several years was supplied free to all the women on the staff. A charming lunch-room, bright and decorated with flowers, well-furnished with excellent table linen and dinner ware, was provided for the use of the girls. Further, a series of rest-rooms was opened, charming little retreats into which any girl who was overdone or faint can retire at any time during her working



"The N.C.R. buildings are set amid green grass and foliage."—*New York World*.

He could not afford it. But his good angel suggested that he was at that time negotiating for the purchase of a new carriage horse, and the more he thought of it the more clear it seemed to him that he must do without the horse, and use the money with which he had intended to buy it for the purpose of providing good coffee for the work-girls. The provision of free coffee for the work-girls was the first step in a long series of reforms and improvements which have been carried on year after year with steady persistency, with the result of converting the National Cash Register works at Dayton into what an American bishop recently described as an industrial fairyland.

The girl who was heating her coffee-pot on the radiator deserves the first place as authoress of the

hours, to rest in complete seclusion, until she recovers her energies. Although it might be thought somewhat dangerous to open such snug little retreats for factory girls to lie down in whenever they pleased to allege faintness or exhaustion, as a matter of fact the privilege has never been abused, and the rest-rooms are very seldom used, for the girls, having plenty of food and their physical comfort well cared for in other ways, very seldom break down during work.

The free coffee and the free lunch has been impaired by the charge of 2½d. for a lunch, consisting of coffee or tea, bread and butter, soup, beef and vegetables.

Having once got started upon this tack, Mr. Patterson very soon found that it was not bad business to look after the welfare of the employees. At one time some four or





The Girls' Club.

five girls who had been trained to do a special kind of work in connection with the putting together of the registers left the factory, being tempted thereto by higher wages in another establishment. The net result of this was that the work of every department in the factory was slowed down for some weeks, during which the successors of these five girls were being brought up to the standard of efficiency of their predecessors. Mr. Patterson calculated that he was losing about £10 a day in diminished output as the result of the loss of these five trained workers.

Turning this matter over in his head, he came to the conclusion that it might be very well worth while to go a little further in the direction of making girls comfortable so as to be on guard against the sudden loss of trained work-people. Turning about in his mind what could be done in order to mend matters, it struck him that it was very disagreeable for the girls to come trooping into the factory together with the men in the early morning, and leave at the same time to fight their way into the crowded tram-cars which took them back to town. The first step was to issue an order that women might be allowed to come to work an hour later than the men. The result was that instead of hustling promiscuously in a crowd of men outside the factory gates before the hour of work, the men were at work before the girls were on the scene. This was much appreciated by the girls, and tended immediately to improve the moral tone of the place and raise their self-respect.

Finding that this answered so well, Mr. Patterson began to consider whether he could not let the girls go earlier than the men, so as to avoid the overcrowding of the cars and the enforced com-

panionship with workmen on their way home. The girls, therefore, were allowed to leave work ten minutes earlier than the men in the evening.

Still further to promote their comfort, a special service of tram-cars was arranged for the girls, so that they were able to reach home without the usual disagreeable experience of hanging on to carriage straps in the midst of a swaying, perspiring crowd of men and women. The women were also allowed one day's holiday in every month, and a Saturday half-holiday. These concessions reduced the women's working day from ten to eight hours; they received the same wages and did more work.

The success which has attended this experiment in the direction of humanising the work-girl's lot led Mr. Patterson to consider whether the same principle of shortening the working day might not work equally well for men. Until the present time, however, he has only brought the men's working day down to nine and a half hours, they only having Saturday half-holiday in summer time. Mr. Patterson, however, is not without hope that he may be able to find it commercially profitable still further to shorten the hours of labour so as to level the men up to the women's standard.

The immediate effect of these changes was not only to increase the efficiency of the work done, but to attach the work-people to the factory. The work-girls in the National Cash Register soon began to be regarded as a kind of aristocracy among the work-girls of the neighbourhood. They were not exposed to the discomforts and hardships which were the ordinary lot of the factory girl; they were looked after more as if they were ladies; they were provided for at lunch-time quite as tastefully and neatly as if they were the President of the Company, and in short they became a privileged class and very proud of their privileges.

Among other excellent copy-book maxims the truth of which Mr. Patterson has been verifying at Dayton is the old saying that cleanliness is next to godliness, and he



An Address at the Women's Century Club.

very soon determined to make the works at Dayton the cleanest and the brightest in the whole country. Here again the girls led the way. Every girl in the place is furnished with a snow-white apron and oversleeves which were washed by the Company free of charge. In place of allowing the girls to do their work perched upon stools, they were all furnished with chairs with high backs and foot-rests. The girls themselves purchased a piano, so that they could have music during lunch-time. One of their number plays the piano, and the room is also supplied with a reading-table, with books and magazines available for anyone.

In order to secure personal cleanliness twenty minutes every week is allowed to every employee in order to take a warm bath, at the Company's expense and in the Company's time. This principle of cleanliness is carried into every department. The Company is a great believer in the saving virtues of sunlight. Every inch of wall space that can be utilised for windows is so utilised that the whole premises can be constantly flooded with the health-giving rays of the sun. The windows are kept scrupulously clean, for the expenditure of the Company upon window-cleaning and floor scrubbing makes a considerable addition to their annual expenses. They have, for instance, one man whose sole duty is to go round to adjust the window-shades in summer-time, so as to prevent the glare of the sunlight inconveniencing the workers.

Everything in the building is painted buff, and every department is under constant supervision, so as to secure as far as possible the extinction of all dirt, waste, and so on. This, from the health point of view, is ex-



The N.C.R. House of Usefulness.

tremely important. In an establishment where so much brass filing is done the greatest precaution is taken to secure the removal of the brass dust, which is so fatal to the ordinary

artisan. Fans driving at immense speed sweep the brass dust from the wheel into a huge pipe, along which it is blown into a chamber, where it is deposited pending the extraction of the brass for future use. This continual, persistent insistence upon scrupulous cleanliness in the factory has had a most beneficial effect on the homes of the workers, who find it difficult to live up to a high standard of cleanliness during working time and then to grovel on getting home in the filth of a human sty. It is a belief firmly held at Dayton that pleasant surroundings are conducive to the economic production of good work, while they attract a much better class of work-people. Throughout the offices and factory everything is done to avoid extravagance, and at the same time to brighten the interior by the introduction of palms and flowers. The factory windows are filled with flowering plants, which are carefully attended to by the janitors. Within the building frequent mottoes and favourite watchwords of the President are conspicuously displayed as a reminder to all the workers of the principles upon which business success alone can be attained. They have varied the remark which Tennyson places in the mouth of Ulysses, so that the original "I am a part of all that I have seen" becomes "We are a part of all that we have made."

Of the superstition which prevails in many workshops in Great Britain—that labour-saving machinery is a menace to the interests of the working man—there is no trace in Dayton, unless such trace may be found in the frequent insistence upon the fact that improved machinery makes men dear and products cheap. The President insists that since he was a boy the net effect of the introduction of improved machinery in field, farm and factory has been to double men's wages and reduce the cost of the necessities of life by one-half. Every American working man is, therefore, according to him, four times better off, from an economic point of view, than he was fifty years ago.

The factory from end to end is an object-lesson in the intelligent use of complex and delicate machinery. Whole departments are maintained for the special purpose of inventing and improving new machines. One of the largest registers has 2,000 separate parts, but in order to make those 2,000 parts no fewer than 3,236 small tools are required. Everywhere in the factory the best machine



The N.C.R. Library.

is regarded as the cheapest, and the second best is ruthlessly relegated to the scrap heap the moment a better tool has been devised. As might be imagined they are constantly taking out fresh patents. The National Cash Register is only a single machine, which could go into a pretty large-sized carpet bag, but it is defended by no fewer than 500 separate patents, which relate to almost every accessory of the machine. But although the possession of these patents secures the National Cash Register a monopoly throughout the world, its President declares that their exclusive possession of the market is far more due to the sentiment of solidarity which they have succeeded in creating between themselves and their employees than to all the patents which are filed in the Patent Office.

Quite as important as solidarity, however, and the patents is the admirable manner in which the whole business is organised from bottom to top. Contrary to the opinion of many, who believe that the best committee is a committee of three, of which two are always absent, the business of the National Cash Register is conducted from bottom to top by committees of five. The entire business is carried on under the direction of the President, Vice-President, and General Manager, to whom only matters of the greatest importance are referred, so that most of the time of these chief officials should be devoted to the study of methods for enlarging and extending the business.

The business department is under an Executive Committee of nine members, the working department under a Factory Committee of five experts. There are, besides, Inventions Committees and others. The sales department is under the immediate supervision of seven district managers, who are responsible to the manager of agencies. They visit the territories into which the world is mapped out regularly, and meet at the factory every few months to report and discuss. Every year an annual convention is held



**A Group of N.C.R. Boy Gardeners.**

for all the salesmen and employees of the Company. Nearly 300 agents and 1,500 employees about the factory come together and spend an entire week discussing important questions connected with the Company's business. Every fortnight meetings of all foremen of factory departments are held, while at intervals international conventions meet at Dayton. Everything is done to stimulate and encourage enterprise, energy, and efficiency on the part of the various departments. Boards are exhibited publicly in various parts of the factory, and whichever department shows the highest standing on the boards for health, punctuality, quality, quantity, and cost is known as the prize department, and receives a banner, which hangs in its room during the succeeding month. The departments having the highest record for the year are usually sent a day's excursion to some place in the neighbourhood, either by river or rail, with special entertainment and all expenses paid.

As the wages paid by the National Cash Register Company are equal to the highest paid in the trade, and they have all these other advantages, there is naturally no lack of applicants for any vacancies that may from time to time arise. All these are dealt with through an Employment Bureau, which keeps a complete record of all persons employed and of all the applications made. Only high-school graduates are accepted for office departments, and only young men trained in mechanical and manual training schools in some of the factory rooms.



**At work in the N.C.R. Boys' Gardens.**

There are four experimental rooms in which twenty-five men are constantly engaged in working out new inventions. There are sixty-five separate departments in the factory, to which must be added the photographing and advertising departments, and a special training school for salesmen, in which every candidate for a position must spend six weeks in study. Only those who are carefully tested are admitted to the school. According to an official statement made by the Company, it attributes its success primarily to five things : (1) Periodical meetings of employees ; (2) Promotion from the ranks ; (3) Individual responsibility ; (4) Liberal salaries ; and (5) Quick decisions.

Even this cursory survey of the works at Dayton will enable the casual reader to understand how it is that this Company is regarded as a model of industrial organisation. It has probably come nearer attaining the ideal of efficiency in this respect than any other establishment in the world.

The relations between the Company and the labour unions of the United States are quite friendly. Men are encouraged to join unions. Only on one occasion last year were the operations interrupted by a strike. This was caused by a dispute with 125 men, who by leaving work occasioned a general stoppage of the factory for nearly two months. At the

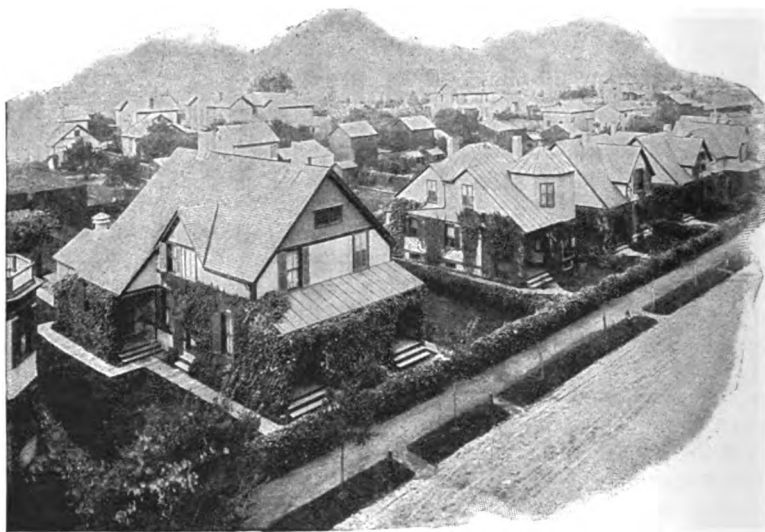
end, however, the sentiment of the workers was so unmistakably manifested in favour of the employers that the places of the strikers were filled up by free labourers, without any protest or objection on the part of the trade unionists in the factory. Since then everything has gone smoothly and without a hitch.

I have said so much concerning the organisation of the factory as a manufacturing concern that I have left myself but little space in which to refer to the side shows or supplementary institutions which have sprung up around the factory. A body industrial or politic such as the National Cash Register Company becomes a living influence and factor for good in the locality in which it is placed, which extends far beyond the walls of the factory. The work-people are encouraged to form independent organisations of their own, and among the various institutions which have sprung up in connection with the National Cash Register Company are a Kindergarten, an

industrial school for girls, cooking classes and sewing classes for women and girls, a dancing school, various social clubs, municipal improvement associations, musical clubs, bands and orchestras, boys' brigades, bicycle clubs, gymnasiums, penny banks and provident societies. Everything is done to facilitate the formation of such organisations. The members of the Women's Century Club, for instance, which holds a meeting every fortnight, are allowed to take half-an-hour from their employers' time, which, added to half-an-hour borrowed from the lunch hour, enables them to hold an hour's meeting at midday, when the members of the club are addressed by prominent speakers from all parts of the country.

The Sunday-school, which Mr. Patterson founded in a building which he rescued from being converted into a saloon, is a very advanced institution indeed. It is absolutely undenominational, and is dedicated to the

promotion of practical religion and good works. It is attended by some 700 scholars, who are not exclusively taken from the children of the employees. Mr. Patterson, in all these auxiliary enterprises, insists upon throwing them open to everyone in the locality. Our children, he maintains, can never rise much above the general level of the other children with whom



Front Lawns on K Street, facing the Factory.

they play. To raise our people we must raise all those among whom they dwell.

Mr. Patterson is an enthusiast for the magic-lantern. He has collected a library of 6,000 of the most beautiful lantern slides that he could find in the world, and he has built a special house for a photographic studio, in which an expert photographer and special colour artist are employed in preparing slides for a special lecture.

Among the methods employed by Mr. Patterson for interesting his Sunday scholars is that of supplying every child with a card on which it is asked to write down the best quotation it has heard or read during the week. These extracts are read by the pupils in their classes on Sunday afternoon, and the one chosen by vote of each class as the best is entered in the class book of quotations, and committed to memory by the whole class. On the Sunday preceding review Sunday the twelve quotations of the quarter are read over, and the best one

chosen by vote to be recited on review Sunday by the pupil who selected it originally, or by the class representative. The pupil on whom this falls has also to explain publicly why he or she chose that particular quotation.

As I have said, Mr. Patterson is an Episcopalian, but he is an Episcopalian of the broad sort, who by a process of natural selection has discovered in the Prayer-book a theological foundation for a liberal conception of religion from which many Anglicans, in this country, at least, would recoil aghast. He maintains that the spirit of the Prayer-book is best embodied in the general supplication in which prayer is offered for "all sorts and conditions of men." In the Sunday-school the magic-lantern is in constant use, and among the subjects upon which the instruction is given to the scholars is not only the interpretation of the Bible, but the application of Scripture to daily life and education, including, among other things, the study of music, the planting and cultivation of flowers, the care of home, and similar practical things.

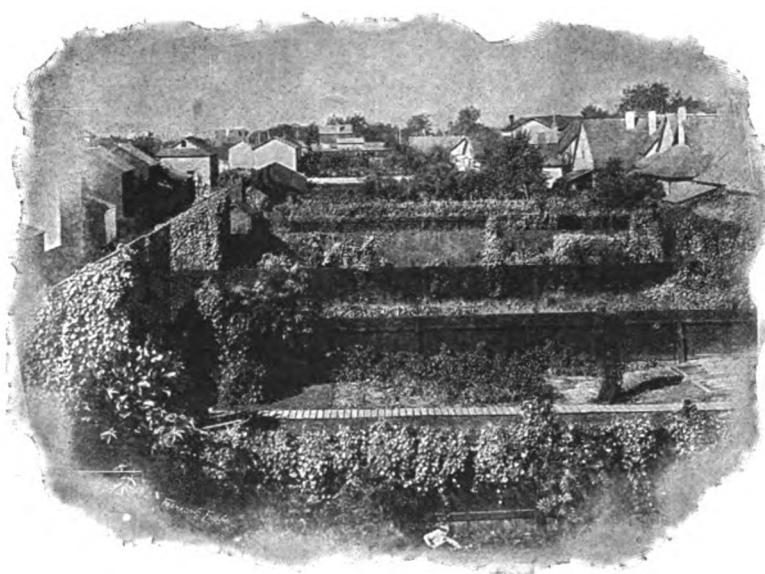
There is, of course, a library in connection with the factory which is a branch of the public library of the town. A small bookcase on wheels is taken into the dining-room of the factory at lunch-time in order that the workmen may have an opportunity of reading when they lunch. There are night-schools, a boys' brigade, and also literary societies.

Among the most interesting of the side shows is a cottage known as the House of Usefulness. It is a social settlement house on a small scale, under the superintendence of a resident deaconess, who devotes her whole time to promoting the welfare of the employees. There are no fewer than twenty-nine organisations and institutions among the employees connected with the factory for the industrial, mental and moral development of themselves and their children.

Similar institutions, however, exist in connection with many of the best-managed factories in this country; but there are some features in connection with the Dayton works that are almost unique. One of these is the institution of boys' gardens. Mr. Patterson was a farmer's boy himself, and always maintains that he

learned much more on the farm than he ever did at school. Some years ago Mr. Patterson was worried about two things, and he got rid of them both by employing one to remove the other. The first was the existence of a district known as Slidertown, which was the worst part of the city of Dayton. The other was the existence of a number of unruly lads who seemed as if they were about to develop into hooligans. A happy idea occurred to Mr. Patterson of taking up several acres of land in Slidertown, dividing them out as garden plots, each about 10 feet broad by 130 feet in length. There are now 174 gardens, each of which is under a boy gardener. A competent gardener was engaged to superintend the work. This instructor has a special garden bed of his own, which he lays out as a pattern for the boys, although each youth is free to cultivate his own plot in his own way. The Company

supplies the boys with all necessary seeds, bulbs, slips, sets, etc., free of charge, and also supplies them in the same way with all the gardening tools which they need. The age of the boys varies from twelve to sixteen, and they work at their plots from seven to nine in the morning, and from four to six in the afternoon. In order to encourage the boys to take pains with their gardens ten prizes are offered varying from £1



Back Gardens of Houses on K Street.

to 10s. each, while in addition the first-prize winners receive bronze medals which Mr. Patterson purchased in Paris. When the prizes were awarded Mr. Patterson invited the 74 gardeners to dine with him in the Officers' Club. When a boy gardener has had a garden for two years, and done well by it, he receives a diploma which certifies that he has been instructed in the National Cash Register garden work and has been faithful and proficient in the same. The certificated boys then hand over their plots to juniors. The total cost to the Company of the lots, with the salary of the instructor and the seeds and tools and prizes, amounts to about £700 a year; and Mr. Patterson maintains that it is the best investment for the amount of money which the National Cash Register Company ever made. The boys rear vegetables for home consumption, and furnish themselves with pocket-money by the sale of the surplus.



Even in the Kindergarten efforts are made to interest the youngest children in the art and mystery of gardening. One of the most ingenious ideas, suggested originally by Professor Bailey of Cornell University, whose zeal in the cause of scientific agriculture is beyond all praise, was what is known as the eggshell garden. The little ones are supplied with the seed, which they sow in an eggshell filled with earth. The ordinary eggshell from the breakfast-table is used, a small hole is pierced in the bottom of the shell, and it is placed upright on a board pierced with holes to receive it. The children take the greatest interest in watching the gradual growth of the seedling until it becomes too large for its frail habitation, when it is taken out and planted elsewhere.

The magic-lantern is also used for the purpose of illustrating plant life, so that no child grows anything in its garden the growth of which he has not had an opportunity of studying in pictures thrown on the sheet by the lantern. Up till now no gardens have been allotted to girls, an omission which it is to be hoped Mr. Patterson will see his way to make good on his return to the States.

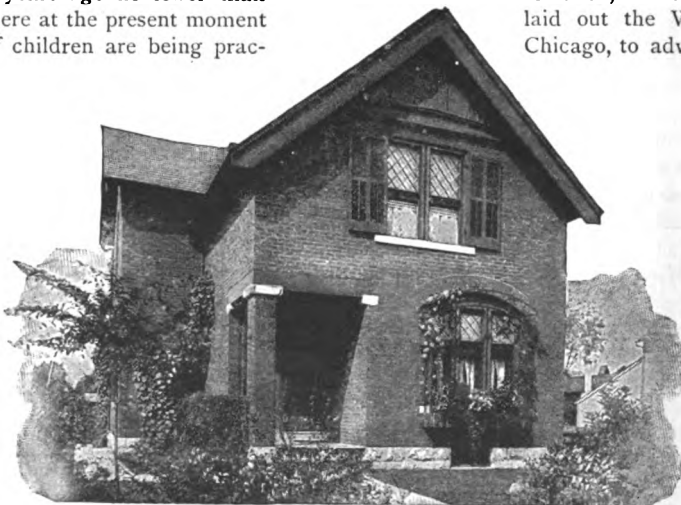
The effect of laying out this property in boy gardens has been to increase the value of property in the neighbourhood by nearly 300 per cent. It is somewhat melancholy to compare this brilliant success of the Dayton boys' gardens with the miserable and halting fashion in which the principle of school gardens has been introduced into this country. In Russia—poor backward Russia—there were five years ago no fewer than 7,500 school gardens, where at the present moment nearly half a million of children are being practically instructed in horticulture. Gardens are attached to 28,000 elementary schools in France, and no grant is made to any new school there in which the plan does not contain provision for a school garden. In this country, according to the latest statistics, the number of schools which have applied to the Board of Education for a grant for children's gardens amounts to 110.



The N.C.R. Branch Kindergarten.

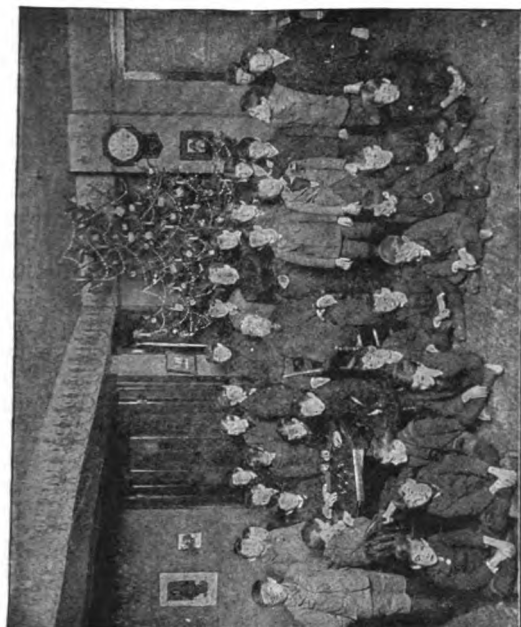
Everyone is familiar with the forlorn and miserable spectacle which is so often presented in this country and in America by the squalid streets of workmen's cottages which are grouped around the factory in which their inhabitants earn their daily bread. The factory at Dayton was no exception to the general rule. Rubbish heaps, weather-worn hoardings, disfigured by hideous advertisements, abounded in the neighbourhood of the National Cash Register works, as they abound everywhere else in the world. But under the stimulus of the love of beauty, cleanliness and tidiness

supplied by the arrangement of the works and tastefully laid out grounds in the midst of which they stand, a movement for the beautifying of the neighbourhood was set on foot which has yielded the best results. A series of prizes amounting to £50 a year have been offered for the best kept houses, backyards and window-boxes, and for the best examples of ornamental planting and of vine-growing. The distribution of these prizes is one of the most popular of the annual *fêtes* at Dayton. It is held as a gala, and is attended by thousands of people. Examples of good and bad planting in all parts of the world, pictures of the homes and gardens which have won the prizes are shown in the evening with the magic-lantern. The work, however, was not left solely to individual initiative. In the year 1894 the Company began the new order of things by clearing away all the rubbish, old iron, and lumber which surrounded the factory, and laid out the ground as lawn, with planted shrubbery, trees and flowers. They then secured the best landscape gardener in America, a member of the firm which laid out the World's Fair gardens at Chicago, to advise them as to the best



A typical Dwelling-house near the Factory.

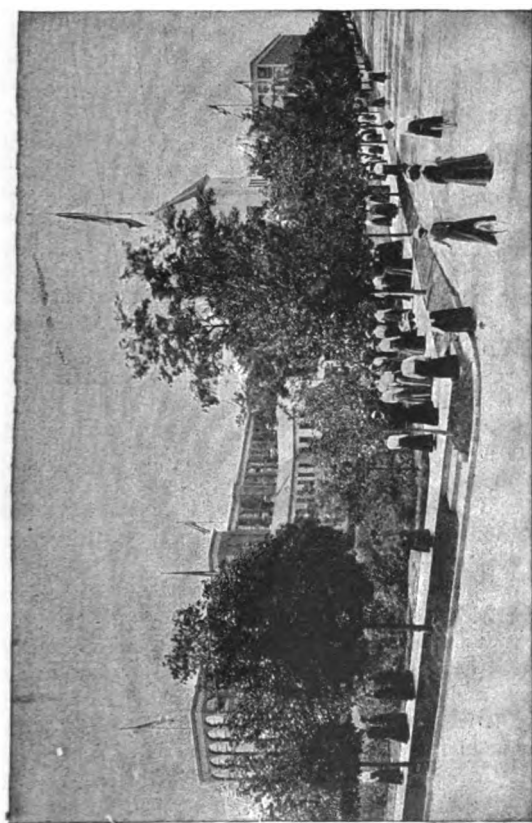
way of improving the neighbourhood. In a single year the whole appearance of the place had been revolutionised. In the Sunday-school pictures were shown of what had been done in other places in the way of the utilisation of climbing plants for covering unsightly hoardings and hideous and irregular vistas of fence with foliage. Everything was done to bring home the



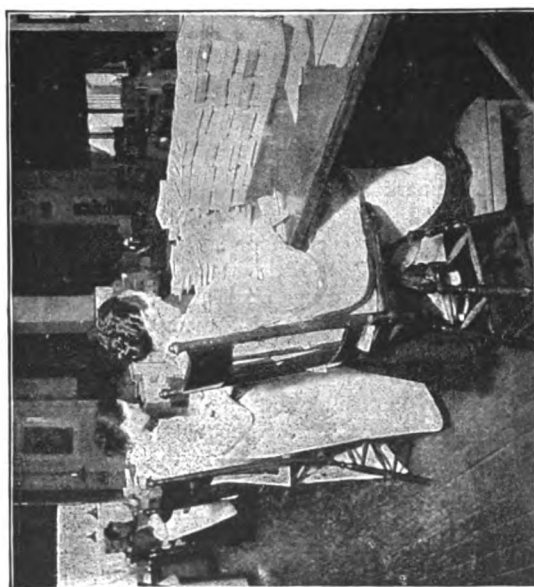
Playtime.



The President and his Children.



Going to Work in the Factory.



Comfortable Seats for Women Workers.

teachings of the landscape gardener to the dullest understanding. In this the magic-lantern is invaluable. Three principles, which Mr. Patterson described as the A B C of landscape gardening, are insisted upon in season and out of season. These three principles were: (a) Observe open lawn centres; (b) plant in masses, not in isolation; (c) avoid straight lines. Packages of seeds and of fine roots were distributed to the children in the Sunday-school, and they were helped in every way to secure the best plants and shrubs available for producing good colour effects or for decorating fences, buildings, porches, lamp-posts and tree-trunks. The annual cost of keeping a backyard in beautiful order, after it has been sown with grass and the first shrubs planted, need not exceed from 4s. to 8s. a year. A series of beautiful lantern slides, which Mr. Patterson exhibited in London last month, show better than any words the transformation which has been affected by this careful, systematic inculcation of the sound principles of gardening. In addition to the prizes for gardens, window-boxes, etc., two special prizes of £5 each are given every year for the five best farm-yards in the county and the five best yards adjoining the rail-roads.

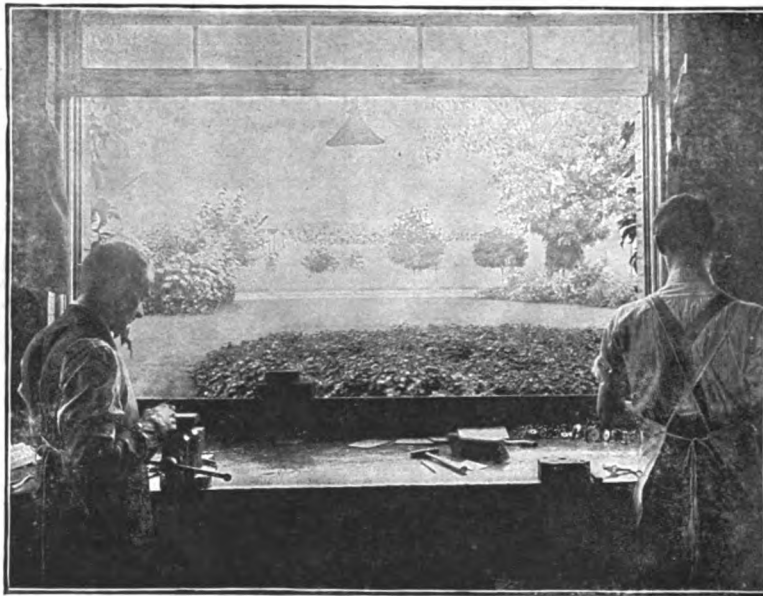
Such is a brief account of one of the most remarkable industrial enterprises that are to be found in the New World. It is evident that when the captains of industry take pains to educate the forces under their direction, not merely for the purpose of producing wealth, but also for the humanising of the conditions of their daily existence, a veritable transformation can be brought about. It is enough to move one almost to tears to recall the grimy, dreary, squalid, hateful factories of this country, the mean streets, without flower or shrub, the monotonous and cheerless life that is spent by the millions of our toilers, who, if they had but been taken into confidence and placed under instruction by employers as public-spirited as Mr. Patterson, might have enjoyed all the privileges of the workers of the National

Cash Register Company. But it is no use wringing our hands and making ineffectual moan over our lamentable failure in the past. It is much more practical to ask what can be done in order to level up our factories to the Dayton standard. This is a work in which it ought to be possible to enlist all those who really care for the welfare of their fellow-men. In April this year some eight or nine Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church paid a visit to the factory, and found in its manifold activities an inspiration the like of which they had not met for many a long day.

"I look now," said the Bishop of West Virginia after going over the works, "with a more hopeful view upon the future. I see that you recognise here that every man has a divine image stamped upon him, and when you

come in contact with that man or woman you intend to deal with that individual as a sacred being. This thing must tell upon the whole world in time. I feel when I see this no longer hopeless about the condition of capital and labour."

Another Bishop declared that he was going away with an absolutely new inspiration after what he had seen. Yet another declared that he regarded what he had seen at the



**A Pleasant View from a Workshop Window.**

Dayton Works as "the dawning of a day that is going to mean to the world at large a civilisation which as yet the world has never seen—the promise of that new Kingdom and new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness and a humanity that is living out a life where love is the law of life."

If this be the deliberate judgment of American Bishops, is it too much to hope that our English Bishops and the leaders of our Free Churches may put their heads together in intervals between their controversies on the Education Bill in order to see whether it is not possible to attain for our workers at least some of the advantages which the National Cash Register Company secures for its employees in Dayton, Ohio?

# LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

N.B.—The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

**Ainslee's Magazine.**—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 10 cts. Aug.  
Country Houses of the Millionaire. Illus. F. S. Arnett.  
Coney Island. Illus. H. Sutherland.  
Aluminium. G. H. Perry.  
The Reduced Gentlewoman. Illus. Alice K. Fallows.  
Short Stories of Commerce. C. C. Adams.  
Divers; Miners of the Sea. Illus. S. Hancock.

**Antiquary.**—STOCK. 6d. Sept.  
The "Mark" of the Mercians. Rev. W. Beresford.  
Some Italian Invocations. E. C. Vansittart.  
Some Hull Merchants' Marks. Illus. T. Sheppard.  
Moated Mounds. Concl. J. A. Rutter.  
Medieval Trading Life. Mrs. Isabel Stuart Robson.

**Architectural Review.**—EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND. 6d. Sept.  
The Liverpool Cathedral Competition.  
Medieval Norman Figure-Sculpture in England. Illus. E. S. Prior and A. Gardner.  
Buildings of Christian IV. of Denmark. Illus. Concl. G. Brochner.  
Dutch Architecture in Ceylon. Illus.

**Arena.**—GAY AND BIRD. 25 cts. August.  
Why I oppose Our Philippine Policy. Rev. Robert E. Bisbee.  
Democratic *versus* Aristocratic Government. Ellwood Pomeroy.  
The Citizen's Debt to His Country. Boyd Winchester.  
Count Tolstoy and the New Quakerism. Jas. T. Bizby.  
The Divine Quest. B. O. Flower.  
Origin of American Polygamy. Joseph Smith.  
The Motive of Mastery. Rev. W. R. Gaylord.  
The Symbolism of European Snobbery. James Dowman.  
Governmental Ownership of the Telegraph and Telephone; Interview with Prof. Frank Parsons.

**Art Journal.**—H. VIRTUE. 1s. 6d. Sept.  
Etching:—"Giorgione at Asolo" by C. Holroyd.  
Rothiemurchus. Contd. Illus. Rev. Hugh Macmillan.  
Poetic Ornament. Walter Crane and Lewis F. Day.  
The Armour in the Wallace Collection. Contd. Illus. Guy Francis Laking.  
The Influence of Dante upon the Art of His Century. Illus. Addison McLeod.  
New Designs for Wall Papers. Illus. Aylmer Vallance.  
A Plea for the Stencil. Illus. R. Davis Benn.  
J. Coutts Michie. Illus. A. L. Baldry.

**Badminton Magazine.**—HEINEMANN. 1s. Sept.  
Association Football. Illus. R. E. Foster.  
Bird-Nest Photography and Its Relation to Sport. Illus. J. C. Crowley.  
Racing in India. D. Fraser.  
In Western Highlands. Illus. A. F. Bacon.  
The Coming Hunting Season. A. W. Coaten.  
The Present Australian Team. Home Gordon.  
A Summer Sail to the Labrador Coast. Illus. A. P. Silver.

**Bankers' Magazine.**—WATERLOW. 1s. 6d. Sept.  
Savings Banks.  
Business Education.  
The Financial Policy of British Railway Companies. C. H. Grinling.

**Blackwood's Magazine.**—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. Sept.  
Montenegrin Sketches. Reginald Wyon.  
Piloting Malayan Princes. Hugh Clifford.  
Golf and the New Ball.  
On the Heels of De Wet. Contd.  
Ave Venezia atque Vale. Edward Hutton.  
A Military View of the Coronation. By One of the Crowd.  
Musings without Method. Contd.

**Bookman.**—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. August 10.  
George Eliot as I knew Her. W. Hale White.  
The Portraits of George Eliot. Illus. W. H. D.  
The Originals of Characters and Places in George Eliot's Novels. Illus. Mrs. Esther Wood.

**Bookman.**—DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cts. August.  
Tartarin on Marche. Illus. Contd. A. B. Maurice.  
E. T. Sawyer; the Confessions of a Dime-Novelist: Interview. Illus. G. Burgess.  
The Actor. Marguerite Merington.  
The Poets-Laureate of England. Illus. T. Seecombe.  
Richard Harding Davis and the Real Olanchio. Illus. W. H. Porter.  
Literary, Artistic, and Bohemian London in the Seventies. Illus. J. H. Hagar.

**Canadian Magazine.**—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cts. August.

Stepping Stones to Closer Union. Lord Strathcona.  
The First Imperial Coronation. Illus. N. Patterson.  
Canada and the Empire; Symposium.  
Future Trade with the Empire. R. Munro.  
What is Imperialism? J. Reade.  
The Seven Edwards. With Portraits. A. H. U. Colquhoun.  
The Queens of Europe. Illus. Margaret Sherrington.

**Captain.**—GEORGE NEWNES. 6d. Sept.  
Some Remarkable Flies. Illus. J. Scott.  
How Smoking hurts You. Illus. A. T. Story.

**Cassell's Magazine.**—CASSELL. 6d. Sept.  
With a Camera up Mont Blanc. Illus. A. P. Abraham.  
The German Manœuvres; a Fighting Machine at Work. Illus. C. Duncan Cross.  
Underground and Overhead. Illus. D. T. Timins.  
Kubelik the Wonderful. Illus. W. Day.  
With *Vanity Fair* in the Cricket Field. Illus. H. Macfarlane.  
Motor Cycling. Illus. A. J. Wilson.

**Cassier's Magazine.**—33, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND. 1s. Sept.  
Electric Railways in Berlin. Illus. Frank H. Mason.  
British Tank Locomotive Types. Illus. J. F. Cairns.  
Armour-Plate Making in the United States. Illus. Rear-Adm. Charles O'Neil.  
The Organisation of an Industrial Unit. E. H. Mullin.  
The Engineer in the Kitchen. Illus. R. P. Bolton.  
Electric Light and Power in Korea. Illus. R. A. McEellan.  
The Development of the Galvanometer. Illus. J. Wright.  
The Steam Shovel in Mining. Illus. A. W. Robinson.  
The Testing of Structural Materials. P. Kreuzpointner.

**Catholic World.**—22, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s. August 15.  
Are "Religious Garb" Decisions Constitutional? Rev. S. FitzSimons.  
Old Castles of Brittany. Illus. A. de Calonne.  
The Inner Life of French Catholicism. W. F. P. Stockley.  
Bologna; a City of Learned Women. Illus. Marie D. Walsh.  
Christopher Marlowe and Thomas Heywood; a Contrast. Agnes C. Storer.  
The American Houses of Calvary. Illus. Ruth Everett.  
Going to Mass in Belgium, Holland, Germany, England, and Ireland. A. M. Faber.  
Doctrine *versus* Doctrinal Disruption. Rev. H. H. Wyman.  
Co-operative Credit. Mrs. E. M. Lynch.

**Century Magazine.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. 4d. Sept.  
The Equatorial Islands of the United States. Illus. J. D. Hague.  
The Boyhood of Mark Twain. Illus. H. M. Wharton.  
On the Giving of Books. Author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."  
Civic Improvements in Street and Highway. Illus. S. Baxter.  
A Visit to the Empress Dowager of China. Belle V. Drake.  
Personal Recollections of E. L. Godkin. J. B. Bishop.  
Chapter from the Biography of a Prairie Girl. Illus. Contd. Eleanor Gates.  
The Maned Wolf, The Black Leopard, The Serval. Illus. J. M. Gieson.  
A Study of Pelée. Illus. R. T. Hill.  
Phases of the West Indian Eruptions. Illus. J. C. Russell.  
William Watson. G. E. Woodberry.

**Chambers's Journal.**—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 8d. Sept.  
Bee Ways.  
The Parliamentary Restaurant. H. Leach.  
Wellington's Great Concentration Camp. Capt. the Hon. H. N. Shore.  
Town Residences of Cabinet Ministers. W. Sidebotham.  
Portuguese Contrasts. C. Edwardes.  
Harem-Life in Constantinople. M. B. Falkner.

**Chautauquan.**—CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, CLEVELAND, OHIO. 20 cts. August.

Bernini; the Modern Michelangelo. Illus. Felicia Euttz Clark.  
The French Juras. Illus. Caroline S. Domett.  
How Two Women found the Shortia. Illus. Harriet E. Freeman.  
Cut-Works, Old and New. Illus. Ada Sterling.  
The American League for Civic Improvement. Illus. E. G. Routzahn.  
Apropos of a Statue of Frederick the Great for America. E. E. Sparks.  
Anita Garibaldi. Lena L. Pepper.

**Church Missionary Intelligencer.**—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. 6d. Sept.  
Bishop Daniel Wilson.  
Plea for Christian Secondary Education in Japan. Rev. W. R. Gray.

**Commonwealth.**—WELLS, GARDNER. 3d. S.pt  
Sunday; Symposium.  
St. Denis and Its Saints. D. M. Jones.

**Contemporary Review.**—COLOMBUS CO. 2s. 6d. S.pt.  
Lessons of the South African War.  
The Proposed Suspension of the Cape Constitution. Sir A. E. Miller.  
Paul Bourget, Preacher. Hannah Lynch.  
Dr. Fairbairn on the Philosophy of Christianity. Prof. Orr.  
What is to be the Language of South Africa? A. A. MacCullah.  
Immortality from the Philosophic Standpoint. Miss Emma Marie Caillard.  
Fossil Plants and Evolution. A. C. Seward.  
Rural Horning; a Lesson from Ireland. Gilbert Slater.  
The Municipal Theatre. Charles Charrington.  
The Nonconformists and the Education Bill.  
Foreign Affairs. Dr. E. J. Dillon.

**Cornhill Magazine.**—SMITH, ELDER. 1s. S.pt.  
Prospects in the Royal Navy.  
Martin Tupper. Viscount St. Cyres.  
On a Forest. Horace G. Hutchinson.  
Hotels as Homes? Lady Grove.  
The England of Arthur Young and Cobbett. Alexander Innes Shand.  
Wasps. Oswald H. Latter.

**Cosmopolitan.**—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 6d. August.  
London Society. Illus. Emily Hop Westfield.  
The Organisation of a Modern Circus. Illus. W. Allen.  
Divisions of Some Millionaires. Illus. W. G. Robinson.  
What Men like in Men. R. Pyke.  
Captains of Industry. Illus. Contd. S. E. Moffatt and C. S. Gized.  
City Ownership of Seaside Parks. Illus. S. Baxter.  
Heine and Mathilde. Illus. R. Le Gallienne.  
Herbert George Wells and His Work. Illus. E. A. Bennett.

**County Monthly.**—STOCK. 4d. Sept.  
The Roman Wall. Illus. Sir George Douglas.  
Horses; Character Studies. Illus. G. A. Fothergill.  
North Yorkshire Dialect Sayings. H. M. Cross.  
The Castle of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Illus.  
Modern Leeds. Illus. Laurence Kaye.

**Crampton's Magazine.**—TREHERNE. 6d. Sept.  
In a Paris Music Hall. S. Dark.

**Critic.**—PUTNAM, NEW YORK. 2s. 6d. August.  
Italian Writers of To-day. Illus. Sofia de Fornaro.  
The Land of Evangeline. Illus. Mary Josephine Mayer.  
Publishers' Views on Book-Reviewing. George Sands Goodwin.  
Bayard Taylor's "Story of Kennett"; the Spell of a Sylvan Story. Illus. Alden W. Quinby.  
Edgar Allan Poe. Illus. C. F. Richardson.  
A Sketch of Russian Literature. Concl'd. L. Wiener.  
Literary Landmarks of New York. Illus. Contd. C. Hemstreet.  
American Humour and Bret Harte. G. K. Chesterton.

**Empire Review.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. Sept.  
Why Colonials are not Free Traders. C. De Thierry.  
Memories of Cecil Rhodes. Contd. Ethel Neumann Thomas.  
The Regeneration of Ireland; an Aspiration. J. T. Barrington.  
Glasgow; a Trading Centre of the Empire. Benjamin Taylor.  
Thirty Years in Australia. Contd. Ada Cambridge.  
The Teaching of History and Geography. Maurice A. Gerthwohl.  
An Army Horse League. Major-Gen. T. B. Tyler.  
Hugh Finlay; Pioneer of Canadian Posts. J. G. Handy.  
The Whole Life Policy. Thrift.  
The Solomon Islands. Arthur W. Mahaffy.  
The Spoil-Sport. F. G. Aflalo.  
How I gained my Experience. Old Students of the Colonial College.

**Engineering Magazine.**—222, STRAND. 1s. Sept.  
The Naval Engineer of the Future. W. M. McFarland.  
The Doom of the Naval Engineer. C. M. Johnson.  
Mining Industry and Mineral Resources of British Columbia. Illus. W. M. Brewer.  
The Paris-Vienna Motor-Car Races. Illus. C. R. D'Esterre.  
High Speed Electric Interurban Railways. Illus. G. H. Gibson.  
Recording and Interpreting Foundry Costs. P. Longmuir.  
Intensified Production and Industrial Investment. W. E. Ennis.  
The Changes of a Half Century in the Marine Engine Shop. E. P. Watson.

**Engineering Times.**—P. S. KING. 6d. August 15.  
Modern Steam Boiler Construction. Illus. Contd. F. J. Rowan.  
Steam Boiler Appliances. Illus. W. Francis Goodrich.  
Modern Electrical Engineering. Illus. Contd. S. F. Walker.  
The Wolverhampton Exhibition. Illus.

**English Illustrated Magazine.**—UNWIN. 6d. Sept.  
Some Experiences of a Missionary in Toro and Pygmy Land. Illus. Miss M. B. Lloyd.  
Wit at the Court of Charles II. Illus. A. J. Hughes.  
Sicilian Sketches. Illus. W. and A. M. Miller.  
Chateaubriand. Illus. A. Berrington.  
Oxford. Illus. N. George Richardson.  
The Rock-Temples of Elioia. Illus. A. Forbes.

**Etude.**—T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 1s. 6d. August.  
Music in London. J. F. Cooke.

**Everybody's Magazine.**—J. WANAMAKER, NEW YORK. 1s. 6d. August.

Blade and Sheaf. Illus. Martha McC. Williams.  
The Sheep-Dog Trials at Troutbeck. Illus. A. Radclyffe Dugmore.  
The Day's Work of a New England Farmer. Illus. H. F. Day.

**Expository Times.**—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 6d. Sept.  
Jerome. Prof. G. Grützacher.  
The Prophecies of Zechariah. Rev. T. M. William.  
Caesarea. Rev. T. D. Bernard.

**Fellden's Magazine.**—TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 1s. August 15.  
Floating Graving Docks. Illus. S. F. Staples.  
Laundry Engineering. Illus. F. J. Rowan.  
British and American Mining Machinery on the Transvaal Goldfields. P. J. N. Fowler.

Modern Portable Engines. Illus. William Fletcher.  
Diagonal Engines for Paddle Steamers. Illus. Contd. G. Halfday.  
The Second International Tramways Exhibition. Illus. Special Commissioner.

**Fortnightly Review.**—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. Sept.  
The Shifting Foundations of European Peace. Diplomatic.  
Mr. Rhodes, Lord Milner, and the South African Land Question. E. B. Iwan-Müller.

A Pre-Shakespearean Richard II. Prof. F. S. Boas.  
The Test of Efficiency. Calchas.  
English Romanist Clergy and the Church of Rome; the Incompatibles. Rev. A. Galton.

Hermann Sudermann's New Play. W. S. Lilly.  
The Education Bill. Judge Bompas.  
Educational Prejudices. Rev. J. Gregory Smith.  
Fiscal Problems of To-day. G. Byng.  
Mont Pelée in its Might. Prof. Angelo Heilprin.  
Letter to the Working Classes. John Holt Schooling.  
To Paardeberg. Percival London.  
Grouse Disease and a Possible Prevention. G. Teasdale-Buckell.  
Shakespeare's "Hamlet." Prof. Lewis Campbell.  
Our Defenceless Cables. P. T. McGrath.  
Mankind in the Making. H. G. Wells.

**Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.**—20, NORFOLK STREET. 10 cts. August.  
Birds of Farthest South. Illus. C. E. Borchgrevink.  
Otis Skinner. With Portrait. F. E. Fyles.

**Genealogical Magazine.**—STOCK. 1s. Sept.  
The Age of Heraldry. Concl.  
The Reform of the College and Offices of Arms. Concl. A. C. Fox-Davies.  
The Arms of the English Royal Family.

**Gentleman's Magazine.**—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 1s. Sept.  
Phineas Pett, Naval Constructor. E. W. Williams.  
London in Verse. Benvenuto Solomon.  
Notes from Churchwardens' Accounts, 1555-1608. A. E. T. Newman.  
Thomas Aird; Journalist and Poet. T. Bayne.  
The Upper Classes under former Edwards. H. H. Jebb.  
With the Fisher-Folk at Wild Duarnez. J. Quigley.  
Unlicensed Nonconformist Schoolmasters. F. Watson.  
The Web of Empire.

**Geographical Journal.**—EDW. STANFORD. 2s. August 15.  
On Snow-Waves and Snow-Drifts in Canada, with Notes on the "Snow-Mushrooms" of the Selkirk Mountains. Illus. V. Cornish.  
Through the Great Cañon of the Euphrates River. Illus. E. Huntington.  
Identification of the Bay of San Felipe and Santiago visited by Quiros in 1565.

The National Antarctic Expedition. Illus.

**Girl's Own Paper.**—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Sept.  
Sunday. Lady Dunboyne.  
An Evening at Court. Lady William Lennox.  
Character and Conscience. Dr. A. T. Schofield.

**Girl's Realm.**—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 6d. Sept.  
Curious Graves of Pet Animals. Illus. G. A. Wade.  
Curious Errors of the Eye. Illus. T. Gifford.  
Nature by the Brookside. Illus. R. B. Lodge.

**Good Words.**—ISBISTER. 1s. Sept.  
The Making of a London "Tube." Illus. Miss Gertrude Bacon.  
Laying the Boundary Line from the Orange to Vaal Rivers. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Warren.  
The Royal Holloway College; a Model Women's College. Illus. Charles Kay.  
Dames and Knights of the Three-Century Order. Illus. Isabel Maude Hamill.  
The Cranberry. Rev. Hugh Macmillan.

**Great Thoughts.**—4, ST. BRIDE STREET. 6d. Sept.  
The Garden Colony of South African; Interview with Sir Albert Henry Hime. With Portrait. Rev. W. Durban.  
Rev. W. Hill Murray; Inventor of the Numeral Type for China. Illus. Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming.  
Dr. Lyman Abbott; Interview. Illus. Rev. W. Durban.  
Henrik Ibsen. With Portrait. Rev. R. P. Downes.  
Sir Edmund Barton; Interview. Illus. Rev. W. Durban.

**Harper's Monthly Magazine.**—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 1s. Sept.  
In Stevenson's Country. Illus. W. Sharp.  
Macaulay's English. T. E. Blakely.  
Industrial Betterment. Illus. R. T. Ely.  
A Reverie at the Sea-Shore. Illus. Sadakiche Hurtmann.  
Early Migrations Westward. Maps and Illus. W. Wilson.  
Epochs of Gun-Engraving. Illus. M. Somerville.



**Homiletic Review.**—44, FLEET STREET. 1s. 2d. August.

Talmage's Sermons. Dr. W. E. Giffis.  
 The Christian Social Movement. Dr. J. H. W. Stuckenberg.  
 Tobacco and Longevity. Dr. E. Fairfield.  
 Will Protestantism in America survive its Present Policy? Rev. R. M. Raab.  
 Intercourse between the Hebrews and Other Ancient Peoples—300-600 B.C. and Earlier.

**House.**—T. FISHER UNWIN. 6d. Sept.  
 William Morris. Illus.

**Irish Monthly.**—M. H. GILL, DUBLIN. 6d. Sept.  
 Another Relic of Thomas Francis Meagher.  
 St. Monica among the Philosophers.  
 Killarney. Beatrice Grimshaw.

**Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.**—J. J. KELINER. 2s. August 15.  
 A Reserve for the Navy from the Navy. Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle.  
 On Military Education in England from a National and an Imperial Point of View. T. Miller Maguire.  
 A Study of the late M. Jean de Bloch's Theories as applied to the Question of Sea Power. Commander G. A. Ballard.

**Journal of the United Service Institution of India.**—GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, SIMLA. Rs. 11.8.0. July.  
 The Training and Equipment of Cavalry and Mounted Infantry in India. Capt. H. H. F. Turner and Capt. E. M. J. Molyneux.  
 The Relative Functions of Cavalry and Mounted Infantry. Lieut.-Col. C. B. Mayne.  
 The Foreign Contingents in China. Major H. V. Cox.  
 Horse-Breeding in India. Gen. Sir John Watson.

**Knowledge.**—326, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. Sept.  
 Insect Oddities. Illus. E. A. Butler.  
 The Air over London. Illus. Rev. John M. Bacon.  
 Euphratean Divisions of the Circle. Illus. R. Brown.  
 Stars by Daylight and the Sun of Starlight. E. Walter Maunder.  
 On an Irish Bog. R. Lloyd Praeger.

**Lady's Magazine.**—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. August 10.  
 A Lady's Record Tiger Shoot. Illus. M. G. Smallwood.  
 Actresses' Children. With Portraits. Miss E. M. Evors.

**Lady's Realm.**—HUTCHINSON. 6d. Sept.  
 Princes Who have lost Their Dominions. Illus.  
 Arthur Hacker. Illus. Marion Hepworth Dixon.  
 Churches on Wheels. Illus. W. G. Fitzgerald.  
 Pictorial Photography. Illus.  
 The Adirondacks. Illus. Hon. Maud Parncefoote.  
 The Women of Famous Songs. Illus.  
 Gems and Heirlooms. Illus. R. H. Scotter.

**Law Magazine and Review.**—37, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. 5s. August 15.  
 The Ancient Office of Reader and the Funds of the Inns of Chancery. G. Pitt-Lewis.  
 Criminal Statistics, 1900.  
 Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst. J. A. Lovat-Fraser.  
 Sovereignty and Law. J. A. Strahan.  
 Secret Commissions. A. Pulbrook.  
 A General Arbitration Treaty between England and France. G. G. Phillimore and T. Barclay.

**Leisure Hour.**—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Sept.  
 The Children's Crusade. J. H. Vexill.  
 Holy Austin Rock; a Modern Cave Dwelling. Illus. D. Stafford.  
 Personal Forces in Religious Journalism. Illus. D. Williamson.  
 The Food of Fishes and How It is captured. Rev. J. Isabill.  
 A Climb up the Peak of Tenerife. Illus. S. Parkes.  
 Dr. James Macaulay. With Portrait. W. Stevens.

**Library World.**—181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET. 6d. August 15.  
 The Small Library. Contd. James Duff Brown.  
 Andrew Carnegie as Library Benefactor.  
 The Woman Assistant. F. E. Chennell.

**Longman's Magazine.**—LONGMANS. 6d. Sept.  
 The Parliamentary Machine. C. B. Roylance Kent.  
 A Shepherd of the Downs. W. H. Hudson.

**McClure's Magazine.**—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cts. Aug.  
 How I became an Aeronaut and My Experience with Air-ships. Illus. A. Santos-Dumont.  
 John Mitchell, Labour Leader. With Portrait. L. Steffens.  
 Mont Pelée in its Might. Illus. Prof. A. Heilprin.

**Macmillan's Magazine.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. Sept.  
 In Time of Drought. G. Lumley.  
 John Lockhart; the Captain of the *Tartar*. W. J. Fletcher.  
 Parliamentary Quotations.  
 George Eliot after Twenty Years. W. A. Sibbald.  
 Gen. de Négrier on Our Army in South Africa. Lieut.-Col. Willoughby Verner.

**Magazine of Art.**—CASSELL. 1s. 4d. Sept.  
 Coloured Frontispiece:—"The Fires of St. John" after C. Cottet.  
 Charles Cottet. Illus. Prince B. Karageorgevitch.  
 Modern Decorative Art at Turin. Illus. Walter Crane.  
 The Adolphe de Rothschild Collect on at the Louvre. Illus. H. Frantz.

**Mediterranean Studies.** Illus. W. Telbin.

**The Salons of 1902.** Illus.

**The Scenery of Charles Kean's Plays and the Great Scene-Painters of His Day.** Contd. Illus. E. F. Strange.

**Notes on a Print by Enea Vico.** Illus. A. B. Skinner.

**Missionary Review.**—44, FLEET STREET. 25 cts. August.

The Indian Training School, Tucson, Arizona. Illus. Dr. A. T. Pierson.  
 The "Los von Rom" Movement in Austria. Dr. J. G. Cunningham.  
 Present Conditions and Prospects in Colombia. Illus. American Resident.  
 The Missionary Outlook. Rev. C. H. Fenn.  
 The Story of Gucheng. Contd. Illus. Rev. S. McFarlane.

**Monthly Review.**—MURRAY. 2s. 6d. Sept.

Public Schools and Their Critics.  
 Education in the Navy. Contd. J. S. Corbett.  
 The French-Canadian in the British Empire. H. Bourassa.  
 Austria-Hungary's Colonial Experiment in the Bosnian Provinces. L. Villari.  
 The Possibilities of Wireless Telegraphy. C. Bright.  
 The Decipherment of the Hittite Inscriptions. Prof. A. H. Sayce.  
 The Betterment of London. H. Ricardo.  
 The Painters of Japan. Illus. A. Morrison.  
 Samuel Butler. R. A. Streetfield.  
 A Burney Friendship. George Paston.

**Munsey's Magazine.**—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. Sept.

Relics of Dickens's London. Illus. C. W. Dickens.  
 Chicago; a City of the Plains. Illus. G. E. Townsend.  
 The Potency of the Partridge. Illus. E. Clavering.  
 Fifty Years of "Uncle Tom." Illus. F. S. Arnett.  
 How the Soldier goes to War. Illus. C. Hackett.  
 The Giant Artists of France. Illus. H. Stanley Todd.

**National Review.**—EDWARD ARNOLD. 2s. 6d. Sept.

The Persian Gulf and International Relations. Capt. A. T. Mahan.  
 A Make-Believe Reconstruction. A Conservative.  
 The Mediterranean Fleet. Spenser Wilkinson.  
 The Need of General Culture at Oxford and Cambridge. Prof. H. E. Armstrong.  
 The Lot of the Servant. Mrs. Hugh Bell.  
 Four French Actresses. H. Hamilton Fyfe.  
 American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.  
 Books Which have failed. W. Roberts.  
 "From Our Special Correspondent." C. Benham.  
 Our Company Directors. W. R. Lawson.  
 A Federal Capital (1864-66); Recollections of a Diplomatist. Sir Horace Rumbold.  
 Greater Britain.

**New England Magazine.**—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cts. Aug.

Charles River Valley. Illus. Augusta W. Kellogg.  
 The School Garden as an Educational Factor. Illus. Lydia Southard.  
 Old York; a Forgotten Seaport. Illus. Pauline C. Bouvé.  
 Washington-Greene Correspondence. Contd.  
 Westborough and Northborough. Illus. Martha E. D. White.  
 Cape Cod Folks. Illus. C. Johnson.  
 Secret Service. Illus. W. H. Moran.

**New Ireland Review.**—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. Sept.

Technical Education in Ireland. Herbert G. Thompson.  
 Scenes from the Life of Catharine de Medici. Robert McDonnell.  
 A New History of Philosophy. W. Vesey Hague.  
 Glimpses of Irish Ireland in the Eighteenth Century and After. Rev. P. Sexton.  
 Irish Public Libraries and the Penny Rate. James Wilkinson.

**New Liberal Review.**—33, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 1s. Sept.

Lessons from North Leeds. T. Kitch.  
 The Russian Note on Trade Combinations. George Martineau.  
 On the Decadence in Manners. E. F. Benson.  
 Population, Trade, and Progress. Kenric B. Murray.  
 Lary Oxford Replies. Desmond F. T. Coke.  
 Questions of Greater Britain. Herman W. Marcus.  
 Our Exports of Coal. J. Holt Schooling.  
 The Domestic Question—? Mrs. Aria.  
 The Spanish Power in the Canaries. C. Edwardes.  
 The Legal Position of Trade Unions. Anton Bertram.  
 Our English Oaks. George A. B. Dewar.  
 Antiquities, Old and New. Ralph D. Blumensfeld.  
 The Supernatural in Fiction. H. D. Lowry.

**Nineteenth Century.**—SAMPSON LOW. 2s. 6d. Sept.

Some Blunders and a Scapegoat. Hon. John Fortescue.  
 With the Boers on the North of the Tugela. Baron A. von Moltke.  
 Honour to Whom Honour is Due. Edward Dicey.  
 Conditions of Labour in New Zealand. Tom Mann.  
 The Beginnings of an Australian National Character. Percy F. Rowland.  
 Education in Egypt. Fitzroy Bell.  
 In the Day-Room of a London Workhouse. Miss Edith Sellers.  
 The Inclosure of Stonehenge. With Map. Sir Robert Hunter.  
 The Fabric Fund of Westminster Abbey. Miss Rose M. Bradley.  
 The Bodleian Library. Ernest E. Savage.  
 The Exhibition of Early Flemish Art in Bruges. Mary H. Witt.  
 Hymns, Ancient and Modern. Earl Nelson.  
 Reasonableness and the Education Bill. A. W. Gattie.  
 The De elopment of the Airship. Rev. John M. Bacon.  
 Hafiz. James Mew.  
 The Coronation. Sir Wemyss Reid.  
 Sermon to the Colonial Troops. Bishop Welldon.

**North American Review.**—WM. HEINEMANN. 2s. 6d. August.  
Cuba's Claim upon the United States. O. H. Platt.  
The Marquis of Salisbury. S. Brooks.  
British Preferential Trade and Imperial Defence. J. Charlton.  
Henryk Sienkiewicz and His Writings. Comte S. C. de Soissons.  
The Effort to abolish the Duel. Prince Alfonso de Bourbon et Autriche-Este.  
State Protection for Ocean Travellers. Rear-Adm. G. W. Melville.  
The Outlook in South Africa. L. H. Courtney and Hon. A. Lyttelton.  
My Hunt for Hamilton's Mother. Mrs. Gertrude Atherton.  
The Constitution of Carnegie. J. R. Perry.  
Extension of American Influence in the West Indies. L. S. Rowe.  
The Future of Wireless Telegraphy. P. T. McGrath.  
The Public Debt of Turkey. C. Morawitz.

**Open Court.**—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. August.  
Mithra and the Imperial Power of Rome. Prof. F. Cumont.  
Hiawatha and the Onondaga Indians. Dr. C. L. Henning.  
The Apostate of the Talmud. Rabbi B. M. Kaplan.  
The Wheel and the Cross. Illus. Dr. P. Carus.

**Outing.**—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 2s. 6d. August.  
Surf-Bathing. Illus. D. Osborne.  
At the Races. Illus. A. Ruhl.  
Suspicious Characters of the Woods. Illus. W. S. Rice.  
The Caribou of British Columbia and Alaska. Illus. Dr. J. A. Allen.  
The Great Horned Salmon of the Penobscot. Illus. J. O. Whittemore.  
Mountaineering as a Profession. Illus. F. Gribble.  
The Small Boar and Its Sailing. Illus.

**Overland Monthly.**—SAN FRANCISCO. 20 cts. August.  
The Automobile as an Aid to Business. Illus. G. F. Whitney.  
The Automobile Club of California. Illus. F. A. Hyde.  
Automobile in the Yosemite Valley. Illus. Dr. W. A. Clarke.  
Automobile Endurance. Illus. C. A. Hawkins.  
A Three Months' Outing in Three States. Illus. J. Edgar Ross.  
The Construction of the Automobile. Illus. L. H. Johnson.  
Yolo County. Illus. C. M. Olney.

**Page's Magazine.**—CLUN HOUSE, SURREY STREET. 1s. Sept.  
The Development of Wireless Telegraphy. Illus. H. C. Marillier.  
Sir Andrew Noble and Elswick. Illus.  
Iron and Steel Manufacture. Illus. B. H. Thwaite.  
Milling Machines. Illus. J. Homer.  
Examination of Patent Specifications. J. Swinburne.  
The New Anchor Liner *Columbia*. With Diagrams.  
Modern Practice in Milling and Amalgamating. E. Smart.  
Engineering Education in America. F. H. Fayant.  
Engineer Officers in H.M. Navy. D. B. Morison.

**Pall Mall Magazine.**—13, CHANCERY CROSS ROAD. 1s. September.  
A. J. Balfour; the New Prime Minister. Illus. T. P. O'Connor.  
British Men of Letters through American Glasses.  
After Big Game in Wyoming. Illus. H. Seton-Karr.  
Mimetic Insects. Illus. Prof. R. Meldola.  
Tréguier; the Birthplace of Renan. Illus. Alys and T. E. Macklin.  
The New Order of Merit. H. W. Paul.  
House of Commons; the Best Club in Europe. Illus. A. Kinnear.  
The Atlantic Shipping Combine. E. Robertson.  
Fast Trains—British and French. Illus. H. G. Archer.  
Monna Vanna; the Forbidden Play; Interview with Maurice Maeterlinck. Illus. F. Lees.  
A Week on a Torpedo-Boat Destroyer. Illus. H. Jenner-Fust III.  
The Electric Lighting of St. Paul's. Illus. H. C. Marillier.

**Physical Review.**—MACMILLAN. 50 cts. August.  
On the Specific Heat of Supercooled Water. H. T. Barnes and H. Lester Cooke.  
The Penetration of Totally Reflected Light into the Rarer Medium. E. E. Hall.  
On the Effect of Low Temperature on the Recovery of Overstrained Iron and Steel. E. G. Coker.

**Positivist Review.**—WM. REEVES. 3d. Sept.  
The Commemoration of Auguste Comte. F. Harrison.  
Modern Imperialism. Dr. C. Gaskell-Higginson.  
Dangers of the Canadian Alliance. S. H. Swinny.

**Practical Teacher.**—33, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Sept.  
Alfred Flavell. Illus.  
Nature Study and the Nature Study Exhibition.

**Quarterly Journal of Economics.**—MACMILLAN. 3 dols. per ann. August.  
The Variation of Productive Forces. C. J. Bullock.  
The Isthmian Canal; Factors affecting the Choice of Route. E. R. Johnson.  
Recent Tendencies in Sociology. E. A. Ross.  
The United States Industrial Commission. E. Dana Durand.

**Quiver.**—CASSELL. 6d. Sept.  
The Queen's Charity. Illus. E. Clarke.  
Miss Granniss; a Mill Girl's Poetry. Illus. Rev. W. Garrett Horder.  
Among the Red Men. Illus. W. Cairns.  
Hugh Miller. Illus. Rev. H. Macmillan.

**Railway Magazine.**—30, FETTER LANE. 6d. Sept.  
The Nine Elms Locomotive Works of the London and South-Western Railway. Illus.  
The Yorkshire Dales Railway. Illus.  
What Workmen's Tickets mean to Railways. Illus. G. A. Vade.

How the Railways deal with Special Classes of Traffic. Illus. Contd. A. E. Johnson.  
The South Devon Railway. Illus. H. Rake.  
The Railway System of Egypt. Illus. Concl. A. Vale.  
The Transit Problem of London. Illus. D. N. Dunlop.  
Twist Great Britain and Ireland. Illus. D. T. Timms.  
British Locomotive Practice and Performance. Illus. Contd. C. Rous-Marten.

**Review of Reviews.**—13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 2s. 6d. Aug. 5.  
Arthur James Balfour. With Portrait. A. Maurice Low.  
Spooners of Wisconsin. With Portrait. W. Wellman.  
The Georgia Governorship. With Portraits. J. M. Terrell and Col. J. H. Estill.  
M. Bloch's Great War Museum at Lucerne. Illus.  
The New Rice Farming in the South. D. A. Willey.  
George Frederick Watts. Illus. W. T. Stead.  
Industrial and Commercial Conditions in Cuba. A. G. Robinson.  
The Cuban Municipality. V. S. Clark.  
The New Porto Rican Law Codes.  
Amenities of City Pedestrians. L. Windmüller.

**Review of Reviews.**—MELBOURNE. 9d. Jun: 5.  
Mr. Rhodes' Will and Its Genesis. W. T. Stead.

**Royal Magazine.**—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. Sept.  
How the North Pole will be reached. Illus. M. Woodward.  
Smoke, Smokes, and Smokers. Illus. A. Wallis Myers.  
Birds and Beasts at Mass. Illus. A. Beaumont.

**St. Nicholas.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. Sept.  
The German Suspension Railway; a Little Journey through the Air. Illus. Katharine Morgan Crooks.  
How the Weather is foretold. Illus. C. Howard.

**Scottish Geographical Magazine.**—EDWARD STANFORD. 1s. 6d. August.  
The Kirghiz. With Map. Prof. J. Brocherel.  
Methods of Botanical Geography. Marcel Hardy.  
The Survey of British Lakes. James Chumley.

**Scribner's Magazine.**—SAMPSON LOW. 1s. Sept.  
Prix de Rome Students at the Villa Medici. Illus. L. E. Fournier.  
Abyssinia; the Country of the King of Kings. Illus. W. F. Whitehouse.  
Among the London Wage-Earners. W. A. Wyckoff.  
Mostar; a Herzegovinian Sketch. Illus. Mary H. Peixotto.  
The Louvre. With Plans. A. Sandier.

**Shrine.**—ELLIOT STOCK. 1s. Sept.  
Shakespeare and Authority.  
The Phoenix and Turtle. Contd. C. Downing.  
Hamlet and Ophelia. J. Todhunter.  
Shakespeare and Falconry.  
Womanliness. Norah Powys.  
The Shakespeare Memorial.

**Strand Magazine.**—NEWNES. 6d. Sept.  
Would You be an Actress? Illus.  
With a Camera in a Keddah. Illus. J. Swaffnam.  
The Craze for Panama Hats. Illus.  
Some After-Dinner Speakers. Illus. Harry Furniss.  
The Humour of Automobilmism. Illus. J. W. Smith.  
The Tragedy of Martinique. Illus. E. S. Scott.

**Sunday at Home.**—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. S.p.  
Some Curious Ecclesiastical Clocks. Illus. L. Teale.  
Felicia Skene. With Portrait. W. Stevens.  
A Memorable Day on the Fells. Illus. E. E. Taylor.

**Sunday Magazine.**—ISBISTER. 6d. Sept.  
The National and Religious Advantages of Dissent. H. B. S. K.  
In the Grip of the Brigands. Illus. Contd. Miss Ellen M. Stone.

**Sunday Strand.**—NEWNES. 6d. Sept.  
Interview with the Rev. J. W. Horsley. Illus. R. de Cordova.  
A Museum of Religions. Illus. Ada Cone.  
Strange Dedications. Illus. J. A. Kay.  
Missions on the Banks of the Upper Zambesi. Illus. Catherine W. Mackintosh.  
A Friendly Microbe. Illus. J. E. Muddock.  
A Huguenot Legacy. Illus. Charity Commissioner.  
Chivers's Jam, etc.; a Model Village Industry. Illus. T. G. Jaggs.

**Temple Bar.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. Sept.  
Beata Beatrix. Mary Bradford Whiting.  
On Circuit in Kafirland.  
The Paris Revolution of '48. Eye-Witness.  
On Some Books and Writers. C. F. V.

**Temple Magazine.**—6A, TUDOR STREET. 6d. Sept.  
Old Moorish Homes. Illus.  
The Training of Teachers. Illus. C. Herbert.  
Hope for the Deaf. Illus. H. Fyfe.  
The Story of Armenia. Illus.

**Theosophical Review.**—3, LANGHAM PLACE. 1s. August 15.  
Earliest External Evidence to the Date of Jesus. G. R. S. Mead.  
Agrippa and Paracelsus. B. Keightley.  
A Scientific Trinity. Edith Ward.  
Reincarnation among the Romans. L. R. M.  
The Evolution of Consciousness. Illus. Contd. Mrs. Annie Besant.  
The Gulf between Consciousness and Matter. Mrs. Corbetta.  
Tibet. T. H. Martyn.

**United Service Magazine.**—WM. CLOWES. 2s. Sept.  
Comparison of Battleships; England, France, and Russia. Zadok.  
Colonial Contributions to the Navy. Norwood Young.  
Armed Merchant Vessels. Lieut. Lionel H. Hordern.  
An Extinct Training-school for the Fighting Services. Commander Hon. H. N. Shore.  
Offensive Tactics in Modern War. Lieut.-Col. F. N. Maude.  
Strategy and Tactics in Mountain Ranges. T. Miller Maguire.  
Cavalry Remounts. Capt. C. G. Morrison.  
The Passing of the Chinese Regiment. Capt. A. A. S. Barnes.  
The Expense of Officers. R. Duke.  
Alaric. W. B. Wallace.

**Wide World Magazine.**—NEWNES. 6d. Sept.  
Our March across Southern Morocco. Illus. Miss Isabel Savory.  
Travel and Sport in Ladak and Tibet. Illus. Capt. H. I. Nicholl.  
The Experiences of a Suspected Spy. Illus. R. Wyon.  
My Mid-Winter Sleigh Tour in Norway. Illus. Mrs. L. F. K. von Thiele.  
Through the Heart of the Himalayas. Illus. Mrs. J. W. A. McNair.

**Woman at Home.**—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. Sept.  
Earl Beauchamp and His Bride at Madresfield Court. Illus. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.

Clara Butt and Kennerley Rumford; Interview. Illus. C. Clive.  
A. J. Balfour. Illus. Contd. Miss Jane T. Stoddart.

**Yale Review.**—EDWARD ARNOLD. 7s. cts. August.  
Distribution of Urban Land Values. R. M. Hurd.  
The Connecticut Convention. C. H. Clark.  
The Inter-State Commerce Commission. H. T. Newcomb.

**Young Man.**—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. Sept.  
The Young Man in Society. G. W. E. Russell.  
The American Invasion and Financial Journalism; Interview with Charles Duguid. With Portrait. Lucy H. Yates.  
A Scramble in the Maritime Alps. Illus. W. M. Crook.  
How to be Athletic. Contd. E. H. Miles.  
Higher Commercial Education; the London School of Economics. Illus. W. A. S. Hewins.

**Young Woman.**—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. Sept.  
Rosa Bonheur. With Portrait. Miss Betham-Edwards.  
What it means to be a Sister of the People; Interview with Sister Lily. Illus. E. J.

## THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

**Deutsche Monatschrift.**—ALEXANDER DUNCKER, BERLIN. 2 Mks. August.

Emerson's Conception of Life. F. Lienhard.  
The Bequerel Rays. M. W. Meyer.  
Josephine Schefel. A. von Freydoerf.  
National and International Protection of Workmen. E. Francke.  
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. Contd. O. Finsch.  
The Two Years' Military Service in France. Miles.

**Deutsche Revue.**—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 6 Mks. per qr. August.

What may be learnt from the Boer War? Freiherr E. von d. Goltz.  
Gen. and Adm. Albrecht von Stosch. Contd. U. von Stosch.  
Fürst Hohenlohe as Chancellor. Independent Politician.  
Lombroso's Teaching. Dr. R. Frank.  
Sight under Normal and Abnormal Conditions. Dr. A. Bielschowsky.  
The Uses of the Study of Terrestrial Magnetism. J. C. A. Nippoldt.  
Lola Montez, 1847. A. Fournier.  
On the Origin and Determination of Sex. Prof. A. Döderlein.  
Napoleon I. and Josephine. A. Schulte.

**Deutsche Rundschau.**—GEBR. PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per qr. August.

Nikolaus Lenau. O. F. Walz-l.  
Tunis, 1873-4; Letters by G. Wilmanns.  
Was Heine a French Citizen? E. Elster.  
The End of the South African War. M. von Brandt.  
Wilhelm Wundt. Dr. R. Eisler.  
The Mouse. A. Heine.  
Art at the Düsseldorf Exhibition. W. Gensel.  
Germany and Alsace-Lorraine. H. Schneegans.  
An Historical Romance of Ancient India. R. Garbe.

**Kunstgewerbeblatt.**—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. August.  
Viennese Arts and Crafts. Illus. Dr. L. Abels.

**Monatschrift für Stadt und Land.**—MARTIN WARNECK, BERLIN. 3 Mks. per qr. August.

Russia in the Far East. Contd. C. von Zepelin.  
The Berlin Art Exhibition. Helene Lobedan.

**Sozialistische Monatshefte.**—LÜTZOWSTR. 85A, BERLIN. 50 Pf. Aug.  
The Fourth German Trade Congress. A. von Elm.  
Problems of National Democracy in Austria. F. Hertz.  
Christianity and the Materialist Conception of Humanity. P. Göhre.

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The Catholic Church and Culture. V. Cathrein.  
The Position of the French Associations. H. Gruber.  
The Wanderings of the Silk Caterpillar of China to the West in Chinese and Byzantine Literature. J. Dahlmann.  
The Art Exhibition at Düsseldorf. Contd. S. Beissel.

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Napoleon and Music. O. Fleischer.  
Musical Criticism. F. G. Webb.

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Military Life in France. Contd. Abel Veuglaire.  
The Assembly of Bordeaux, 1871. Concl'd. Alphonse Bertrand.  
Heine in Paris. E. de Morsier.  
Peace in South Africa. Concl'd. E. Tallichet.

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The Concordat of 1801. Contd. Cardinal Mathieu.  
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The Carmentelle Portraits at Chantilly. Comte Paul Durrieu.

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Agricultural and Industrial Colonies in the Netherlands and Germany. Louis Rivière.  
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Wine-Growing. Francis Murry.

**Journal des Économistes.**—14, RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS. 3 frs. 50 c. August.

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Economic Solidarity and the Solidarists. H. L. Follin.  
Butter and Margarine. L. Grandeaun.

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Cyprus. Illus. C. Enlart.  
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August 15.  
Hugues Aubriot, 1367-1381. Émile Gebhart.  
The Vengeance of Aphrodite. Maurice Pottecher.  
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The Sources of Great Rivers. L. Filliol.

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The Youth of Madame Adam. P. B. Ghusi.  
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Colonies and the Antwerp Exposition. Henri Froidevaux.  
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The Peace of Amiens. A. Sorel.  
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An Ascent of the Breithorn. Illus. S. J. E.

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The Bill of Associations. Mgr. Justin Fevre.  
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The Commandments of God from a Social Point of View. Paul Lapeyre.

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John Chinaman. G. Donnet.

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The Referendum and the Right of Initiative in Switzerland. Georges  
Renard.

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Industrial Syndicates and Their Significance. Concl. G. Sorel.  
The Artistic Ideal of Socialism and Its Elaboration in the Nineteenth  
Century. Concl. Marius Ary Leblond.

**Revue Universelle.**—17, RUE MONTFARNASSE, PARIS. 75 c.  
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Health Resorts. With Map and Illus. Dr. Galtier-Boissière.  
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**I Problemi del Lavoro.**—VIA PROPAGANDA 16, ROME. August.  
Our Programme. The Editor.

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The Labour of Women and Children. G. Merloni.

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Rameau's Early Days. M. Brenet.  
Wagner and His Work. V. Tommasini.  
The Respiratory and Circulatory Movements of Music. N. Vachide and  
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Socialism in the Present Transformation of Nations. M. Sales Ferre.  
The House of Christopher Columbus in Valladolid. J. Ortega Rubio.  
The Military Organisation of Mexico. A. Garcia Perez.

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CONTENTS

CHARACTER SKETCH:

REV. DR. CLIFFORD

AND THE

AGITATION AGAINST THE  
EDUCATION BILL.

THE DEATH OF M. ZOLA.

BRITAIN'S HOMES—A LECTURE CAMPAIGN.

THE NEW UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

HAVE METALS VITALITY?

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

## SOME ARTICLES

|                                                         | PAGE |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------|
| The Dispute between France and Siam                     | 386  |
| The Education Controversy. By Sir John Gorst and Others | 388  |
| A Radical Programme for the Tory Party                  | 390  |
| Child-Slavery in the United States                      | 392  |
| Elijah, the Restorer: Dr. Dowie, of Zion                | 393  |
| The New Carthage: The French at Bizerta                 | 395  |
| Morocco and its Sultan                                  | 395  |
| The Boer Generals at Downing Street                     | 396  |
| The Conditions of Success. By Max Nordau                | 397  |
| Christian Brethren of Cleanliness                       | 398  |
| How to Fight the Plague                                 | 398  |
| Should we adopt the Metric System?                      | 399  |
| How to Succeed as a Shopkeeper. By William Whiteley     | 399  |

## REVIEWED.

|                                                                 | PAGE |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Prince Khilkoff: Russian Reformer                               | 400  |
| The Havelock-Gordon of France: a Modern Soldier-Saint           | 401  |
| The late Queen of the Belgians                                  | 403  |
| Sir Frederick Treves                                            | 404  |
| Max Pemberton                                                   | 404  |
| The Bohemian Question in Austria                                | 405  |
| Sir Alfred Jones, the Uncrowned King of West Africa             | 406  |
| What People do the Colonies want?                               | 408  |
| London and Londoners in Coronation Year. By Hon. Chauncey Depew | 408  |
| Some Dream Experiments                                          | 408  |
| Will the Novel Disappear?                                       | 409  |



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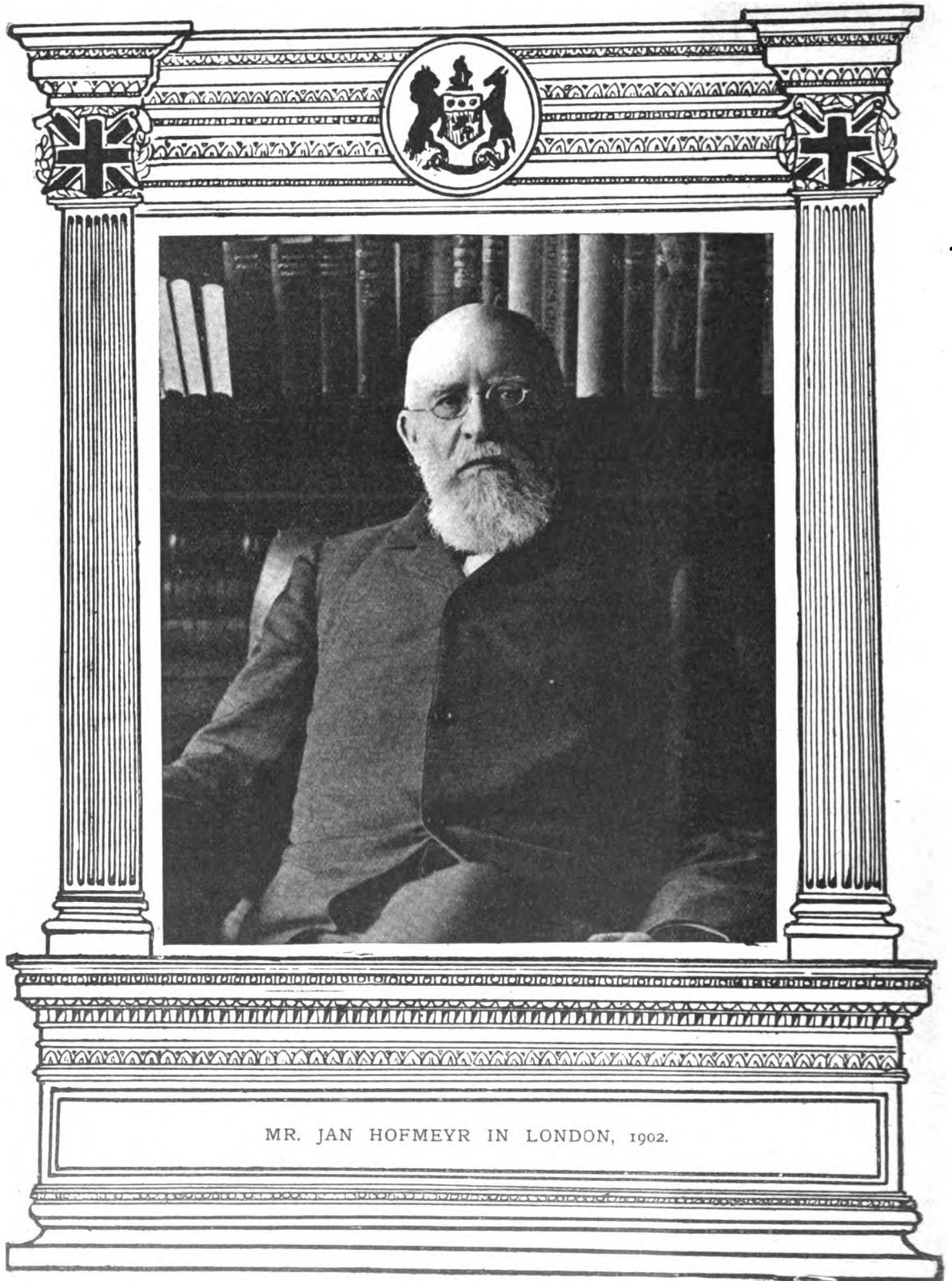
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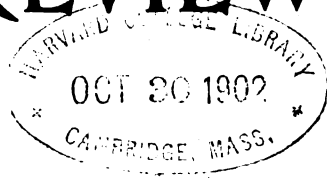






# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

No. 154, Vol. XXVI.



OCTOBER, 1902.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Oct. 1st, 1902.

**An**  
**Imperial Patriot.** I publish as a frontispiece to the REVIEW this month the portrait of one of the most influential and patriotic citizens of the Empire.

Perhaps at the present moment there is no more important man in the whole of South Africa. Mr. Jan Hofmeyr, who for many years has been the trusted leader of the Africander Bond, is now on his way to Cape Town. He has been absent from South Africa for more than two years. Mr. Hofmeyr has always been the bogey man of the imbeciles who imagine that it is possible to build an empire on any other foundation than that of the willing consent of the governed. But Mr. Hofmeyr has been one of the few far-sighted statesmen whom Africa has produced. From the day he made his maiden speech in support of the federation of South Africa, when it was proposed by Lord Carnarvon, down to the present moment, he has been a pillar of strength to the Empire. No man did more to support Mr. Rhodes and to forward the idea of Imperial union than this much-abused Africander. It was he who in 1887 suggested at the Colonial Conference the possibility of using preferential tariffs within the Empire for the purpose of binding closer the links between our ocean-severed possessions. It was he who rendered it possible for Mr. Rhodes to be Prime Minister; it was he who, more than any other man, aided Mr. Rhodes in extending the British Empire to the Zambesi and northward. After the

raising of the siege of Kimberley, in which Mrs. Hofmeyr was shut up for some months, he left South Africa to recruit his health and that of his wife by a prolonged stay in Europe. Now that peace is proclaimed, he has responded to the urgent appeals which have reached him from his fatherland, and he sailed with his wife for Cape Town at the beginning of this month.

### The Future of the Bond.

Mr. Hofmeyr's return to South Africa coincides with the remarkable demonstration of the power, the cohesion, and the influence of the

Africander Bond. Thanks to the support which the members of the Bond have been able to render to Sir Gordon Sprigg, the necessary legislation has been passed, martial law has been abolished in Cape Colony, and the miserable and distracted minority of the men who call themselves "loyalists" because they are traitors to the Constitution under which they live have been reduced to impotence. It will now be necessary to extend the organisation of the Africander Bond throughout the whole of Africa. When the Republics were in existence, their own Volksraads supplied them with a natural and national organisation which rendered unnecessary the aid of the Bond. Now this famous association will take a wider range, and undertake the defence of the interests of all the Dutch in South Africa regardless of Colonial frontiers. Its political ideal is clear and well defined. It exists for the defence of the Constitution, for the maintenance of the ties which bind South Africa to the

Empire, and for the defeat of all the efforts to convert a free, self-governing British Colony into a province governed by the autocratic will of the High Commissioner. It is probable that Mr. Hofmeyr's return to South Africa will coincide with the adoption by our Dutch fellow-subjects in South Africa of the following political platform:—We demand, in all internal affairs, the same rights and privileges for our race, religion, language and institutions as are already enjoyed by the French of Lower Canada; and in external affairs the same autonomy in relation to the Empire as is enjoyed by the Dominion of Canada. No more—*and no less*.

**The Situation  
in  
Johannesburg.**

The situation in South Africa urgently calls for the presence of a master mind in the midst of the squalid and bloody chaos which has been created by the policy of Lord Milner. We need not trouble ourselves much more about the Cape Colony. That is in the hands of Mr. Hofmeyr and of the Bond, by whose support the Sprigg Ministry will make things easy, and re-establish the normal and natural condition of affairs. The real seat of danger is in the Transvaal at Johannesburg. Lord Milner is reported to have found that the Outlanders are likely to be as formidable an obstacle to the realisation of his schemes as they were to the political ideals of Mr. Kruger. Parodying Gambetta's phrase about Clericalism, we may say, "Johannesburg! Voilà l'ennemi!" Already the political helots whose grievances we used as the pretext for a war of conquest are forming themselves into a political association for asserting their rights and interests, with small reference to the wishes of the High Commissioner. We are proposing to saddle them with a war-debt of £100,000,000, to levy a 10 per cent. tax on the produce of their mines, and to govern them by the aid of Lord Milner's Balliol band, whom they are beginning to detest as heartily as they hated Mr. Kruger and his Hollanders. The discovery that we have jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire is never conducive to content; and the Outlanders have not taken long to discover that if Paul Kruger chastised them with whips, the new *régime* will chastise them with scorpions. Small wonder that they are already discovering that Lord Milner's little finger is thicker than Mr. Kruger's loins. In those circumstances it is not surprising that there is a very general rumour that Lord Milner will soon come home, and be succeeded by Sir Joseph West Ridgway, at present permanent Under-Secretary at Dublin Castle.

**Lord Milner's  
Failure.**

"If you have Lord Milner in the saddle," said Mr. Reitz last month, "for two years, you will have the whole of your work to do over again in South Africa." It is not only Mr. Reitz who is saying this. Lord Milner's best and oldest friends have been appalled at the evidence afforded by the way in which the High Commissioner has dealt with the Boers after their surrender. It is somewhat difficult, however, to reconcile the sharp practice by which he endeavoured to force the Burgers to take the oath of allegiance, instead of a simple declaration of their acceptance of their altered status, with any code of ethics, much less with a high standard of public honour. It was admitted by Mr. Chamberlain at the Conference with the Boer Generals that for six weeks after the peace had been made at Vereeniging, on the express stipulation that there should be no demand for an oath of allegiance, Lord Milner continued to use his powers as gaoler of the prisoners of war to compel them to take that oath instead of accepting the simple declaration which was all that was stipulated for in the terms of surrender. Rightly or wrongly, the representatives of the Boers regard this persistent attempt on his part to extort the oath, the demand for which had been explicitly abandoned, as an act of bad faith, which renders it impossible for them ever to trust Lord Milner again. Of all the many disappointments and disillusiones of the last three years in South Africa, the fact that Lord Milner has been capable of such sharp practice is one of the most painful.

Like master, like man. As Lord Milner persisted in attempting to exact the oath of allegiance until compelled by protest from below and pressure from above to abandon this attempt to snatch a mean advantage from men who had surrendered their arms in reliance upon the good faith of Britain, so Mr. Chamberlain has been guilty of an even more flagrant act of bad faith in his dealing with the Boer delegates in Europe. When the terms of surrender were being discussed between the Boer Generals and Lord Kitchener, the former raised the question of the right of the delegates in Europe to return to their country after peace was declared. The demand was met by an explicit statement made by Lord Kitchener to the effect that it would be absurd to frame a special clause providing for the return of the delegates, as it was a matter of course they would be allowed to return. Lord Kitchener ridiculed the idea that

we could attempt to prevent their returning home after peace was once declared, and on the assurance of the Commander-in-Chief the Generals consented to forego their demand for the insertion of a special article dealing with this point. No sooner, however, did the commandoes lay down their arms than Mr. Chamberlain took it upon himself to set at naught the express pledge of his representative. Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans and Wessels, and a great number of Boer officers and leaders, were in Europe in obedience to the orders of their Government. No law had been passed excluding them from returning to their own country. Their right to return had been declared to be so obvious that it was an absolute absurdity to insert a provision to that effect in the Treaty, and yet not one of these men at the moment of writing has been permitted to go back to South Africa. What is the only conclusion which the Boers must draw from such an act of flagrant and scandalous bad faith? What but the bitter conclusion that the assurances of the representatives of the Government are as false as dicers' oaths, and that the most solemn assurances and personal pledges of British negotiators can be repudiated the moment it suits the prejudice or caprice of Mr. Chamberlain?

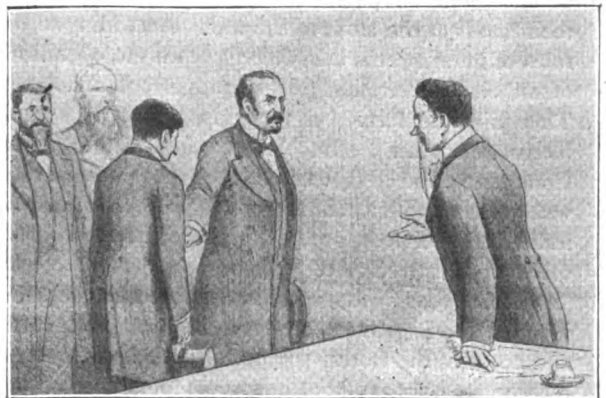
**The Question  
of  
Amnesty.**

Unfortunately these two instances of worse than Punic faith on the part of the British Government and its representative in South Africa do not stand alone. Last year at Middelburg, when General Botha negotiated with Lord Kitchener for a termination of the war, the question of amnesty was the rock upon which the negotiations foundered. Lord Kitchener agreed to an amnesty, and expressed to General Botha in the strongest terms his conviction that the Cape Dutch who had joined the Boer commandoes were not like ordinary rebels; they were their own flesh and blood, and they were entitled to an amnesty, and, to do Lord Kitchener justice, he did his best to compel Lord Milner and Mr. Chamberlain to assent to this indispensable condition of peace. Mr. Chamberlain, however, treated Lord Kitchener like a whipped child, scoffed at his terms of peace, and prolonged the war for another year. When the conditions of peace came to be discussed in May, the question of amnesty was again to the front. In order to induce the Boers to lay down their arms, Lord Kitchener, as Commander-in-Chief of the British army, and one of the negotiators on behalf of the British Government, pledged his word to General Botha that, on returning to England, he would make the strongest personal

representations to the King in favour of the proclaiming of a complete amnesty at the time of his Coronation. Lord Kitchener did not promise that the King would accede to his strenuous recommendations, but he promised he would do his utmost to induce his Majesty to celebrate his Coronation by such an act of conciliation and of forgiveness. When General Botha asked that this assurance should be put in writing, Lord Kitchener replied that he could not do that, but he pledged his word as a man that he would do what he could. In order that there might be no doubt as to this assurance, General Botha asked that it should be repeated in the presence of the other Generals, and in order to satisfy him on that point, Lord Kitchener repeated in clear and emphatic terms before Lord Milner, General Smuts, and General Botha the pledge that he would make these representations to the King. On the faith of this assurance, relying upon Lord Kitchener's word of honour, and finding it difficult to believe that the King, or rather his advisers, would set at naught the urgent recommendations of the Commander-in-Chief, the Boers surrendered their arms and waited for the result of Lord Kitchener's recommendations. From that day to this nothing more has been heard on the subject. The Coronation has taken place, the amnesty has not been proclaimed, and at this moment thousands of Cape rebels are lying in gaol awaiting the arrival of a judge of the Supreme Court who is capable of sentencing them to disfranchisement.

**Lord Kitchener's  
Disingenuous-  
ness.**

The moment the Generals were admitted to the presence of the Colonial Secretary, General Botha reminded Lord Kitchener, who was also present, of this pledge, and expressed great



*Nederlandsche Spectator.*

[The Hague.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: "Gentlemen, I am very glad to see you."  
GENERAL BOTHA: "Excellency, we speak no English. May I present to you our interpreter?"

disappointment that nothing had been done. Lord Kitchener did not deny the promise, but contented himself with echoing the shuffling excuses of Mr. Chamberlain, and there the matter remains to this day. The Boers only asked that Lord Kitchener should keep his word. If he had said frankly that he had done so, the blame of the responsibility for the failure of the hopes which he had raised would then lie upon the advisers of the King. That would have been the straightforward and honest course to adopt. But Lord Kitchener at Downing Street seems to be a very different man from Lord Kitchener on the veldt; and they can obtain no satisfaction either from him or from the Colonial Secretary, to whose malign influence he appears to have succumbed. The Terms of Surrender consisted of ten articles, and we have already three clear and distinct failures of the British Government to act either in the spirit or the letter of the assurances given on their behalf. It is not a very hopeful prospect for the future of our new Colonies. What would we say if, let us say, the Russian Government had played fast and loose in this fashion with the pledged word of their representatives?

**Refusing  
to  
Honour  
our Receipts.**

Even this, however, does not exhaust the damning indictment which the Boers have to bring against the Colonial Secretary. By the third article of the treaty of peace burghers were guaranteed, if they surrendered their arms, both their personal liberty and their property. No attempt has been made to carry out this stipulation so far as property is concerned. For be it remembered that the property of the burghers at the time of their surrender did not consist only of the miserable remnant of their personal possessions which still remained in their hands at the close of the war. According to the rules of international law, which govern the operations of all civilised armies, private property is inviolable. This principle formed a recognised part of general international law before the meeting of the Hague Conference, and all that was done at the Hague in 1899 was to give public confirmation of the rights of private individuals to their own private property if it were seized or destroyed on the plea of the necessities of war. In the first year of the war, when our commanders first invaded the Republics, they commandeered the cattle and crops of the Boers, paying for them sometimes in ready money, but at other times, when money was scarce, by receipts which they assured the burghers were equivalent to promises to pay issued by the British Government in return for private property seized for

the use of our troops. The receipts or "chits" were declared to be as good as gold, and their holders were justified in regarding them as an equivalent of the property which was taken. Will anyone venture to contend that these receipts or promises to pay on the part of the British Government issued by its military representatives do not constitute property in every sense of the term? A burgher, therefore, who at the end of the war had a British General's receipt for a hundred oxen or for twenty horses had as much right to regard that receipt as property as the horses and oxen themselves. But as soon as the rifles were out of the hands of the commandoes, the whole of this property, which may be regarded as property in scrip, was treated as non-existent, and the demand that full compensation should be paid for the goods thus commandeered was angrily repudiated by Mr. Chamberlain.

But even this is not the worst of it.

**A Grave Charge.**

When the war continued, our Generals at the front ceased to give receipts for the property which they took.

This was in flagrant violation of the principle of international law which is specifically defined in Article 52 of the Hague Convention. The right of the Boers, however, to receive payment for the property which was destroyed or commandeered was not in any way impaired by the fact that our Generals refused to give receipts. But even that is not all. In the later stages of the war our military authorities, apparently anticipating the demand for payment on the receipts regularly issued when the war began, are accused of sending round and extorting the surrender of all the receipts which they could trace, in order that they might be destroyed, so as to render it impossible for the Boers to prove their claim upon the British Government! But this conduct, which is worthy more of the inmates of a thieves' kitchen than the representatives of a great Christian civilised Power, while it covers us with infamy before the civilised world, in no way invalidates the right of the Boers under international law to regard as property their claim for compensation for goods commandeered.

**What We Owe  
the  
Burghers.**

Of course the moment the burghers became British subjects they lost all international status, but by Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace they acquired a treaty right to all the property of which they were possessed under international law at the moment of surrender. Now as we have burnt out these Republics in flagrant violation of the provisions made at the Hague for the conduct of civilised warfare, we destroyed private property which General

Botha estimates at the value of £50,000,000. The cattle in the Orange Free State alone, without reckoning anything for buildings, were estimated, according to the late census returns, at £6,000,000. As thirty thousand farmsteads have been burnt down, and some twenty towns and villages like Ermelo have been sacked and burnt, it is likely enough that General Botha's estimate is not excessive. According to international law we owe the Boers the value of the property that we have burnt, stolen or otherwise destroyed, whether it be £50,000,000 or £15,000,000. If this be not so, then international law is a farce, and the Hague Convention, which we signed only three years ago, is a fraud. We cannot marvel that the Boers, even with all their experience of our duplicity, should shrink from believing that we were guilty of a colossal act of national hypocrisy when we declared in 1899 that no private property shall be seized or destroyed, and that if on the plea of the necessities of war such property has been appropriated, it must be restored at the close of war, and indemnities paid for the same. If no compensation is paid, then the first experience of our new subjects of British honour and British honesty can hardly make them enthusiastically loyal to the Sovereign who claims their allegiance.

The £3,000,000  
"Free Grant."

The Boer Generals came home to discuss with Mr. Chamberlain the interpretation of the terms of peace. This was the more necessary because the terms of surrender which they were compelled to sign varied in one or two most important points from those which had been agreed upon with Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner. When our representatives on the spot who knew the circumstances drew up what they considered to be a satisfactory treaty of peace, they made provision for meeting the financial necessities of the case, which differed vitally from those which Mr. Chamberlain insisted upon imposing upon the Boers at the point of the bayonet. According to the terms agreed upon with Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner, the British Government undertook to discharge the liabilities which the Boer Governments had entered into with various private persons by the issue of notes and by the giving of receipts for goods which had been commandeered. The Boers represented that £3,000,000 would not adequately fulfil these obligations, which we were bound in honour to meet, seeing that we had taken over all the assets of the State. Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner admitted that this might be so, but refused to increase the grant for that purpose, providing that should the Boer

liabilities amount to more than £3,000,000 they had to be reduced *pro ratâ*. They further provided that a loan without interest should be made to the Boers for the purpose of restoring them to their homes and providing them with stock, implements, etc., which might be necessary to enable them to live and thrive in the land which they had reclaimed from the wilderness.

When the articles reached Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary  
Chamberlain  
Shylock. insisted upon making alterations

which radically affected their value. The £3,000,000 grant, instead of being, as it was in the original draft, a fund to be devoted solely to the discharge of the Boer liabilities in the shape of notes and receipts for goods commandeered, was represented as a free grant to be made in the first case for the restoration of the Boers to their farms and the supply of stock, implements, etc. It was also to be devoted to meeting the obligations which Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner recognised would probably exceed the total sum of £3,000,000. If necessary, a further loan might be granted for two years without interest, and after that to bear interest at 3 per cent. The immediate result of this change was to mislead the public both at home and in Africa, to introduce an element of mystification into the matter, and to convert a loan without interest into one which would bear 3 per cent. after the second year. The Boers did not understand the meaning of the change, but they were not allowed to discuss it or object to it. It was forced down their throats, with the ultimatum that the terms offered by Mr. Chamberlain must be accepted without alteration or modification, or the war would immediately recommence. In these circumstances they yielded, and came to London to ask what it meant. On applying for an interview with Mr. Chamberlain they were peremptorily told that he had no power to reopen the question of the grants of money and loans, and that if they wished to see him they must accept the conditions which he laid down upon this and other matters. The Generals, having no option, accepted his conditions, and had their interview. They told him that they looked to him for help, and that the £3,000,000 would not be at all adequate to help their people. Mr. Chamberlain immediately said that he thought it better not to enter into discussion in detail upon points of that kind. "We have done more than, I think, was expected of us, and we have done all that we can afford to do, and I think it would be undesirable that the Generals should press us any further in the matter, either now



or in writing." Having the door shut in their faces in this peremptory fashion, the Boers did not press Mr. Chamberlain further. They left the Colonial Office, and the question as to what amount of money Mr. Chamberlain was prepared to lend could not be discussed in face of his refusal to allow them to touch upon the matter either in speech or in writing.

**The  
Generals'  
Manifesto.**

Thoroughly disheartened, they returned to Holland, believing that Mr. Chamberlain had refused to do anything for them. They have been much criticised because, in face of Mr. Chamberlain's refusal to discuss the matter, they had not pressed him with questions about the loan. The reason why they did not do so was because they understood from Mr. Chamberlain's words and manner that he would refuse to listen to any representations that they might have to make. The question was closed, and, as they themselves phrased it, the door was shut in their faces. They therefore determined upon an appeal to the charity of the world, and drew up a manifesto in which for the first time, over signatures which even the British Jingo had learned to respect, they made known the extent of the devastation which their country had suffered at our hands, stating that for the present all relief had been denied them by Mr. Chamberlain, and they must therefore appeal to their sympathisers for help to save their widows and orphans from starvation. As might be expected, this authoritative statement in outline of the devastation which, contrary to all the rules of war, we had inflicted upon the territory which we had overrun, sent the war party in England frantic. When you have been parading before the world as an almost celestial embodiment of generosity and humanity, you can hardly be expected to smile pleasantly when the fraudulent pretence is exposed and the truth is displayed in all its naked deformity. The Generals were abused and threatened on one side, and on the other were severely criticised for assuming that, when Mr. Chamberlain told them that the Government had done all that they could do in the matter of assistance, and they must not discuss either by word or by writing the question of any further assistance, he meant what he said.

**The  
Question  
of  
a Loan.**

"Why have you ignored the terms of the loan?" said friendly critics. "Are you too proud to accept a loan?" God forbid! The Boers would be only too glad to secure the indispensable funds by loan or by any other means. What they felt was that if Mr. Chamberlain had meant to make

an adequate loan he would have seized the opportunity of reminding them of the second clause of the tenth Article of the Terms of Surrender, and assured them that the Government would make a prompt and adequate advance of as many millions as were necessary to reinstate them on the land. As he not only refrained from doing so, but peremptorily closed the discussion, it was difficult to see what other resource they had than to appeal to the charity of Europe and America. This appeal, before the Manifesto was printed, met with generous response from Mr. Phipps, Mr. Carnegie's partner and old friend, who headed the subscription list by the handsome donation of £20,000, which General Botha acknowledged in a letter which, to quote Lord Kitchener's phrase on another occasion, "showed very good feeling." The Generals, however, have no intention of allowing the matter to rest where it is. If, as Mr. Chamberlain's apologists in the press assume, he is ready to make the loan, they will afford him an opportunity of stating his intentions in this matter. If he proves to be as little to be trusted in the matter of the loan as he has been in the other questions, then the appeal to Europe and America will be prosecuted in a much more energetic spirit than is foreshadowed in the Manifesto. In that case, the Generals will have to say, however reluctantly, that the British Government has broken faith with them, that it has cheated them out of their property, and, after trampling on the rules of civilised warfare, it refuses to meet its obligations or carry out the terms of the treaty.

**The  
Resignation  
of  
M. de Staal.**

It is pleasant to turn from this hideous story of fraud, treachery, and sanctimonious hypocrisy to recall the brighter memories which are associated with the name of M. de Staal, for eighteen years Russian Ambassador in London, who will live in history as the President of the Hague Conference. M. de Staal is now an old man well stricken in years, who has richly earned the right to spend his remaining days in dignified and honourable retirement. He served his own country faithfully, but he has been an even greater benefactor to Great Britain. Time and again during his tenure of office the relations between Russia and England have been so strained that a less patient, good-tempered, genial occupant of the Embassy in Chesham Place might have involved the world in war. Anyone more unlike the traditional Russian diplomatist could not be imagined. M. de Staal was straightforward, honest, truthful, and frank. From the King downwards, everyone who knew him entertained for him a sincere



M. de Staal.

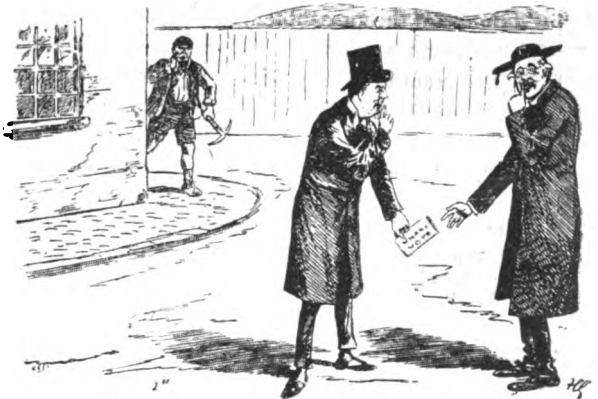
personal affection, the intensity of which depended solely upon the opportunity they had of understanding his character. In the crowning moment of his life, when he was chosen by the Tsar to preside over the Peace Conference at the Hague, he found himself in new and most unaccustomed surroundings, but he played his part with signal skill, unfailing good humour, and inexhaustible patience. It was a worthy close of a long and singularly useful career.

**The  
New Russian  
Ambassador.**

At the moment of writing the name of M. de Staal's successor has not been officially announced. Report has it that the Tsar will send Count Benckendorf, who for some years past has represented the Russian Court at Copenhagen. The ties between Petersburg and Copenhagen are so close that the Russian Minister at Copenhagen is necessarily brought into closer contact with the Imperial Court than Ministers in other capitals. Unlike M. de Staal, Count Benckendorf speaks English perfectly. He is well known at our Court, and is said to have a charming wife. He is believed to be not very enthusiastic about the Hague Conference; but then that may be due to the fact that the Benckendorfs are a somewhat military family, and therefore not naturally much enamoured of Peace Conferences. The relations between Russia and England are fortunately not very strained at the present moment, but as long as it is a fixed idea of German foreign policy to prevent any cordial *entente* between Petersburg and London, it would be unwise to count confidently upon a con-

tinuance of the present calm. We may, however, hope for the best, and we can wish Count Benckendorf, or whoever may be sent to Chesham Place, no better luck than that there should descend upon him the Elijah's mantle of his predecessor.

The month of September was remarkable because of the entire absence of any speech by any important political man on either side. Legislators have been enjoying their holiday, knowing that in the middle of October their noses will be once more to the grindstone. But although the political platform has been silent, the agitation against the Education Bill has grown and deepened to such an extent that even Sir William Walrond, the late Government Whip, has not hesitated publicly to declare that some compromise must be made if the Bill is to be got through. If they refuse the late Whip's advice, they will either have to drop their Bill or attempt to force it through by a rigorous employment of the closure. It is difficult to see which alternative would have the more damaging effect upon the position of the Ministry. The general expectation seems to be that, whatever happens this session, Ministers will be so weakened that a dissolution early next year is very probable. The Opposition is united and enthusiastic, and makes no secret of its determination to use all the opportunities of debate that are allowed by the rules of the House for thoroughly discussing and amending every clause of the Bill. If they do this, they can easily protract the debate until Christmas. To defeat these tactics Mr. Balfour may attempt to force the Bill through by



Westminster Gazette.]

[26/3/02.]

**The Confidence Trick.**

MINER: "Hi, there! I gave you that vote for the sodgers; you've no right to give it to the passon. You just give it to me back again. I'll take care how I trust you next time."

Mr. Chamberlain at the General (Khaki) Election of 1900 assured the Staffordshire miners that they could vote Unionist without hurt to their Liberalism on domestic questions, since the sole issue was concerned with the war.—See Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Uckfield, October, 1900.

the unsparing use of the closure. But his followers are not by any means so much in love with the Bill as to accord unwavering support to such a high-handed measure. Failing closure, the Bill must either be dropped or transformed.

**The  
Calculations  
of  
the Quidnuncs.**

Speculation in political quarters runs somewhat on these lines. If Ministers amend the Bill so as to induce the Opposition to assent to its passing, they must alienate the only section of their supporters that cares anything about it. If they drop it, their prestige is gone. If they use the closure, they will subject the allegiance of their wavering supporters to such a strain as to weaken them almost as much as if they abandoned it. In those circumstances the Ministry is likely to fall in the next six months. The Liberals will be summoned to form a Cabinet, and the Unionists will do all in their power to postpone a dissolution for a twelvemonth. In that time they calculate that the new Administration will be discredited by the misfortunes and disasters which are certain to accrue from the *damnosa hereditas* which Mr. Chamberlain has left them in South Africa. When the dissolution takes place, the Unionist Opposition will go to the country against the Administration, alleging that all the misfortunes have happened owing to the change of Government, and Mr. Chamberlain may be relied upon to do his best to secure a majority which will lead to the instalment of a Chamberlain Administration. To defeat these tactics it is argued that the true course for the Liberals to adopt would be to form an Administration and appeal to the country at once. There is little doubt in the present temper of the constituencies what the result would be. Mr. Balfour has no mandate from the country of any kind; the present majority was elected solely upon the war issue; and peace being now declared, the majority has no moral support, and the sooner we have a dissolution the better.

**The  
Nonconformist  
Revolt.**

The meetings of the great Nonconformist bodies, notably the Congregationalist and Baptist Unions, have made it clear that if the Bill is forced through as it stands, a considerable number of earnest, even if mistaken, ratepayers in all parts of the country will take joyfully the distraining of their goods, and face the penalty of imprisonment rather than consent to pay rates for what they regard as a new Church rate. This, of course, is rebellion—the rebellion of passive resistance. It is not a policy which can be adopted by any man or any party responsible for the

government of the country; but the right to resort to it lies at the foundation of all our liberties. The right of the State to compel payment of rates or taxes is in this country always strictly confined to those frontiers which are not accurately defined, but which, for practical purposes, may be said to consist of an invisible line which, if crossed, will compel loyal and law-abiding citizens to go to prison rather than pay the money. It is so unpleasant to go to prison, and so disagreeable to have your goods distrained upon, that the State usually has a fairly free hand and can do pretty much as it pleases; but when once the line is crossed, its actions can be paralysed with the greatest ease. We should be paying Church rates to this day if it had not been for the persistent, obstinate refusal of a mere handful of men, probably not numbering more than a score, who made the collection of a Church rate the occasion for an appeal to this *ultima ratio* of passive resistance.

While Sacramentarians, Catholic and Anglican, are compelling the **The Real Education Problem.** Government to risk its existence upon an effort to give the necessary sectarian atmosphere to secular education, the representatives of science have been meeting at Belfast to remind the nation of what is the real educational problem. Professor Dewar, whose knighthood is said to have gone by mistake to his whiskey-making namesake, presided over the meeting of the British Association at Belfast, and in his inaugural address he took occasion to emphasise the grave peril in which we stand by subordinating educational efficiency to sectarian controversy. I quote elsewhere the most salient passages of his address, in which he contrasted the superior organisation of Germany for training in applied chemistry with that which exists in this country. "The German population had reached a point of general training and specialised equipment which it will take us two generations of hard and intelligently directed educational work to attain." The same lesson was insisted upon by other speakers who followed him. Professor Perry, Professor Armstrong, and Dr. Cannan expressed themselves on our educational deficiencies in terms which the *Times* summarises, with fair accuracy, as amounting to a combined declaration of opinion that education properly so-called scarcely exists in our country at all; that we are losing and wasting millions annually for the lack of it, and many other things far more precious than millions, such as the art of living in the world with an intelligent perception of its laws, moral, economical, and physical.

Yet notwithstanding all their speeches, the fate of the Education Bill will probably be decided much more on sectarian than on educational issues.

The Government and Ireland. Lord Dudley has taken up his quarters as Viceroy at Dublin Castle; but something more than a change of Viceroy will be necessary to deliver the Government from their Irish difficulties. After seven years, during which they have had Ireland in the hollow of their hand, our strong Unionist Ministers have succeeded in pleasing nobody. The landlords and the old garrison party are more angry with them than the Irish Nationalists. Mr. Wyndham has proclaimed Dublin under the Crimes Act, although the city is admittedly almost crimeless. The Corporation by 40 votes to 6 has protested against the application of coercion to the capital of the country, and a great mass meeting in the Phoenix Park has shown that popular feeling is deeply aroused on the question. But this belated display of vigour in the old sense is far from satisfying the partisans of law and order. The Duke of Abercorn has solemnly reminded them of the awful consequences which follow their neglect of the warnings of the Irish Loyalists, and Mr. Wyndham, by way of showing energy, is prosecuting the newspapers and threatening to clap Irish members of Parliament into gaol. His claws are clipped in that direction, however, by the imperative necessity of keeping the Irish Nationalists at Westminster in full force in order that their votes may be available in

support of the Education Bill. It is impossible not to pity the miseries of a poor Government that is torn in twain between its desire to punish Irish members for their acts in Ireland, and at the same time to count upon their votes in the lobbies of the House of Commons. The *Times* is very angry, and declares that British statesmen, with the best intentions and apparently the clearest views, no sooner go over to Ireland than they seem to slip down at once into the quagmire of a futile and vacillating eclecticism. Surely, if British statesmen have been tried and found wanting in Ireland, would it not be well to allow Irish statesmen a chance of governing their own country?

It would seem as if  
**Mr. Roosevelt's Victory.** President

Roosevelt's bold defiance of precedent in taking the stump has been rewarded by brilliant success. It is now reported that the old men of the party machine have capitulated to the young man at the White House, and that Mr. Roosevelt will be nominated as the Republican candidate at the next Presidential election. This is all the more remarkable because he has been unable to complete his programme owing to a collision with a trolley-car which killed the attendant who travelled with him to secure his safety, and caused Mr. Roosevelt contusions which led to the growth of an abscess below the knee. This compelled him to return



Photograph by

[Fradelle and Young.

**Professor Dewar.**

to Washington before he had completed his tour. Fortunately the abscess seems to be healing all right, and neither Mr. Roosevelt nor the country has probably suffered from the curtailment of his campaign.

It had already secured its chief end, and it is with speeches as with roast beef—enough is as good as a feast.

The autumn manœuvres of the German Army, which are being held this year in Poland, have passed off without any sensational incident. Lord Roberts, Mr. Brodrick, General Kelly-Kenny, and General French attended the scene of mimic war. These soldiers, fresh from the realities of warfare in South Africa, must have smiled in their sleeves at the puerility of the imposing display which took place when the Kaiser, placing himself at the head of his cavalry brigades, led several thousand men for four miles in what was supposed to be a smashing charge upon the enemy's flank. In real war every saddle would have been empty long before the foremost files had got within eight hundred yards of the enemy's position. Any general who attempted such a charge as that which the Emperor conducted in person would deserve to be shot by court-martial for throwing away his men. Soldiers, however, even when they are emperors, cling to the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war, and it will take them some time before they realise that however magnificent great massed cavalry charges may be, it is not the real business of modern war. The lesson which the late M. de Bloch spent the last years of his life in impressing upon the world is gradually gaining universal acceptance, but it is odd that the Kaiser, who prides himself so much upon being up-to-date, should cling to methods of warfare which are as much an anachronism as the use of the bow and arrow.

The bitter lesson which we have been taught by experience in South Africa as to what a journalist may do when he is made High Commissioner, will probably stand in the way of editorial promotion to administrative offices for some time to come. France is learning a similar lesson in a somewhat similar way. M. Camille Pelletan, the newly-appointed Minister of Marine, first made his mark as a brilliant leader-writer in the Parisian newspapers. Unfortunately the habit of pungent political discourse in which he had indulged for years in the office of his newspaper appears to have set up a habit too strong to be controlled. No longer able to use his pen, he has given free rein to his tongue, and his speeches at Ajaccio and Bizerta have created mild consternation throughout Europe. In Ajaccio he had the incredible folly to allude to the fact that the port which he proposed to fortify and defend aimed straight at the heart

of Italy, and at Bizerta he spoke with equal indiscretion as to the immense importance of that arsenal to French naval power in the Mediterranean. In spite of Gibraltar and Malta,

France, he said, from Bizerta, Toulon and Corsica, could keep an open gate between the two halves of the Mediterranean. This may be all very true; but to blare it in the ears of Great Britain and Italy was surely unnecessary. M. Delcassé was naturally furious, and the



[Silhouette.]

[Paris.]

#### Pelletan and André, Enfants Terribles.

In future they must be kept under restraint.

Prime Minister took occasion publicly to discount the blazing indiscretions of his new-fledged journalist-Minister. Newspaper men should be satisfied with the amount of mischief they can do in their newspapers, without indulging in the journalistic habit when they become Ministers.

#### The Tsar's Speech.

Tsars make speeches so seldom, not once in twelve months as a general rule, that considerable interest has been excited by the series of speeches which Nicholas II. found it necessary to address last month to the representatives of the nobles, Zemstvos, and peasants who were assembled to meet him at Kursk. The Emperor had gone down to attend the annual Russian manœuvres which were held in the neighbourhood, and his presence in the midst of the provinces which have recently been the scene of something resembling a *jacquerie* was utilised for the purpose of enabling the representatives of the various classes of his subjects to hear from the Imperial lips the Tsar's word of command. The general tenor of his discourses was Conservative, as might be expected. He told the landowners that the system of landed estates had for ages been the mainstay of order and morality in Russia, and that its maintenance would be the object of his constant solicitude. To the Zemstvos he spoke of the importance of the unifica-



tion of various local authorities, and of devoting their attention to local questions of an economic character—a remark which was probably intended to intimate that the cobbler should stick to his last, and not venture to meddle with matters that lie outside his sphere.

**His Advice  
to  
the Peasants.**

The most important speech, however, was that which he addressed to the elders of the villages in the various Governments, who were summoned to attend at the house of the Governor of Kursk to be admonished by their Tsar. Referring to the action of the peasants who had plundered estates in provinces of Poltava and Kharkoff, he declared that the culprits would meet with the punishment which they had deserved, and that the authorities would not in future allow such disturbances to occur. "Of that I am sure." Quoting his father's words at the time of his coronation, he said: "Listen to your local nobility and do not believe nonsensical rumours. Remember," he added, "that a man gets rich not by seizing the property of others, but by honest labour and thrift, and by living according to the commandments of God,"—a remark which may be charitably interpreted as meaning that this which ought to be the order of society in general, did hold good of peasant society in particular. For plundering estates, as the rioters had done, was the road not to riches, but to Siberia. "Repeat," said the Tsar, "all that I have said to you to the other people in your villages, and tell them further that I will not leave their real needs unheeded." That the Emperor will do the best he can to fulfil his promise everyone knows, that he will be able to do so when the real needs are so clamant, and the needy ones are numbered by millions, is matter upon which there is, to say the least, considerable room for doubt.

**General Booth's  
Departure.**

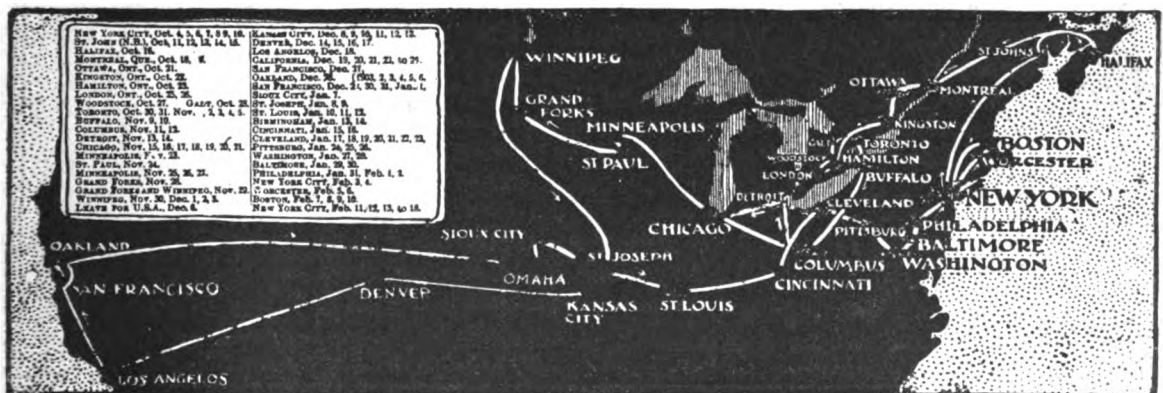
One of the most remarkable of living Englishmen, General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, left England at the end of last month for a prolonged tour of thirty thousand miles through North America. He will travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, addressing two hundred and fifty meet-

ings in all the great towns which lie along the line of route. He expects to be back in five months, and then will almost immediately start upon an equally extended tour through Europe and Asia. The marvellous energy and activity of Mr. Gladstone in his Midlothian days is thrown into the shade by the



**General Booth.**

world-wide campaign of General Booth. Notwithstanding his frequent absence from home, the Army continues to flourish under the able administration of his eldest son, Mr. Bramwell Booth. According to the figures quoted at his farewell meeting at Exeter Hall, the Army is now established in forty-seven countries and colonies, where it has eight thousand stations served by fourteen thousand officers, male and female, who devote the whole of their time to its work. It would be difficult to find any parallel to



the growth of this gigantic organisation, which was but a thing of yesterday, and to-day is an influence making for righteousness in every part of the world.

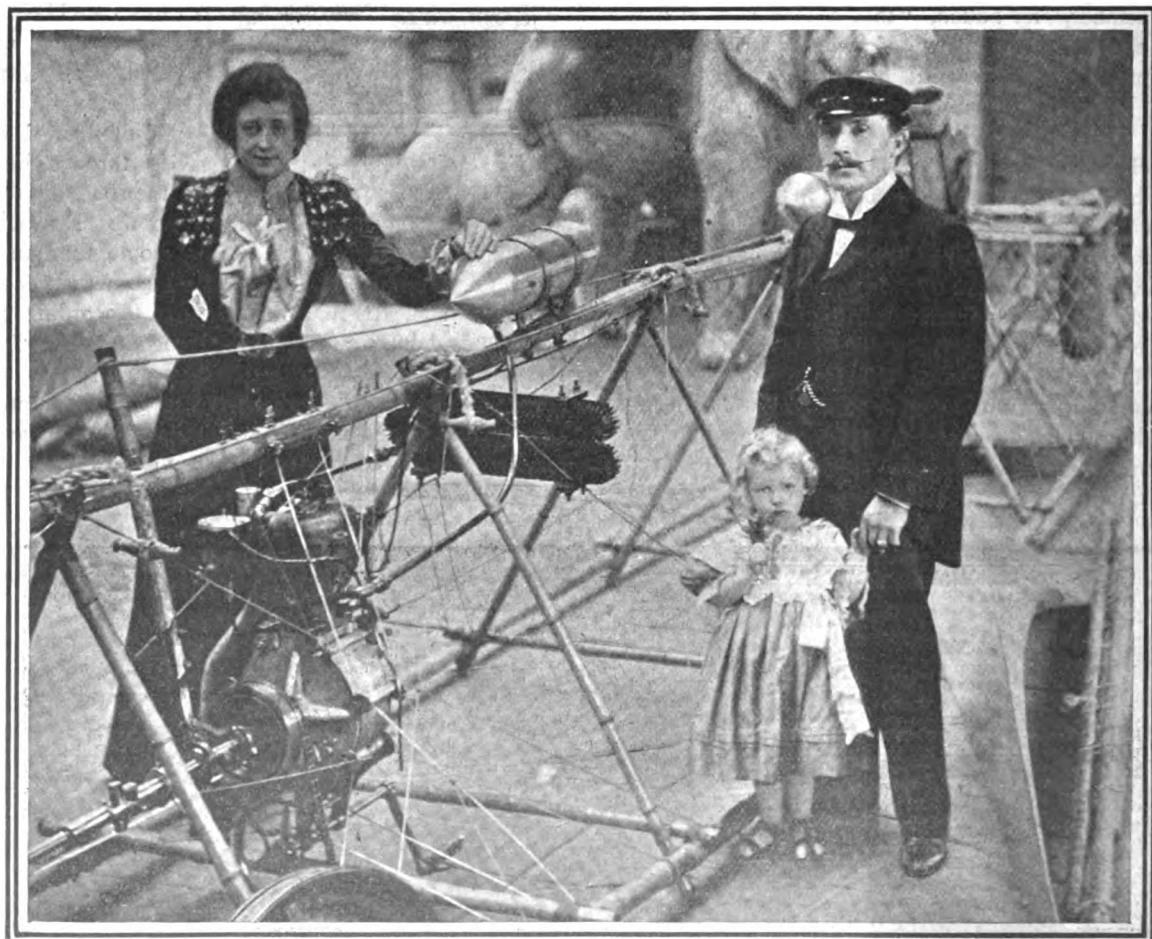
**Santos-Dumont**  
**Outdone.** We seem really to be at last on the verge of the conquest of the air.

Last month, almost without any preliminary trumpeting, an intrepid young English aeronaut, who had built himself an airship in which the propeller is fixed at the bow, not at the stern, started from the Crystal Palace one fine day, and succeeded in making an aerial flight across London, landing safely in the neighbourhood of Harrow. During his flight he appears to have had his machine under perfect control. He executed numerous evolutions, circling round and round in the air like a huge bird, sailing both with, against and across the wind with as much ease as if, instead of being in mid heaven above London, he had been in a yacht

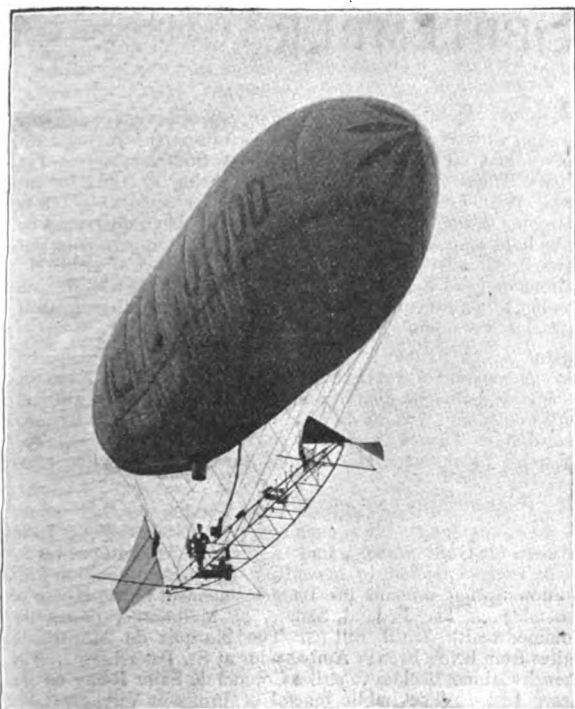
on the Solent. Mr. Stanley Spencer was naturally much elated by his success, and maintains that it is only a question of increasing the lifting power of the balloon and the driving power of his engines in order to navigate the air with ease and safety even against a strong breeze.

**The Jews**  
**in**  
**Roumania.**

Considerable surprise has been occasioned in the diplomatic world by the action taken by the American Cabinet in reference to the complaints of the Jews in Roumania. It is not likely to do the Jews much good; but it is an interesting reminder of the fact that the Government at Washington is showing a disposition to take a hand in the affairs of the Old World. By the Treaty of Berlin it was enacted that the Roumanians should treat the Jews within their frontiers in accordance with the principles of modern civilisation. The Americans were not a party to the Berlin Treaty; but as they



Mr. and Mrs. Spencer and Gladys Spencer standing by the Flying Machine in which they have all journeyed.



Photograph by]

[Russell and Sons.

**The Mellin Flying Machine under way.**

are somewhat incommoded by the arrival of many impecunious Jews from Roumania at their seaports, they have addressed an appeal to the signatories of the Beriin Treaty, asking whether something should not be done to secure for the Jews the rights which they are supposed to be guaranteed by the Treaty of Berlin. The Roumanians are naturally very indignant, and protest that there is no truth in the allegations made as to the ill-treatment of the Jews. The Roumanian Government deny that the exodus of the Jews from Roumania was due to legislation. Bad harvests, and not oppressive laws, have driven the Jews to seek a new home beyond the seas. There is thus a dispute as to a question of fact, but there is little reason to doubt that the Jews have much to complain of. They are not popular in the Eastern lands where they most congregate. It is doubtful, however, whether any good will follow from diplomatic notes. The experience of the Armenians is not very reassuring on this point. Note that at the last competition for intermediate County Council scholarships in London,

out of 330 candidates, Selig Brodetski, son of a Russian Jew pedlar, who has settled in Spitalfields, came out at the head of all the competitors.

**The Death of the Queen of the Belgians.**

The death of the Queen of the Belgians last month called public attention to the differences which unhappily prevail in the Belgian Royal Family. Although King Leopold is popularly credited with having an indefinite number of illegitimate sons, he had only one daughter born in wedlock, and when this daughter, Princess Clementina, now Countess Lonyay, came to weep by her mother's bier, the King refused to enter the room until his daughter was removed, an exercise of parental authority which had the result of producing a kind of semi-popular demonstration in favour of a princess not otherwise a popular idol. In six months King Leopold will be free to marry again.

**The late Queen of the Belgians.**

He is now a man of sixty-seven. Although he is not what may be called a marrying man, it is thought he would not hesitate to marry again if only for the chance of having an heir who would deprive the nephew of the right of succession to the Belgian throne. With the exception of the Kaiser, the reigning Sovereigns of Europe are singularly lacking in male heirs. The King of Spain is not married; the King of Belgium has no son; the Queen of Holland, like the Empress of Russia, has been rather cruelly disappointed this year in the hopes of producing an heir to the throne; the Emperor of Austria has no children; the King of Italy has only a daughter, while the King of Servia is childless.

**MOWBRAY HOUSE "AT HOMES."**

Mr. and Mrs. Stead will be "At Home" for all the friends, subscribers, "helpers," and correspondents of the "Review of Reviews" who may find it convenient to call at the office, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C., every Friday afternoon from four to six. All friends from the provinces, colonies, or countries beyond the sea will be specially welcome.

# DIARY FOR SEPTEMBER.

## CHIEF EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

Sept. 1.—A supplement to the *Dublin Gazette* contains proclamations extending the Crimes Act to a further number of counties and boroughs in Ireland ... The Trades Union Congress opens its thirty-fifth annual congress at the Holborn Town Hall, London ... The Scottish Horse on their return from Africa are entertained at luncheon by the Edinburgh Corporation ... The Cape Assembly goes into Committee on the General Indemnity Bill ... A violent gale is experienced on the coast of Cape Colony; seventeen sailing vessels and three tugs are driven ashore at Port Elizabeth ... Sir Wilfrid Laurier is entertained at a banquet in Paris ... A Congress opens at Antwerp under the Presidency of the Belgian Minister of Justice to consider improvements in the treatment of the insane ... Mount Pelée is again in violent eruption; two hundred lives are lost ... The Annual Conference of the Institute of Journalists opens at Birmingham ... Arbitration of the dispute between the Newfoundland Government and Mr. Reid, public works contractor, begins at St. John's ... The Russian Minister of Education withdraws the decree forbidding the admittance of Jews to the Universities.

Sept. 2.—The Duke of Connaught is appointed Colonel of the Army Service Corps ... Lords Mount-Stephen and Strathcona give an endowment producing £16,000 per annum to King Edward's Hospital Fund ... A deputation from the loyal Dutch wait on the Governor at Cape Town to present the resolution carried by them at Paarl; Sir Gordon Sprigg, who is present, censures the deputation for waiting on the Governor instead of on Ministers ... Sir A. Lawley arrives at Pretoria ... The rainfall in India continues well distributed ... The Armenian Patriarch at Kum Kapu announces that the Iradé just issued abolishes the restrictions on Armenian prosperity ... The German Emperor, at Posen, announces that the Military Radjus Law which confined that city is abolished ... Mr. Steadman delivers his Presidential Address to the Trades Union Congress opened in London.

Sept. 3.—The German Emperor and Empress are present at a grand parade of the 5th Army Corps at Posen ... President Roosevelt meets with a serious carriage accident near Pittsfield, Mass.; he escapes with slight injury, while two men who accompanied him are killed ... Owing to storms and heavy rains Belfast is completely flooded ... Direct labour representation in Parliament is discussed at the Trades Congress ... The Cape Parliament passes the third reading of the General Indemnity Bill, and resumes the consideration of the Parliamentary Indemnity Bill.

Sept. 4.—Mr. Brodrick, Secretary for War, with Lord Roberts and other officers, leaves London for Berlin to attend the German Military Manœuvres ... Mr. White, United States Ambassador at Berlin, notifies to his Government his desire to retire on completing his seventieth year. Dr. D. J. Hill is nominated his successor ... A Parliamentary paper is issued which states the total number of troops sent to or raised in South Africa, from August 1st, 1899, to the end of the war, to have been 448,435 ... A colliery disaster takes place in South Wales at Abertyswg, in which sixteen lives are lost.

Sept. 5.—Mr. Chamberlain, accompanied by Lord Kitchener and others, receives the Boer Generals at the Colonial Office ... An important decision takes place in the Cape Parliament on a motion moved by a private member to enquire into the emoluments and position of teachers; the Ministry and Progressives are outvoted by 14 votes. The Cape Legislative Council discusses the question of Martial Law ... Forest fires in Greece cause great destruction of forests in that country ... A colliery in the Forest of Dean is flooded; seven men are entombed ... The commercial treaty with China, negotiated by Sir J. Mackay, is signed.

Sept. 6.—Mr. Chamberlain has a private interview of an hour's duration with General Botha ... Two transports bringing 2,400 officers and men arrive from Africa at Southampton ... The Trades Union Congress concludes its sitting in the Holborn Town Hall, London ... A serious tram-car accident occurs in Glasgow; thirty persons injured ... The Penrhyn quarrymen on strike hold a mass meeting and pass a resolution regretting that Lord Penrhyn has declined to accept the services of either Mr. Balfour or Lord Rosebery as conciliators ... Mr. Seddon leaves London to return to New Zealand ... The Haitian gunboat *Crête à Pierot* is sunk by the German cruiser *Panther*.

Sept. 8.—A Reuter telegram from Simla says it is expected that the expense of the Delhi Durbar will not exceed £190,000 ... Russia demands that Turkey shall allow four unarmed torpedo boats to pass through the Dardanelles. The financial condition of Turkey is in a very critical condition ... The transport *Iona* leaves Madras for South Africa with 1,300 Boers.

Sept. 9.—The Boer Generals leave London on their return to the Continent ... Two meetings take place at Cape Town between Sir Gordon Sprigg and the Progressives without result, as the Premier refused to move from his present position; Sir Gordon Sprigg presents his Budget statement in the House of Assembly ... The Federal Senate, at Melbourne, passes the Commonwealth Tariff Bill ... The Marquis de Montebello retires from being French Ambassador at St. Petersburg ... The French Cabinet decides to strike Colonel de Saint Rémy off the Army List ... The public funeral of Professor Virchow takes place at Berlin.

Sept. 10.—A Parliamentary Paper is issued which relates particulars of the interview between Mr. Chamberlain and the Boer Generals ... The British Association meets at Belfast, when Professor Dewar delivers his Presidential address ... The Victorian Parliament is dissolved in consequence of the defeat of the Ministry on the Retrenchment Bill ... A Commission sent to apply reforms in Macedonia leaves Constantinople for Salonika.

Sept. 11.—Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., addresses a long letter to the Irish Press on the financial aspects of the Irish land problem ... On the third reading in the Cape Parliament of the Indemnity Bill, Mr. Merriman brings forward his motion condemning the agitation for the suspension of the Constitution ... The Boer Generals arrive at Amsterdam ... The Viceroy of India announces that good rain continues to fall throughout the country ... In Egypt an epidemic of cholera is spreading; 1,380 cases reported.

Sept. 12.—Lord Milner leaves Johannesburg on a tour through the Western Transvaal ... The German Military Manœuvres are brought to a close ... The retirement of Baron de Staal as Russian Ambassador to Great Britain is officially announced ... At a special meeting of the Dublin Corporation a resolution is passed by 40 votes to 6 condemning the action of the Government in proclaiming the City ... Lord Penrhyn refuses to meet four representatives of the quarrymen on strike, in view of a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

Sept. 13.—A meeting of Nationalists, at which about 20,000 are present, is held at Dublin, to protest against the proclamation of the City under the Crimes Act; the Lord Mayor presides ... A congress of postal and telegraphic *employés*, attended by 150 delegates representing 45,000 members in the service, is held in London, resolutions are passed demanding various reforms and removal of grievances ... At a mass meeting of the Penrhyn strikers Lord Penrhyn's last letter is read with disapproval ... A new technical school is opened by Lady Warwick at Southend-on-Sea, which has been built by the Town Council, in co-operation with the County Council, at a cost of £20,000 ... The British team wins, at Ottawa, the Palma Trophy, given by the

Riflemen of the United States. Great Britain scores 1,459 points, against 1,447 by the United States and 1,373 by the Canadian team ... The Emperor and Dowager-Empress of China move their Court to the Summer Palace ... Mr. Chytrand, Judge of the Circuit Court at Chicago, gives a decision which, if sustained by the Higher Court, will render corners in grain impossible.

Sept. 15.—The Hague Arbitration Court opens for the consideration of the dispute between the United States and Mexico in regard to Church property in California ... An American cruiser is despatched to Colon, in Colombia ... Signor Zanardelli, the Italian Premier, is entertained at Naples ... The Tsar arrives at Kursk for the military manoeuvres ... The editor of the *Irish People* appears to answer summonses before the Dublin Police Court ... Mr. H. de Windt reaches England from his overland journey of 19,000 miles from Paris to New York.



Professor Matzen.

President of the Court, Hague Tribunal.

Sept. 16.—The abolition of Martial Law in Cape Colony is announced by Sir Gordon Sprigg in the Cape Parliament ... Queen Wilhelmina opens the session of the States-General in person ... The German Socialist Congress opens. ... M. Sarafof is arrested at Nish, and escorted to Belgrade.

Sept. 17.—The anti-Suspension Debate is continued in the Cape Parliament ... The Hong-Kong Chamber of Commerce passes a resolution advocating a fast Atlantic service between China, Japan, and Canada ... The revision of the Japanese and American commercial treaties is proceeding ... The British Association, at Belfast, concludes its sittings.

Sept. 18.—The centenary of the birth of Kossuth is celebrated throughout Hungary ... The revenue of Jamaica for the five months of the financial year exceeds by £40,000 the receipts for the same period last year owing to the expansion of the fruit trade ... Cholera prevails throughout Egypt ... The Institute of International Law begins its sittings at Brussels ... Mr. Hay, United States Secretary of State, addresses a stirring appeal to the Powers who signed the Berlin Treaty of 1878 on the treatment of Jews in Roumania ... Lieutenant Peary and his party on board the *Windward* arrive at Cape Breton; it is announced that he failed to reach the North Pole.

Sept. 19.—Captain Sverdrup and his Arctic expedition to the North Pole arrive on board the *Fram* at Stavanger, Norway ... The King of Italy confers the Cross of a Grand Officer of the Italian Order of the Crown on Signor Marconi ... An important Congress of German bankers meets at Frankfurt ... It is announced that permits are no longer required for Cape Colony owing to the abolition in that colony of martial law ... Mr. Stanley Spencer makes a successful voyage in a navigable balloon from the Crystal Palace to Harrow.

Sept. 20.—A demonstration on Woodhouse Moor, near Leeds, against the Education Bill is attended by an immense assemblage of people ... The Penrhyn men on strike hold a mass meeting to consider Lord Penrhyn's last letter to their Chairman ... The Australian Cricketers embark at Southampton ... Fatal deaths from cholera in Egypt amount to 25,734 ... The British Government addresses a Note to the Signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin calling attention to the American Note

of the 18th inst. ... The anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome in 1870 is celebrated throughout Italy ... The German Socialist Congress at Munich concludes its sittings.

Sept. 22.—The Lord Mayor receives intimation that the King and Queen will take luncheon at the Guildhall on October 26th ... Letters are published from Mr. J. Redmond and Mr. William O'Brien notifying their acceptance of Captain Shawe-Taylor's invitation to a conference on the land question ... Lord Kitchener is presented with the freedom of the City of Ipswich ... In the Cape Colony Parliament Mr. Merriman's anti-Suspension motion is resumed; a motion for further adjournment is rejected by 43 votes to 15; Mr. Merriman's resolution is agreed to without a division ... The nomination for the ten vacant seats in the Cape Parliament is fixed for October 22nd and 23rd.

Sept. 23.—The body of the late Queen of the Belgians is brought from Spa and interred at Laeken, in Belgium ... Dr. Te Water is seized with paralysis in the Cape Parliament ... President Roosevelt cancels the remainder of his tour owing to a temporary illness, the result of his carriage accident ... A special meeting of the Liberal Federation is fixed for October 15th ... The negotiations for the formation of the Atlantic Shipping Combination are now complete ... The Congregational Union of Great Britain and Ireland opens its autumn meeting at Glasgow.

Sept. 24.—Major Studdert and his two sons are committed for trial at the next Clare Assizes for fraud and conspiracy in connection with the purchase of remounts for the Imperial Yeomanry ... Mr. W. Redmond is ordered by Mr. Justice Wright to enter within fourteen days into recognisances, himself in £100 and two sureties of £50 each, for good behaviour, or be committed to prison for six months, on account of a speech delivered by him on August 31st ... The Boer Generals issue from Amsterdam "an appeal to the civilised world" for funds to support their people in their indescribable distress; Mr. H. Phipps, of the Carnegie Steel Trust, places 100,000 dollars (£20,586 14s. 5d.) to the fund ... President Roosevelt arrives in Washington.

Sept. 25.—Lord Dudley, the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, makes his state entry into Dublin ... The Congregational Union concludes its session at Glasgow ... In the Cape Parliament Dr. Smartt proposes legislation to strengthen the hands of the Government; the Attorney-General denies there is any necessity for such a proposal; the debate is adjourned ... The French Ministry of Finance reports on French investments abroad, which amount to £1,200,000,000.

Sept. 26.—A Parliamentary Paper is issued relating to Pacific Island Labour in Queensland ... The Royal Red Cross is conferred on Miss A. Meyers and Miss D. Brazier for attending to the sick and wounded soldiers in Pekin ... Splendid rains fall in Victoria (Australia) ... The Compensation Loan Bill is read a second time in the Cape Parliament ... A severe cyclone is experienced in Sicily.

Sept. 27.—A train is wrecked at Arleux, in France; twenty-two persons are killed and sixty injured ... Mr. Samuel Harris, Hon. Sec. United Irish League, is sentenced to three months' hard labour ... The Ambassadors at Constantinople nominate Muzaffer Pasha as Governor of Lebanon ... A Russian military celebration takes place at Shipka in memory of the independence of Bulgaria, assisted by Russia.

Sept. 28.—The International Maritime Committee concludes its sittings at Homburg ... A demonstration takes place in Trafalgar Square under the auspices of the Union of Shop Assistants.

Sept. 29.—The Peking-Shan-hai-kwan railway is restored by Russia to the Chinese Government.

Sept. 30.—The Cunard Company announce that they have made an arrangement with the British Government by which they will receive £150,000 for remaining entirely British for twenty years.

## SPEECHES.

Sept. 1.—Mr. W. C. Steadman, Sir J. McDougall, and Mr. John Burns, at Holborn Town Hall, London, on the position of Trade Unions ... President Roosevelt, at Proctor, Vermont, on the Monroe doctrine.

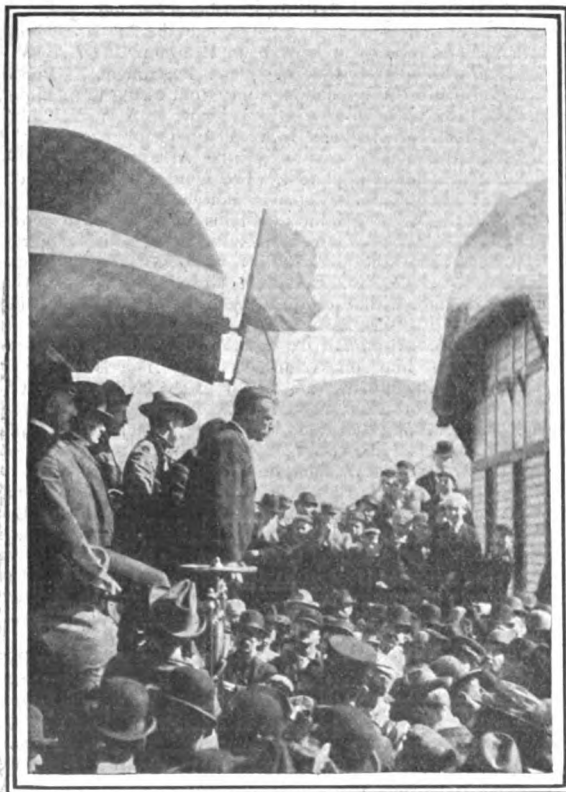


Sept. 2.—President Roosevelt, at Worcester, Mass., on Trusts, their evils, and their uses.

Sept. 3.—The German Emperor, at Posen, makes a conciliatory speech to the Poles ... Sir Edmund Barton, at Ottawa, on Colonial and Imperial politics.

Sept. 9.—At the Academy of Science, Paris, M. Bouchard on the life and service of Professor Virchow ... Count Apponyi at Temesvar, Hungary, on the national danger of the Pan-Germanic agitation in Hungary ... Sir Edmund Barton, in Canada, on the Colonial Conference in London.

Sept. 10.—Mr. Dillon, at Belfast, on the proclamation of Dublin.



*Photograph by*

*[Van der Weyde, New York.]*

### President Roosevelt on the Stump.

Sept. 11.—At Belfast, Professor Armstrong on Educational Science, Professor Perry on Engineering, and Dr. Cannan on Economic Science.

Sept. 12.—Mr. J. Redmond, at Waterford, on the Irish Land question.

Sept. 14.—M. Pelletan, in Corsica, on the importance of the island to France ... Mr. Dillon and Mr. William O'Brien, in Dublin, protest against the Proclamation of the City of Dublin ... Lord Londonderry, at Wyndham Park, on the success of the Government.

Sept. 15.—M. Pelletan, at Bizerta, on the need for security of France.

Sept. 17.—Sir W. Allan, at Gateshead, on the shortcomings of our naval management ... Mr. Lloyd-George, at Bangor, declares that the Government Education Bill, if passed, will never be accepted in Wales.

Sept. 18.—Sir Charles Dilke, at Perth, on the Education Bill and Labour representation in Parliament.

Sept. 19.—Mr. Balfour, at Haddington, on various forms of patriotism ... Mr. Irvine, the Premier of Victoria, on the need of public economy ... M. Combes, French Premier, on the policy of his Government.

Sept. 20.—President Roosevelt, at Cincinnati, expresses himself against Tariff changes as a remedy for the evils of Trusts.

Sept. 23.—Rev. Dr. Hedley, at Newport, on the Press and Roman Catholic education ... President Roosevelt, on tariff revision ... Sir William Walrond, at Alphonington, on National Education ... Dr. Fairbairn, at Glasgow, condemns the Education Bill.

Sept. 26.—Sir Charles Dilke, at Gloucester, on the Education Bill.

Sept. 27.—Sir Walter Foster, at Long Eaton, on the Education Bill.

Sept. 29.—Sir M. Hicks Beach, at Bristol, on the Education Bill, War and Finance.

Sept. 30.—Mr. Haldane, at North Berwick, on National Education.

### OBITUARY.

Sept. 1.—Mr. J. T. Nettleship, 51.

Sept. 3.—Lord Connemara, 75.

Sept. 4.—General Artoux, Governor of the Hôtel des Invalides, 80.

Sept. 5.—Professor Rudolf Virchow, 80.

Sept. 6.—Sir Frederick Abel, Chemist to the War Office, 75. ... Mr. Philip James Bailey, author of "Festus," 85 ... Rev. John Patteson, Canon of Norwich ... Captain José Ferreira de Almeida ... Professor Wüllmer, Cologne, 70.

Sept. 9.—Dr. Van Asch Wye, Dutch Colonial Minister, 53. ... Mr. W. A. Butler, author of the poem, "Nothing to Wear."

Sept. 10.—Mr. Croad, Clerk to the London School Board, 72 ... Rev. J. C. Macdonnell, Canon of Peterborough, 80.

Sept. 12.—Mr. Rosenthal, at Paris, famous chessplayer.

Sept. 14.—Mr. John C. Bullitt, leading Parliamentary Solicitor in the United States, 78.

Sept. 15.—Mr. Alexander Sutherland, Melbourne, 50 ... Professor J. J. Hummel ... Dr. Edward Eggleston, American novelist, 63 ... Mr. Stratton, New York.

Sept. 17.—Rev. Dr. George Scott, of the United States Congregational Church.

Sept. 18.—Professor Von Maurer, Berlin, 79.

Sept. 19.—The Queen of the Belgians, at Spa, 66.

Sept. 21.—Rear-Admiral Burges Watson, 55 ... M. Gustave Wertheimer, Paris, 54.

Sept. 23.—Mr. J. W. Powell, the naturalist (at Haven, U.S.A.), 68 ... Rev. Daniel Fraser, LL.D. (Principal of Airedale College), 80.

Sept. 24.—Senhor Silvano Drandao, Vice-President of Brazil.

Sept. 26.—Mr. John Latey (Editor of the *Sketch*), 50 ... Judge Horace Gray, U.S.A., 74.

Sept. 29.—M. Zola, 62.

### Other Deaths Announced.

Dr. Karl Schneider, Dr. Ochelhauser, M. Vincent Chesnevieux, Mr. Alexander Shepherd, late Governor of Columbia, U.S.A.; Rev. William Mackinnon.



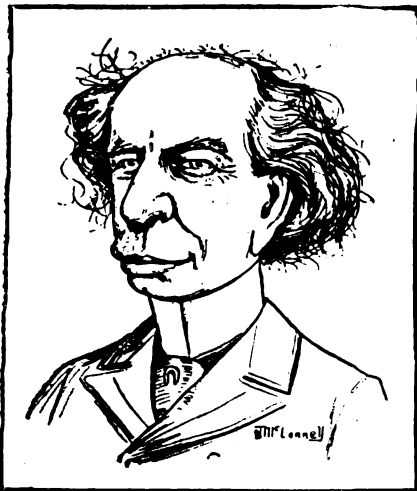
# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,  
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.

**A** GLANCE at the caricatures of the month shows that in the recess no special subject has preoccupied the attention of the cartoonists of the world. The Coronation is now a thing of the past ; the Boer War is ended ; President Roosevelt's tour, which came to a premature end, has attracted little attention outside the United States, so that the selection of caricatures this month is of wide and scattered interest.

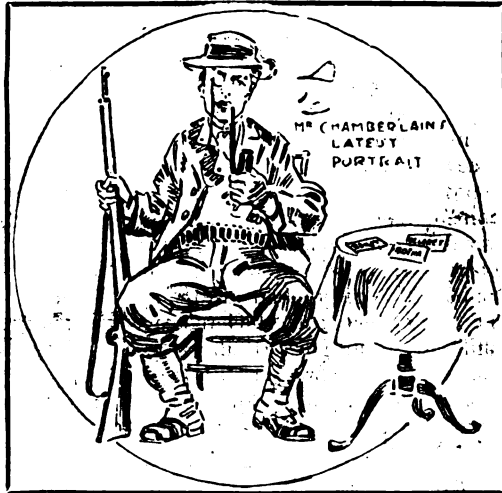
I am delighted to introduce my readers to some of the cartoons this month from the *Moon*, a comic weekly published in Toronto, in whose artist (Mr. C. W. Jefferys) we welcome a valuable addition to those who with pen and pencil illustrate the contemporary history of mankind. The first of the *Moon* cartoons calls attention to a grievance of which the British publishers have good reason to complain. It is to be hoped Mr. Austen Chamberlain will bring a fresh mind to bear upon the great question of according to periodicals the same postal advantages which are enjoyed by the heaviest of circulars and advertising sheets which appear under the

semblance of trade organs. The *American Review of Reviews* can go anywhere by post in the American continent for about one-fifth the price that the British REVIEW OF REVIEWS has to pay if it is sent by post from London to the Dominion of Canada. The natural result follows: the publications of the United States simply monopolise the Canadian market. Here is another of the cartoons from Mr. Jefferys' pencil, which gives an entirely new and Canadian impression of



*Moon, 13/9/02.]*

[Toronto.



Moon; 13/9/02.)

[Toronto.

our Jingo Colonial Secretary. Mr. Jefferys is not the only artist on the *Moon*. He has a colleague in Mr. W. McConnell, whose caricature of Sir Wilfrid Laurier would seem to indicate considerable skill in exaggerating the salient feature of his victim.



*Moon.]*

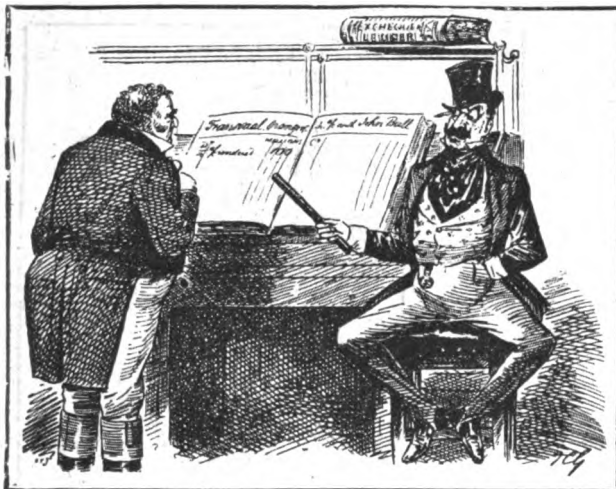
[Toronto.

### A Quiet Evening in a Canadian Home.

an Home. Digitized by Google

At home we have Mr. Gould back again, after a sojourn in the Black Forest. Among his larger cartoons of the month, Mr. Ritchie, being promoted to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, figures as Mr. Mantalini in "Nicholas Nickleby," in a cartoon entitled "The New Finance," which is suggested by the story that the Government has saddled the new Colonies in South Africa with a debt of £100,000,000 towards defraying the expense of the war.

In Mr. Ritchie-Mantalini there is a suggestion that Mr. Ritchie will lend himself as aptly to Mr. Gould's playful pencil as Mr. Chamberlain, who has for years been his most successful subject.



Westminster Gazette.

[24/9/02.]

MR. BULL (to his Exchequer Clerk): "But where are your assets, Mr. Ritchie?"

MR. RITCHIE: "Simplest thing in the world, sir. Open an account in the ledger and debit somebody with the dem'd deficit."

MR. BULL: "Humph! It may be all right, but do you really think you'll get any of it?"

As a comparison, it is well to compare Mr. Ritchie's portrait in "The New Finance" with Mr. Chamberlain's in "An Obvious Retort." John Bull figures in both cartoons, and in both cases he is irate with a Minister on questions bearing on finance.



Westminster Gazette.

[2/9/02.]

MR. C. (gaily): "Of course we weren't ready—we all knew that; but then you must remember it's doosid expensive to be always ready."

MR. BULL: "Humph! It's still more expensive to go chucking squeezed sponges and hour-glasses about before you are ready."



Westminster Gazette.

[18/9/02.]

### Coercion in Education.

EDUCATION BILL: "Oh, please, Mr. Wyndham, don't go and lock up the Irish members! If you do, what will become of ME? I shall be lost!"

Another new Minister figures in a delightfully humorous cartoon entitled "Coercion in Education." When one hundred Unionist members are in incipient revolt against the Education Bill, Ministers can only force it through by the aid of the votes of the Catholic Irish Nationalists; but unfortunately the Ministerial necessity of relying upon the Irish vote coincides with the administrative necessity daily insisted upon by the *Times* of laying by the heels all the leaders of the Irish national agitation in the interest of law and order. What can an unlucky Government do? If it leaves the Irish members at large, it alienates the Irish landlords; if it locks them up it destroys the Education Bill.

The possibility that we may have another Ireland in Africa suggests a Home Rule cartoon to the *Minneapolis Journal*.



Journal, 30/8/02.]

[Minneapolis]

### Home Rule.

JOHN BULL: "And you demand Home Rule? Just like my first! I see to be in trouble again."

The South African War and the visit of the Boer Generals to Europe affords a topic which has employed many pens both in Europe and the United States.

The artist of *La Silhouette* deals with this subject in a cartoon which pays little regard to the portraits of the persons concerned.



*La Silhouette.*

[Paris.]

"Come on, be reasonable. We can be good friends. We have taken everything of yours. We cannot be enemies."



*Minneapolis Journal.*

This American note on the subject of the Boer application is more genial, although perhaps friends of the Colonial Secretary may not altogether like the representation of Mr. Chamberlain.

From South Africa come various more or less ill-tempered cartoons reflecting the dissatisfaction of the Suspensionists with their failure to compel Sir Gordon Sprigg to assent to their demand for the reduction of all Cape Colonists to the position of "political helots." The cartoon entitled "The Modern Judas" in the *South African Review* is thoroughly typical of the temper of the friends and followers of Dr. Smarts.

The *Cape Register* has a much more genial cartoon, in which Sir Gordon Sprigg figures as an ostrich brooding over his legislative eggs.



*Register, 15/3/02.*

[Capetown.]

What will the Hatching be?



*South African Review, 9/8/02.*

[Capetown]





Bulletin, 16/8/02.]

[Sydney.

Done with: The Lesson of the "Drayton Grange."



Der Nebelspalter, 9/8/02.]

[Zurich.

England in Distress.

"Goddam, whatever am I to do with my heroes?"

The treatment of the Australian troopers who were sent back in the overcrowded *Drayton Grange*, and received with scant welcome when they arrived at the other end, is characteristically handled by the *Sydney Bulletin*, and hardly less severely by the *Melbourne Punch*.

A somewhat similar theme has been suggested to *Der Nebelspalter* by a remark attributed to Lord

Kitchener as to the danger of too rapid return of the South African troops to the overcrowded labour market of England.

Mr. Seddon, having returned to wind up his affairs in New Zealand, has not figured so conspicuously in our cartoons last month, but he is still to the fore in the Australian papers. The *Sydney Bulletin* very happily caricatures his readiness to go beyond all the Colonies in the question of Imperial Defence.



Bulletin, 2/8/02.]

[Sydney.

Alone!

BLOODTHIRSTY DICK: "Pooh! It's not nearly so dangerous as it looks. Watch me!"



Punch, 7/8/02.]

[Melbourne.

The Unwelcome Sons.

THE CONTINGENTERS: "You said that you could ill spare us when we went. Now that we have returned, you deny us the privilege of earning our bread."



A clever cartoon dealing with another phase of the same subject represents the Tsar putting a little, diminutive Peace in a cage, and covering it up with a cloak, entitled "Sleep sweetly," in order that he may not distract the attention which the Tsar is going to give to the Naval manœuvres at Reval.



[Ull, 22/8/02.]

[Berlin.]

### The Naval Manœuvres in Reval.

NICOLAS: "Keep quiet, baby. We will play together another time."

Another artist in *Der Nebelspalter* sarcastically presents a suggestion for a projected International Peace Monument, on which Peace is represented as dancing upon the smoking muzzles of huge cannons, each supported by one of the great military Powers.



*Der Nebelspalter*, 16/8/02.]

[Zurich.]

### The Projected International Peace Monument.



[Jugend.]

[12/9/02.]

### The Politics of a Mammoth.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: "America may no longer be used as a rabbit for European experiments."

From a cartoon in *Der Nebelspalter*, entitled "The Cape to Cairo Railway," the idea may be gathered that there is some notion on the Continent that Russia has interfered with the execution of this railway. I give also a few additional cartoons of interest, including two dealing with President Roosevelt.



*Der Nebelspalter*, 23/8/02.]

[Zurich.]

### The Cape to Cairo Railway.

RUSSIA: "Here, and no Abyssinian friend. Else you will be pocketing all I have some foresight."



*Westminster Gazette.*

**A Grizzly Path.—President Roosevelt and the Trusts.**

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: "Is it safe to shoot?"  
THE BEAR: "Does he mean business?"

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*Judge*, 6/9/02.]

**"Ain't Dat a Shame?"**

That *Judge's* "Full Dinner Pail" should again stop the Demos to the White House.



*Humoristische Blätter.*

[Vienna.

AUSTRIA (to King Charles of Roumania and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria): "Get out of Macedonia, children. It is not permitted to play inside."



*New York Journal.*

**Home Again!**

# CHARACTER SKETCHES.

## I.—THE REV. JOHN CLIFFORD, D.D.

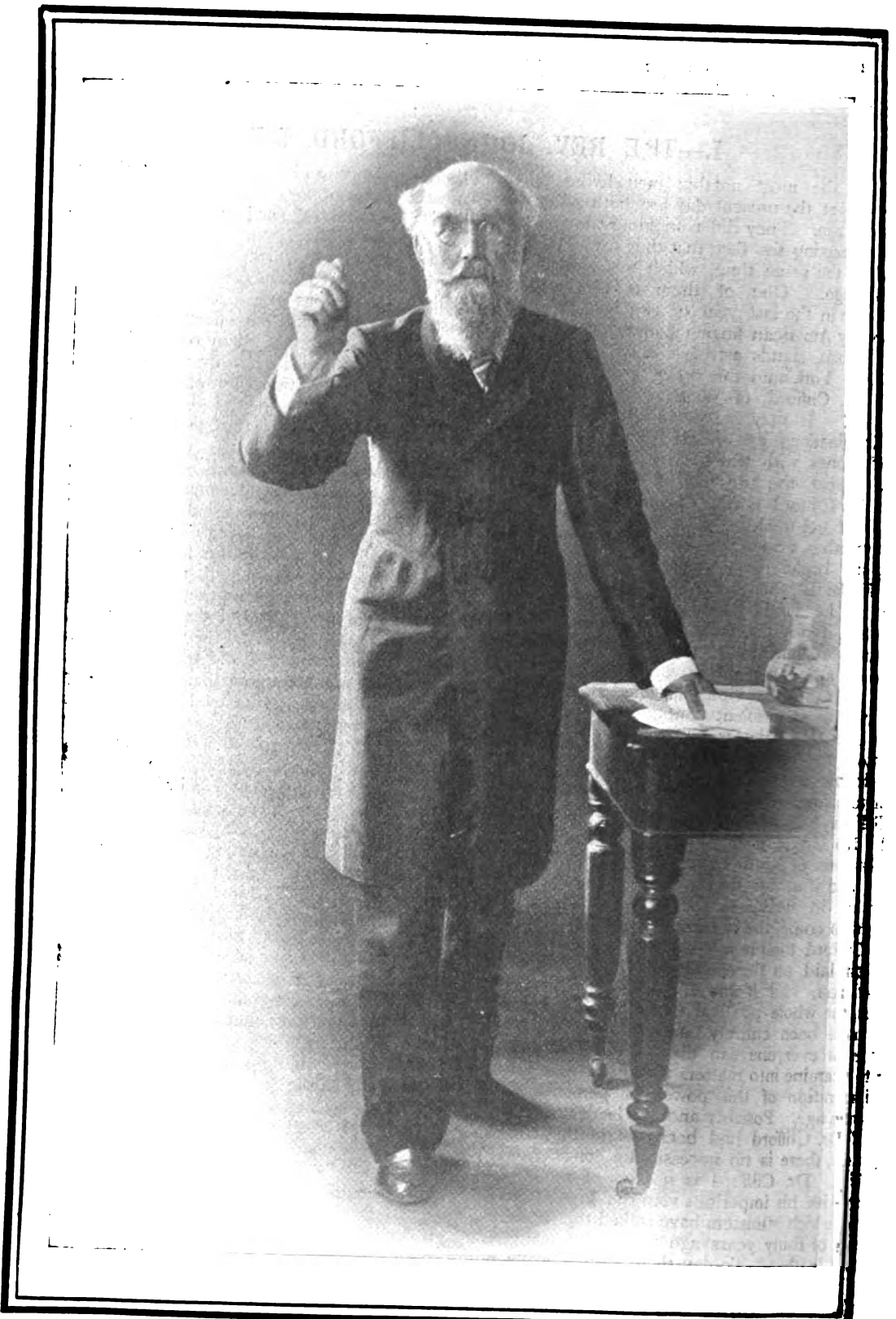
TWO of the most notable men living in the world at the present day are both about the same age. They differ in almost every other particular excepting the fact that they came into the world about the same time, which was about sixty-five years ago. One of them is Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who in the last year or two has cast every contemporary American financier into the shade, and, like a Colossus, stands astride the world, with one foot in New York and the other in London. The other is Dr. Clifford, of Westbourne Park Chapel, in London. It may seem odd to some people whose imaginations are dazzled by the enormous sums of money with which Mr. Pierpont Morgan deals, to compare the two men. But I am not sure whether Dr. Clifford is not the greater man of the two. He is not wealthy—far from it; he is a plain Baptist preacher, who sprang from the ranks of the people, and began life as a boy in a lace factory in the Midlands when he was eleven years of age. But to-day he is, in English politics, one of the most potent, if not the most potent, personality with which the Government has to deal.

Everyone agrees that the Government is tottering to its fall. This gigantic Goliath, puffed up with pride, as well as with an insolent confidence in its strength, has found its David in Dr. Clifford; for Dr. Clifford, more than any other living man, represents and embodies in his own person the principle of militant, uncompromising Nonconformity, the snag on which Mr. Balfour has driven his Administration at full speed. No single man contributed so much to the Tory disasters of North Leeds and Sevenoaks as Dr. Clifford, and if at this moment the Unionist majority is quaking in its shoes with the dread visions of judgment to come, the result must be attributed more to Dr. Clifford than to anybody else. If Dr. Clifford had been laid on the shelf, if his weariless pen had been at rest, and if his eloquent voice had been silenced, the whole political outlook in Great Britain might have been entirely changed. This fact—and fact it is, as everyone can discover for himself if he cares to examine into matters for a little—is a remarkable illustration of the power of personality in a democratic age. Possibly another leader might have arisen if Dr. Clifford had been out of the way, but, fortunately, there is no necessity for considering that possibility. Dr. Clifford is not out of the way, but blocking with his imperious veto the progress of the Bill upon which Ministers have staked their fortunes.

Twenty or thirty years ago there were many Nonconformist leaders. To-day there is practically only one. Even five or six years ago there were several men whose moral rectitude, clear spiritual vision, and uncompromising devotion to principle commanded

the confidence and respect even of those who were most bitterly opposed to them. But in the great apostasy that followed the declaration of war against the Boers, public confidence in many of these men was irreparably shattered. Contemplating the havoc which is wrought by the bloody delirium that has possessed the nation in the last three years, and its effect upon the moral and political reputation of many of the leaders of Nonconformity, one is irresistibly reminded of that weird passage in the mystic vision of the Apocalyptic seer, which describes how the tail of the great red dragon drew the third part of the stars of heaven, and did cast them to the earth.

Of those leaders who until 1899 shone as stars of the Nonconformist firmament, some fell apparently never to rise again, while others who shall be nameless here, after a plunge into the abyss, are, with painful steps and slow, struggling back towards their old positions. It will be long years before either Christianity, morality, or humanity recovers from the effect of the appalling desertion of those who, if they had but stood firm, might easily have averted the war by compelling the Government to accept the arbitration which was so repeatedly pressed upon them by their adversaries. Among the few who remained true to the faith which was delivered to their fathers, and strove strenuously to remind the people that to go to war when the road of arbitration remained open as a way of escape, was a crime, Dr. Clifford stands conspicuous as a witness for truth, peace, and justice throughout all these long dark years. In his New Year's message at the beginning of 1900 he proclaimed his implacable hatred of the war. Inevitable or avoidable, he branded it as an unspeakable discredit to us and to our civilisation. He protested against the idea that the Boer ultimatum left us no option but to go to war; and he asserted in unfaltering terms his conviction that as we were wrong in going to war, and as continuing in a wrong course would never make it right, the truest heroism would be to admit the wrong we had done, and seek to make the best amends we could for the untold mischief that had come. When the Stop-the-War Committee was formed he accepted its chairmanship, signed all its manifestoes, and gave his strong support by voice and pen to its reiterated demand to the country to "stop the war, and stop it now." In its chief manifesto, over the signature of Dr. Clifford, which was placarded all over the walls, there is a prophetic passage which, although ridiculed at the time when it was printed, as preposterously alarmist, has been fulfilled to the letter so far as we are concerned; although fortunately the prediction that there would be as many Boers killed as British has not been realised, and conscription has



*Photograph by]*

**DR. CLIFFORD ON THE PLATFORM.**

*[E. H. Mills.*

not yet become the law of the land. But in resisting the war in South Africa Dr. Clifford was consistent, and acted as all Nonconformists might have been expected to do considering their publicly asseverated devotion to the principle of International Arbitration.

There was no break of gauge in Dr. Clifford's politics on this occasion. He simply kept straight on, marvelling that so many of his colleagues should have left the track. The action which he is taking at the present moment follows the same impulse, and is inspired by the same enthusiasm for righteousness, liberty, and justice which has made the Puritans of England so great a force for good in the evolution of the liberty and morality of England. Looking back over the past, I do not remember a single great crisis either in the affairs of London or in those of the nation or the Empire in which Dr. Clifford did not unhesitatingly take his stand among those who were contending for the triumph of the higher over the lower ideal. He did not calculate the numbers, or wait to see how the cat was going to jump. Time and again he has thrown in his lot with those who for the moment were doomed to certain defeat; but, as Lowell said of an American of the same type, "he saw God stand upon the losing side." And that was enough for him.

He is a good man to have at your back in a fight, is Dr. Clifford. He has not always got the thought at the back of his head that it would be wise to squint round the corner to see how he might cut and run if the fight became too fierce. There are some men who are magnificent fighters in a cause which is obviously winning all along the line. No one can be more valiant than those who see that they are destined to seize the camp of the enemy. Of a far

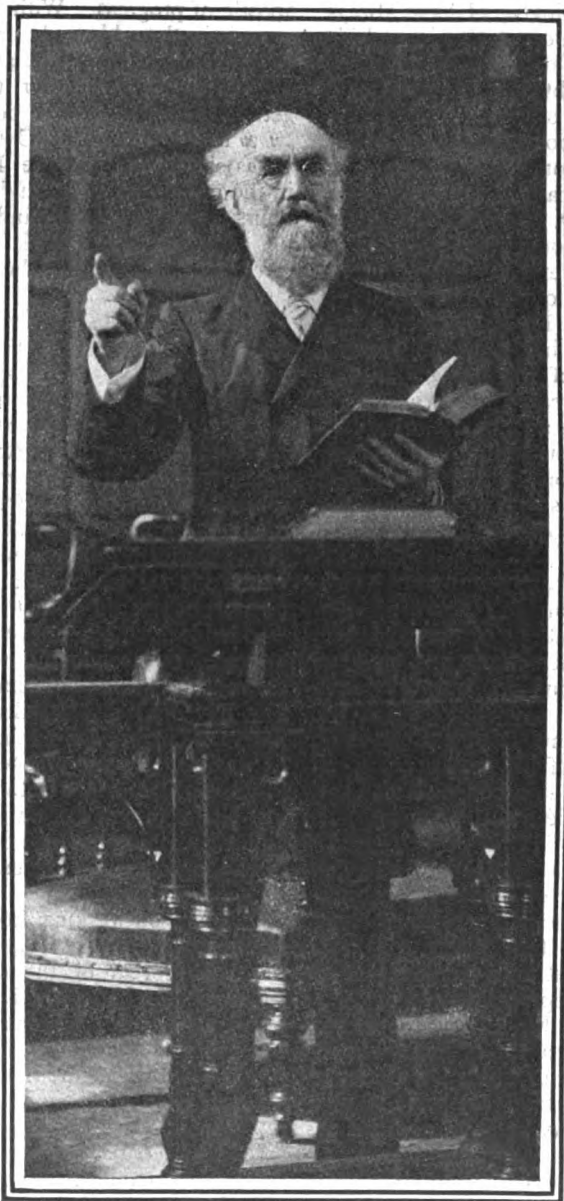
higher type are those who go forward cheerfully, although they know that the close of the day may find them lying on a stricken field or captives in the hands of their foes.

My first experience of Dr. Clifford as a comrade

was after the publication of "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon," when he formed one of what was known as "the team" who supported me in going from town to town, from city to city, from platform to platform, to plead the cause of the defenceless girlhood of England. In those days of stress and storm I learnt to understand and to appreciate the sterling qualities of my comrades, and to form a quantitative estimate of the intrinsic force and value of the services which they rendered. Dr. Clifford was one of the best. Loyal and true, he never flinched—he never failed. His hearty sympathy was an unfailing refreshment. After the faculty of being able to bestow hard knocks upon your adversary, one of the most invaluable of the qualities of a comrade is to dispense the gracious wine and oil of sympathy and of affection among your friends. Dr. Clifford was down at the Old Bailey every day during the trial which arose out of "The Maiden Tribute," and when I was an ordinary criminal convict in my solitary cell in Coldbath-in-the-Fields it was the familiar form and cheery voice and kindling eye of Dr. Clifford which first lit up the gloom of the prison. Very soon afterwards came Mr. Waugh and Sir George

Lewis; but Dr. Clifford got in ahead of all the rest.

My experience in that campaign in "The Maiden Tribute" has been the experience of all those who had the good fortune to work with Dr. Clifford. Although so doughty a combatant and so vigorous



*Photograph by*

*[E. H. Mills.]*

**Dr. Clifford in his Pulpit.**



an exponent of "the dissidence of dissent and the Protestantism of the Protestant religion," few men are of a more tolerant temper or more indifferent to the points upon which his friends and allies differ. In this his mood differs very greatly from that of other notable leaders in our political and religious campaigns. And here again I can speak feelingly. I have always had a very kindly side for the Pope of Rome and his representatives all over the world. This weakness of mine for the Vatican has brought down upon me the angry animadversions of many of my Nonconformist friends, who have occasionally shown themselves ready to resort well-nigh to a major excommunication because of my hobnobbing with the cardinals, bishops and priests of the Roman hierarchy. Dr. Clifford, as his recent utterances afford only too ample proof, is as vehement a Protestant as ever entered Exeter Hall; but divergence of view upon this question never caused even a ruffle in our relations. He is content that I should dream dreams concerning what he regards as an impossible utilisation of the Papacy in the service of humanity and progress. He even hopes that they will come true; but as a practical man who has estimated the chances of their realisation, he goes his own way and wages war upon clericalism without aggravating his difficulties and spoiling his relations with those of his friends who bow down in the house of Rimmon.

All this springs, I suppose, from his happy knack of approaching everything from the point of view of sympathy rather than antipathy, of endeavouring to see the good in things rather than to fix his gaze upon the evil. This is chiefly due probably to natural temperament; but who can say how much we owe to his tutor in the Midland Baptist College at Leicester, who on hearing one of his earliest sermons, preached when a student of only eighteen, administered to him a criticism which has left a lifelong impress upon his character? Young Clifford had been, in his own phrase, doing a great deal of denunciation of the faults and foibles of Christian people. His tutor, who was unexpectedly present, sent for him at the close of the discourse, and pointed out that it was indiscreet for a lad of eighteen to indulge in such wholesale reproaches, and then he added: "I would advise you, Mr. Clifford, to throw your pepper-box away and take a pot of honey round with you." "That piece of advice," said Dr. Clifford, "altered my style." It is possible that some of our clerical friends may not find very much of the pot of honey in Dr. Clifford's recent educational deliverances. At the same time no one can deny that he is genial even in the midst of controversy; and if he in his polemics knocks his opponent down, it is with a good straight blow from the shoulder, which carries no malice with it, and, when the fight is over, no one is more ready to shake hands and be friends.

Another attribute of the man, gratefully remembered because delightfully felt by all those who come in contact with him, is his radiant optimism. He is

always battling with evil, but it is in the spirit of one who knows that evil is transitory and must pass. Pessimism, of course, is nothing but applied atheism, and all gloom and depression are due to the extent to which the subtle poison of unbelief has eaten its way into our faith in God. Dr. Clifford is a cheery apostle of progress. With him nothing is more characteristic than his reply on one occasion to a Social Democrat, who remarked at the close of Dr. Clifford's address:—"Our lecturer thinks that the world is getting better. Now I don't think it is." "But I *know* it is," replied Dr. Clifford. "I know that when I was eleven years of age I was called at six o'clock in the morning, to go and work twelve or fourteen hours in a lace factory, and I know that no boy will be called at six o'clock to-morrow morning to be forced to work twelve hours in any factory in the land."

It is often noticeable that those who have had real first-hand experience of the hardships of life in their youth are more keen to appreciate the improvement that has taken place not merely in making life more comfortable, but in other and less material directions. Dr. Clifford's zeal for education dates from his early youth. His father was a village factory hand at Beeston, Notts, and John Clifford was the eldest of a family of six. Probably the worst and most ill-equipped of the clerically administered Voluntary schools which excite his ire to-day is a paradise of efficiency and comfort compared with the village school, in which a wooden-legged, squint-eyed schoolmaster taught him to read. His teacher did not spoil the child by sparing the rod, and his habit of flinging his ruler at the head of any boy who displeased him left a deeper impress upon Dr. Clifford's mind than any of his lessons. Before he was eleven years of age he left school, and became "jacker-off" in a lace factory. His duty was to get the lost bits of thread left on the bobbins in making lace, and tie them together so as to form a continuous thread, which might be used again. His hours were long, his fare was scant. "Many a time," he says, "I have gone on working from Friday morning right on to Saturday evening without a break." This was in the closing year of the first half of the nineteenth century. He had a good mother, and a grandmother who only failed six months of being a centenarian. From his father he inherited much of the Methodist fire, but from his mother came his devotion to the denomination of which he is now the most prominent representative.

The real education of a Nonconformist youth in those days came from the Sunday-school and the chapel. The Sunday service and family prayers were far more potent in quickening the mind and rousing dormant faculties into being than the spare and scanty teaching of the school-room. Before he was fourteen Clifford experienced the change through which those pass who enter into the new life. At that time he had been seriously and even distressingly troubled by the problems of personal sin and salvation, and the way

of peace and life. In his case the conversion came suddenly. A hymn expressive of the confidence that God was always found by those who sought Him, lifted, as it were, the burden from his child's soul, dispelled his darkness, and gave him a consciousness of peace and joy which has never left him. Two months afterwards he was publicly baptised according to the rites of his own denomination, after having undergone the customary ordeal of investigation by pastor and deacons as to the sincerity of his repentance, and his clear acceptance with heart and head of the Christian faith.

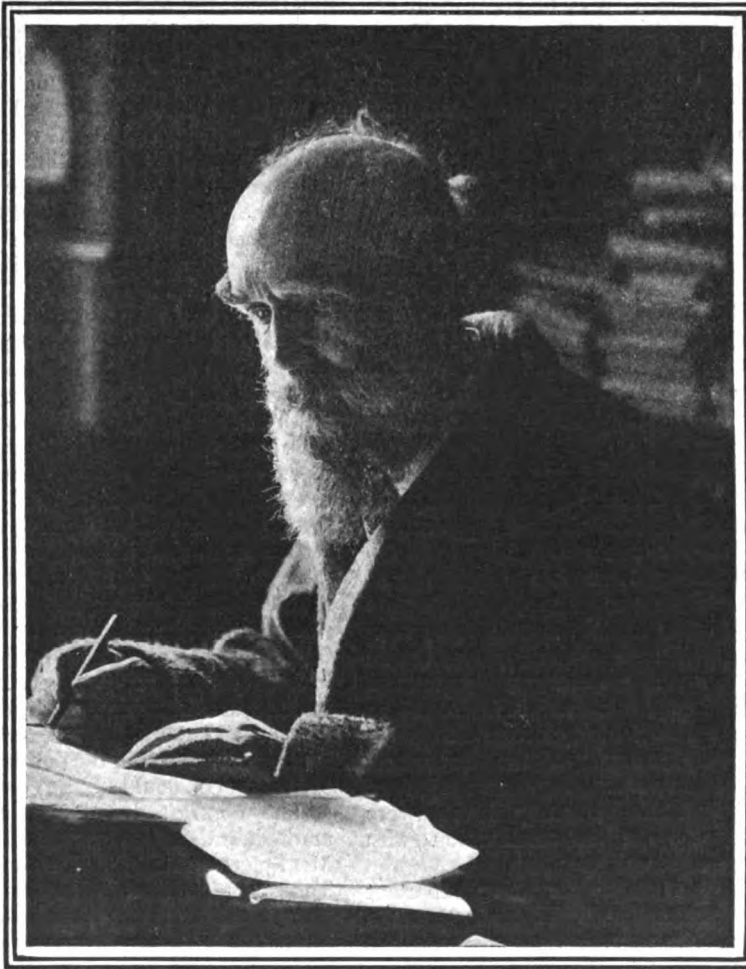
It was his Sunday-school teacher who first supplied him with books and stimulated him to read. One of the books thus lent him in his early teens has left an abiding trace on his mind—a trace which is particularly conspicuous at the present moment. It was D'Aubigné's "History of the Reformation." His health had been impaired by the long hours of the factory, so he betook himself to nursery gardening. This gave him a little more time, and he set to work to learn Latin and French from "Cassell's Popular Educator." He began to preach with four other lads, who were equally with himself the subject of strong religious convictions. They preached to each other at week-night services which were held in solemn secrecy behind the locked doors of the village chapel. It is significant that the text of the boy's first sermon was the Psalmist's jubilant outburst of praise on the goodness which God had wrought for those who put their trust in Him before the sons of men. After fifteen months of nursery gardening he returned to the factory, where,

at the age of sixteen, he and another lad were placed in charge of the lace-mending department, with 150 women under their control.

Two years later, when he was eighteen, he became a local preacher, and about the same time was promoted from the factory to the counting-house, which gave him leisure for study in the evenings, of which he made good use. "Emerson's Essays" fell into his hands about this time, and became one of the

books which shaped his life. He used to carry them about with him to read in his leisure moments, and to this day this little book remains one of his most cherished possessions.

The lad was showing such promise as a speaker and such zeal as an evangelist that it was decided to send him to the Baptist College at Leicester. There he remained for a little more than two years, reading hard, carrying off prizes in Greek and Latin, and also distinguishing himself in athletics as the winner of the long jump. He had intended, after leaving the denominational college at Leicester, to go to Glasgow University. His popularity as a preacher, however, even in those early days, led to the unanimous call to Praed Street



*Photograph by*

**Dr. Clifford in his Study.**

*(C. H. Mills.)*

Chapel, in Paddington, when he was only twenty-two years of age. He accepted it on condition that he should be allowed to pursue his studies without the interruption of week-night services. The first eleven years of his pastorate he practically spent at University College and the School of Mines, studying more than twelve to fourteen hours a day during the week and preaching on Sunday. He matriculated in the first division at London University in 1859; two years

later he took his B.A., and in 1862 he took honours in Logic, Moral Philosophy, Geology, and Palæontology; in 1864 he took the degree of M.A., coming out first of his year; in 1866 he took his LL.B., passing with honours in the principles of legislation. He was devoted to the study of geology, and was a Fellow of the Geological Society. His degree of D.D. was given to him in 1883 by the Bates Society of the United States.

When he began his ministry in Praed Street, in 1858, he had a stipend of £100 a year, of which £27 was spent in his classes at University College, leaving him a balance of less than 30s. a week upon which to maintain the position of a Nonconformist minister. Four years later he married the daughter of a doctor in Newbury, and she bore him four sons and two daughters. Under his ministry Praed Street Chapel prospered exceedingly—so much so that in 1870, finding it impossible to enlarge its existing premises, the Church decided to found Westbourne Park Chapel, which in 1877 was opened by Mr. Spurgeon, and has been occupied by Dr. Clifford ever since.

Since Charles Haddon Spurgeon died no pulpit in London has been so potent among the Nonconformists as that which is occupied by Dr. Clifford. The Church has 1,000 members; the building in which it meets accommodates 1,400 people, and there is seldom a vacant seat.

Mr. Bateman, in the interesting sketch of Dr. Clifford which has been published recently by Messrs. S. W. Partridge and Co., gives the following account of the pastoral work of Westbourne Park Chapel. On Sundays Dr. Clifford conducts two services and preaches twice, and visits one of the four Sunday-schools connected with the church, or attends a young people's conference. After the Sunday service, he receives visitors till 9, and in the winter months attends the young people's socials, which are held from 8.30 to 10. Wednesday is devoted to special meetings for societies; Thursday is the night of the devotional service, Christian Endeavour meeting, Band of Hope and the Preachers' Institute. From 7 till 10 every Friday evening is set apart for consultation with members of his church and congregation.

Westbourne Park Institute is almost as important an institution as the church itself. It sprang from a band of young men, who met together at six o'clock every Wednesday morning for the purpose of studying Butler's "Analogy" under the direction of Dr. Clifford. When the "Analogy" was closed, they started with logic and New Testament Greek. These classes were continued for twelve years, but were then dropped. Nearly twenty years later Dr. Clifford was publicly bemoaning the dying-out of the zeal for mental culture on the part of the young men of the present day, as compared with those who met to study Butler's "Analogy" at six o'clock in the morning in the year 1858. The young men of 1888, said Dr. Clifford, have not the grit of their predecessors.

"Try us," said a voice from the audience. Dr. Clifford promptly accepted the challenge, and began a Ruskin class, which undertook the study first of "The Crown of Wild Olives," secondly of "Unto this Last," and thirdly of "Munera Pulveris." Out of this class sprang the Institute, which now has 1,300 members, one half of whom study in the education classes, and the other half come for the benefits of the library, social rooms, athletic and rambling clubs, and the weekly lectures. Everybody lectures at Westbourne Park, nor is anyone excluded, for differences of race or religion, from addressing the members. Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi, when lecturing there on one occasion, said that Dr. Clifford had created the only intellectual centre that existed in the wealthy borough of Paddington. The Institute receives grants from the Government and the County Council for its educational work, so that with the fees of its members it only entails a cost of £150 a year upon the Church which founded and maintains it.

In the foundation of the Westbourne Home of Servants, which was started in 1886, I am proud to have had some little share. The foundation of this Institution, which was intended to be a place of help and support for young girls exposed to the temptations of London, sprang out of the agitation which followed "The Maiden Tribute." It continues to flourish down to this day.

It is not the place here to speak of Dr. Clifford as a pastor or as a theologian, but he is well spoken of by his own people, and held in the greatest repute by those who know him best. As a theologian he has always been a representative of a Liberal school of thought. When Mr. Spurgeon in his later life raised a wail of despair over the apostasy of the Churches which he declared were on the down grade, Dr. Clifford took an exactly opposite view. We have had no second Mr. Spurgeon. The power which he wielded, the influence which, through his sermons, he exerted and continues to exert throughout the world, is unequalled; but in the political and intellectual world Mr. Spurgeon could not be compared with Dr. Clifford.

The contrast between the two men was very marked, and it was accentuated in the latter years of Mr. Spurgeon's life. The pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, although he did not lose faith in the evangelical doctrine, lost faith in God as Ruler of the world. Things seemed to be going wrong, both in Church and State, especially in the Church, and his closing years were darkened with a gloom which is fortunately quite unknown in the breezy precincts of Westbourne Park.

In the opening passages in this article I couple Dr. Clifford's name with Mr. Pierpont Morgan's. The two men resemble each other in more respects than being born about the same time. Both represent the principle of combination. Mr. Pierpont Morgan combines all manner of industrial enterprises. It has been part of Dr. Clifford's lifework to combine the various Free Churches in the promotion of

common end. The Free Church Federation and the Free Church Councils up and down the land have not yet fulfilled the high hopes with which they were founded; but they represent an aspiration after unity which will bear good fruit. In the forming of the Free Church Federation, that great combine of the various Evangelical Nonconformist Churches, Dr. Clifford took a leading part. He has been President of the Federation, and is to-day one of its most trusted advisers.

The pre-eminent characteristic of the man, beyond the buoyant and almost boyish cheerfulness (which is due to the care which he has taken of his health, the regularity with which he practises gymnastics on parallel-bars, his early rising and his frugal life), is that of an all-round interest in the affairs of men—especially in those of men in the city in which he dwells. The leading part which he has taken in the agitation against the Education Bill is characteristic of the man. It is not the first time that he has rendered conspicuous service to the cause of national education, but on no previous occasion has it been his lot to figure so conspicuously in the National Education campaign. The nearest analogy to his present position is that which Dr. Dale occupied in the controversies which attended the passing of the first Education Act. His letters to the *Daily News*, which have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and circulated far and wide throughout the land, are a strenuous appeal to the citizens to deal with this question from a broad point of view. He has been accused of inflaming sectarian passion, and it must be admitted that, especially in dealing with Catholicism and Sacramentarianism, he has beaten the pulpit drum ecclesiastic very vigorously. Dr. Clifford is ever a Protestant, and is almost passionately anti-clerical. The stand which he has taken against the Education Bill of the Government is extreme and uncompromising to the last point. Dr. Clifford on the platform and Dr. Robertson Nicoll in the Press are perhaps more responsible than any other men for advocating a resort to the *ultima ratio* of British democracy, and the adoption of a policy of passive resistance to the payment of the education rate, if that rate is imposed for the purpose of supporting the denominational teaching of which they conscientiously disapprove. Whether it is wise to push resistance to such an extreme point is a matter upon which Dr. Clifford has no doubts. He has of course the historical precedent of the agitation against the Church rate, and he has no fear that he may throw out the baby with the soapsuds—in other words, that he may prejudice a necessary reform in the unification of our educational system by his vehement insistence that the change should not be accompanied by the use of public funds for the creation of a Catholic atmosphere in public elementary schools.

Many educationalists, such as Mr. Haldane and Mr. Sidney Webb, have grave misgivings as to the risks which are being run by those who are rousing the *odium theologicum* on the platform and in the

Press. To such men and to others who share their views, although they may not give such public expression to them, the answer that is often given in defence of the policy of Drs. Clifford and Nicoll is that it has already achieved a remarkable success. The voting both in North Leeds and Sevenoaks was appealed to triumphantly as a conclusive vindication of the policy of the extremists. But when we invoke the precedent of the opposition to Church rates, there is another historical precedent, which causes some of us to doubt whether political success in defeating Ministerial proposals is sufficient justification for the adoption of any given course of policy. No success could have been more absolute than that which was won by the Nonconformists of sixty years ago, when, under Mr. Baines and other notable Free Churchmen, they defeated and postponed for a whole generation the adoption of a national system of education. Sixty years ago the Nonconformists were as enthusiastic for the voluntary system in education as they are now enraged against the subsidising of voluntary schools from the rates. They achieved a decisive and unmistakable success, but it was at the cost of the education of a whole generation.

This precedent, however, does not appal Dr. Clifford. He is convinced that the true interests of education are best served by the line which he has taken, and being thoroughly persuaded in his own mind, he succeeds in imbuing multitudes of his fellow-countrymen with the same conviction. Both at North Leeds and at Sevenoaks he was weariless in his efforts to inflict an electoral defeat upon the representatives of the Government. So great was his success in both cases that it is to be hoped he may have grace given him to resist the strong pressure which will be brought to bear upon him, not for the first time, to stand as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons.

I should be loath, however, to close this character sketch with this reference to a debated question upon which men's minds are so fiercely divided, for I would rather conclude by paying a personal tribute of affection and gratitude to one who, although he has ever been a fighter, has nevertheless never allowed the vehemence of controversy to embitter the sweetness of his soul, and who in the midst of the stormy controversies in the heart of which he sometimes seems to live and move and have his being, has preserved the gentle loving-kindness of a child. Apart from the opposition excited by his political activity and the suspicions which are aroused by his theological liberality, I doubt whether he has an enemy in the world. Such men as Dr. Clifford are indeed of the salt of the earth. He has never failed, he has never feared, he has never deserted the good cause, nor has his place ever been vacant in times of danger. He is a man of faith, a man of hope, and a man of boundless charity, and yet for all that he is the doughtiest fighter and the most impassioned platform orator to be found in England at this moment.





THE LATE M. EMILE ZOLA.



## II.—EMILE ZOLA.

ONE of the hardest workers and most popular authors of our time passed suddenly from our midst at the end of last month. There are many opinions concerning the political and ethical value of much of Zola's work, but there can be no difference of opinion as to the immense industry, marvellous fertility, and lofty aim of the French novelist, who was asphyxiated in his own chamber by the fumes of his own stove. There are novelists of many kinds, but M. Zola was one of the rarest—namely, a journalist-novelist, a man who is by nature a supreme special correspondent or newspaper-investigator, who after completing an exhaustive first-hand investigation into some phase of human life, instead of embodying it in a series of special articles, presents his report in the shape of a novel. There are social investigators as painstaking as Zola, there are men of letters who write more brilliant novels; but no one hitherto has combined to the same extent the capacity for rapid but patient study of social, moral and political questions with the capacity to express the results of his investigations in the form of a popular romance. The serious side of him, and the earnest purpose which inspired his life-work, were obscured in the minds of many English readers by the license which he allowed himself in dealing with the seamy side of human nature. Yet let it never be forgotten that the greatest of all living novelists, and one who is not merely a novelist, but a great preacher of the loftiest and almost transcendental morality, has paid emphatic tribute to the worth of Zola's works. Count Tolstoy declared that in his opinion Zola was almost the only man who was doing serious work in France among the innumerable swarm of her novelists.

"The pictures which he paints are not agreeable," said his great Russian contemporary. "His portrait of the miner and the peasant are not pleasant to hang on your chamber walls; but it is good that they should have been painted once for all. Having been painted you can hang them behind your door or put their faces to the wall; but it is well that we should be reminded of the conditions in which multitudes of our brothers live."

Zola at the beginning of life seems to have been seized by a loftier ambition than that which inspires the pens of most of our writing folk. In the Rougon-Macquart series he attempted to portray in a series of vividly-coloured stereoscopic views the whole complex life of modern society. A lofty idealist he was not; a painstaking realist he was, and he equipped himself for his herculean task by most painstaking and conscientious labour. At the beginning of his career he aimed at nothing more than the reproduction, as in a coloured photograph, of life as he found it palpitating around him in the boulevards, streets and alleys and fields of France. But in his later years

there was witnessed the gradual evolution of the artist into the prophet or moralist. In one of his latest works, "*Fécondité*," he attacked the limitation of families and the resulting organised infanticide which prevails in France, with all the fervour of a Hebrew seer. His book, which he devoted to a study of labour in Paris, and his extraordinarily accurate delineation of contemporary life in the Eternal City, showed the same tendency to subordinate the mere story-teller to the ethical teacher and social reformer. This, probably, reached its ultimate development in his last book on "*Work*"—a novel surcharged with gloom and serious to the point of dullness. Perhaps for that reason none of his later books attained anything approaching the vogue of the earlier volumes of the Rougon-Macquart series. Only in "*La Rêve*" did he attempt a purely idyllic work. In "*La Débâcle*" he ventured upon the field of the historical novelist, and produced a picture of the gory weker of confusion in which the Second Empire went down that can never be forgotten by anyone who reads it. Lourdes attracted him also, and in his novel of that name he dealt with that mystical side of life which can be studied round the shrine of Notre Dame de Lourdes, with more sympathy and insight than might have been expected in the author of "*Nana*" and "*La Terre*." But even "*Nana*"—a novel in which he set himself to delineate the life of the Parisian prostitute—was miles removed from the ordinary pornographic putridity which is served up by some revellers in the roses and raptures of vice. It is a great sermon on the text in the Old Book, in which, speaking of the "*Strange Woman*," it is said of the visitor to her house: "He knoweth not that the dead are there, and that her guests are in the depths of hell."

The fame of Zola as a novelist, however, has in the last few years been somewhat eclipsed by the fame of the author of "*J'Accuse*." His sudden intervention in the Dreyfus controversy is still fresh in the memory. His famous indictment of the organised machinery of perjury, and the military conspiracy by which justice was denied to the prisoner in Devil's Island, was a great service rendered to the cause of humanity. It was a thankless and even a dangerous task to plunge into the midst of the turbulent arena in which everyone who spoke for justice was denounced as a traitor to his country. But Zola's instincts on these questions were sound, and with consistent logic he condemned the war in South Africa as sternly as he denounced the misdeeds of his countrymen in the case of Dreyfus. Like Professor Virchow, he was one of the earliest adherents of the International Union; like him, he appended his signature to the International Protest against the South African War. His death removes one of the half-dozen men of letters whose names are familiar as household words throughout the whole civilised world.

### III.—DR. VIRCHOW.

I.—By O. G. VILLARD.

WHEN Dr. Virchow died at Berlin on the 5th September, there passed away one of the most eminent—perhaps the most eminent—contemporary men of science. But he was more than a man of science: he was a public-spirited man, an international man, who took a keen interest in everything that went on in the world at large; and I recall with gratitude that in the closing days of his life he appended his name to the appeal in favour of the formation of the International Union, and further appended it to a vigorous protest addressed to the signatories of the Hague Convention against the violation of the laws of war practised by the British troops in South Africa, and calling upon the Powers to make such representations as might be necessary to restrain our campaign within the limits laid down at the Hague in the name of humanity and civilisation. It is well for those self-elected judges in their own cause to asseverate, with wearisome monotony, the statement that never before was war conducted in so humane a fashion as in our conquest of the South African Republics. Dr. Virchow's name is but one of the most distinguished of contemporary observers, and his verdict was that the proclamations and official instructions issued by British commanders reveal a system of devastation and confiscation which amounted to a reversion to the practices of barbarism and justified the intervention of the other Powers. As the question of our responsibility for this savagery will be raised by the Boer Generals, it is well to remember the verdict of Professor Virchow, who in this matter displayed the same fearless integrity and passion for truth and righteousness which distinguished him in the whole of his career.

In the *American Review of Reviews* for October there appear two character sketches of Dr. Virchow, the first by Oswald Garrison Villard, the second by Dr. Henry Smith Williams.

Mr. Villard says that, of the names that are bound to live, Napoleon's will always be at one extreme of the list, and Rudolf Virchow's at the other.

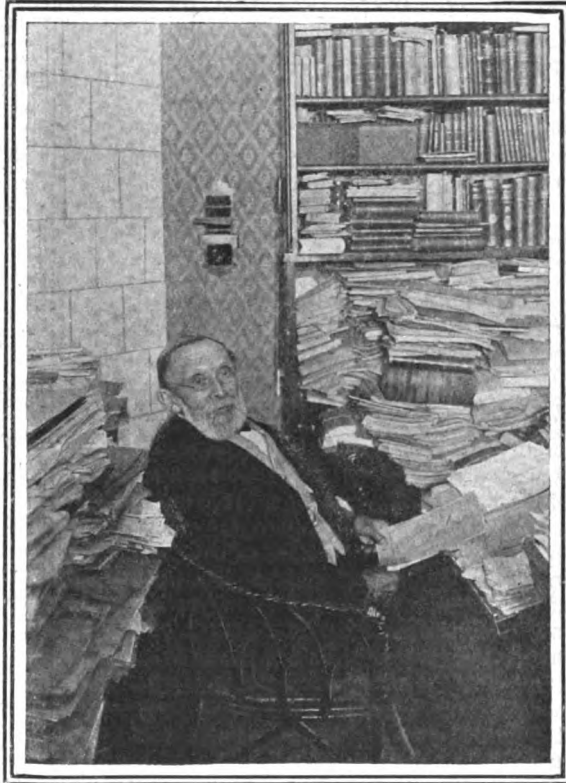
The practice of medicine, says Mr. Villard, owes its elevation from a trade to a science to Dr. Virchow more than to all the rest of the medical discoverers of the century. Not without reason did the Berlin public declare that when this little scientist died he would be found to be four men, and not one. Many a man has attained an honoured place among writers and scientists by contributions no more valuable or extensive than

those which came from Virchow's pen about Egyptology and archaeology. His measurements for comparative anthropology and his collections of race data made him at once a pioneer and a leader in ethnology. But, in addition to all this, it was given to Virchow, throughout his fourscore years, to be a great citizen and a great commoner.

He first attracted public attention and first won the distrust of Royalty by his report upon the typhus epidemic of 1848 among the poor weavers in Silesia. Then still a young and unknown physician, his whole soul was stirred by the poverty, the overcrowding, the starvation, among those who were not only fellow-countrymen, but fellow men and women. He denounced their condition, and the Government that was responsible for them, in the strongest terms. From that moment he

was a marked man; from that moment dated his enlistment in the cause of humanity.

Born in Schifelbein, near Stettin, in Pomerania, of middle-class parents, his life up to that time had in no way suggested the brilliant and superlatively useful career before him. But the outspokenness of his report on the Silesian weavers, as well as his adherence to the Liberal movement which convulsed Germany in 1848 and 1849, temporarily terminated his career in Berlin, and led to his expulsion from his position. The South German Univer-



Dr. Virchow.

sity of Würzburg was, however, quick to perceive his value, and gave him its chair of pathology, rightly ignoring, if it did not sympathise with, his devotion to the cause of the people.

Here Virchow reconquered his Berlin position, and rose to lasting fame by the publication, in 1856, of his work entitled "Cellular Pathology." Pathology has been defined as "the science of disease, or of life under morbid conditions." Before Virchow devoted his master mind to them, little or nothing was known as to the processes which actually constitute disease. Virchow proved that the cell is the unit of life in the healthy or unhealthy body, and that every cell is the outgrowth of another cell. It was his theory that the most abnormal cellular conditions are the results of injurious agencies at work on normal cells. The study of bacteriology was an immediate consequence.

From the time of his resumption of his Berlin chair, Virchow's literary and scientific activity was incessant. Until his final illness he never ceased to work and teach. Many valuable archæological works might almost be said to have been the pastime and recreations of his intellect, which frequently gave nineteen hours out of the twenty-four to intense mental labor. In the interest of his friend Schliemann, the discoverer of Troy, he found time to travel in Nubia, Egypt, and the Peloponnesus.

For years he taught for the Berlin Association of Artisans, in what might now be called a "University Extension" movement, and put all his heart into the work of spreading a knowledge of science among the poor and the great middle classes. As if this were not proof enough of his readiness to serve the people, he brought about the construction of one hospital and one museum after another, through his initiative or the support which his unrivalled prestige enabled him to give to others. Even Berlin's transformation from an exceptionally unhealthy to a notably healthy city is laid at his door.

He was for forty-two years one of Berlin's most faithful city councillors. Moreover, this did not satisfy his desire to serve his State, and in 1862 no fewer than three constituencies elected him to the Prussian Chamber, in which he served for sixteen years, and speedily rose to be the leader of the Liberal party by sheer ability and undaunted political courage. After city and state there was still the empire, however, and in its popular governing body, the Reichstag, Virchow served from 1880 to 1893, until turned out by the ungrateful Social Democrats.

It was in the Prussian Chamber that he rendered his greatest legislative services. Nor did his being deprived of the rectorate of the University of Berlin, in 1887, for a period of five years, affect his championship of what he considered the right. So great a man was above both the rewards and punishments of offended royalty. In the wars of 1866 and of 1870-71 he proved to his political opponents that he possessed the deeper patriotism by conducting the first ambulance trains into the hostile territories, and devoting to the Red Cross work his extraordinary talent for

organisation. And all the while, if there was a hospital to be built, a new quarter to be laid out, the police to be reorganised, the drainage to be improved, the water supply to be increased, or the public health to be better safeguarded, it was always to Virchow that the magistrates of Berlin went seeking inspiration and the advice which always determined the action to be taken. Is it any wonder that the city has named its newest hospital after him, or that it buried him at its own expense as its most distinguished citizen?

## II.—BY DR. H. S. WILLIAMS.

Dr. Henry Smith Williams says :—It seemed as if one encountered Virchow in whatever direction one turned in Berlin, and one felt that it was not without reason that his compatriots spoke of him as "the man who knows everything." At seventy-seven years he still had all the alertness of intellect and the energy of body that made him what he was.

If one visited Virchow in his home, he found, to his astonishment, the world-renowned physician, statesman, pathologist, and anthropologist domiciled in a little apartment of modest equipment, up two flights, in a house of the most unpretentious character.

To see the great scientist at his best in the rôle of pathologist and teacher one should have visited the Institute of Pathology on a Thursday morning at the hour of nine, as the writer did when last in Berlin. Virchow's institute is distinctly unpretentious, not to say antiquated and shabby.

What was most striking about the room was the unique method of arrangement of the desk or table on which the specimens rested. It was virtually a long-drawn-out series of desks winding back and forth throughout the entire room, but all united into one, so that a specimen passing along the table from end to end would make a zigzag tour of the room, passing finally before each person in the entire audience. To facilitate such transit there was a little iron railway all along the centre of the table, with miniature turntables at the corners, along which microscopes, with adjusted specimens for examination, could be conveyed without danger of maladjustment or injury.

Of a sudden there was a hum in the hush of voices as a little, thin, frail-looking man entered and stepped briskly to the front of the room and upon the low platform before the blackboard in the corner. A moment's pause for the students to take their places, and the lecturer, who, of course, was Virchow himself, began in a clear, conversational voice to discourse on the topic of the day, which chanced to be the subject of the formation of clots in blood vessels. There was no particular attempt at oratory. Rather the lecturer proceeded as if talking man to man, with no thought but to make his meaning perfectly clear. He began at once putting specimens in circulation.

Constantly the lecturer turned to the blackboard to illustrate with coloured crayons such points of his discourse as the actual specimens in circulation might have left obscure. Everything had to be made plain to every hearer, or he was not satisfied.



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CHARLES E. DAWSON

# TOPICS OF THE MONTH.

## I.—SIGNS OF THE COMING DAWN.

"Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day  
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain-tops."

A GREAT hope has arisen of late in the minds of our people. The night of reaction is waning fast, and already the eastern horizon is radiant with the promise of the coming day. At present the light is but faint, visible only to the weary watchers on the rampart, who through all the sombre midnight hours have kept sleepless vigil over the cause of right. The mass of our people are still wrapped in slumber, as are the immense majority of our citizens every morning when the constantly renewed miracle of the sunrise floods the world with light. But the sunrise, in the celestial as in the political sphere, arrives none the less surely because it is only a few who catch the first glimpse of the splendours of the newborn day.

### THE HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN.

Everyone knows the difference between the fresh, vigorous air of inspiration which breathes in early morning and the somewhat heavy air of eventide and night. But few can explain exactly how the change comes about, or divine its imperceptible beginnings. So it is in Great Britain to-day. With the increasing pressure of social problems there arises, even out of the memories of the suicidal lunacy of the past, a sense of latent possibilities before hardly dreamed of. The discovery that we could, as a nation, fling £230,000,000 out of the window to gain a loss in South Africa has set many people thinking as to whether we might not be capable of still greater efforts in the social and moral amelioration of the condition of our people. Of this the most striking illustration was afforded by the resolution first adopted on the motion of Mr. Charles Booth's meeting at Browning Hall, and subsequently adopted by the Trade Union Congress, which called for the retention of the war taxation at its present figure for the purpose of supplying the funds needed for the introduction of Old-age Pensions. Nor is it only in matters of expenditure that the war, with all its crimes and miseries, has left us something on the credit side. It sampled a latent heroism which can be drawn upon for the solution of much more pressing problems than that of enfranchising a handful of Outlanders.

### REVIVING PUBLIC SPIRIT.

In many other directions there may be noticed a stirring of the breath of life. Citizen Sunday this year, in London at least, promises to be more generally observed than heretofore, although we are still far off from the time when every pulpit in the Metropolis will be simultaneously devoted to insisting upon the supreme importance of the vigorous and persistent application of the Christian spirit to the consideration of public and, above all, of municipal affairs.

The condition-of-the-people question, on which fifty years ago Mr. Carlyle discoursed in his characteristic fashion, seems at last really to have some chance of occupying the attention of the people themselves. The formation of a Young Britons' Society, after the model of the Young Scots' Society, indicates at least a belief that our youth are not entirely given over to amusing themselves, and that there are a sufficient number of young Britons who are prepared to study attentively the various problems with which they have to deal as citizens. In one respect the Young Britons' Society is a distinct improvement upon the Young Scots, inasmuch as the former admit youth, regardless of sex, whereas the Young Scots jealously reserve their Society as a monopoly for the youthful male.

### THE SHAFTESBURY LECTURES.

But above all these other signs and indications of a coming change may be noted the Shaftesbury lectures, to which, indeed, it is the chief purpose of this article to call attention. The Shaftesbury Betterment Lectures are an attempt to arouse public attention and to concentrate it upon such problems as ought to be dealt with on a large scale, without further loss of time. The campaign opened at the Cutlers' Hall in Sheffield on the 13th October, and public meetings will be held all over the country under the most influential auspices, and will be addressed by lecturers acting under the direction of the Advisory Council. The declared object of the lectures, for which funds have been provided by far-seeing philanthropists who are themselves practically dealing with this question, is to



widen and deepen popular interest in the conditions under which the working classes of our cities live and labour.

In the first instance this campaign of education is to be directed to the housing problem in great cities. The method adopted by Shaftesbury Betterment lecturers in the towns is equally valuable for service in country districts.

#### THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The object of the lecturer, wherever the meeting is held, is to disseminate information, first as to the existing evils, and secondly as to the best results which have been attained by those who have endeavoured to improve things. It is really a kind of secular Mission aiming at the bringing about of a veritable civic revival. The lecturer will set forth the evil, and at the same time will afford his hearers an opportunity of selecting from the variety of solutions that which seems the best suited to the needs of their own town or district.

#### HOMELESS!

It is about twenty years since the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Poor called attention to the need for action; but the evil still confronts us, if possible in a more aggravated form. In Southern London it is reported that the children of decent working people have had to take refuge in the workhouse from sheer lack of accommodation. Last month a coroner's inquest was held upon a poor man who had committed suicide from the worry of the hunt for a house in which to find shelter for himself and his family. In many parts of London it may be said without profanity that daily experience adds a new and terrible significance to the familiar text, "Foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head."

#### "ATHEISM MADE EASY."

Dr. Clifford told the National Council of the Free Churches in Bradford some years ago that if England were to become a Christian nation she must provide homes for her people. The overcrowded lairs in which so many hundreds of thousands of our people are herded like swine have roused the indignation and excited the pity of all those who care for their fellow-men. Dr. Clifford declared that —

This overcrowding was one of the most obstinate obstacles to the acceptance and practice of the Christian religion by the people of Britain. That was the plain, simple and undeniable truth. Bad housing breeds immorality, vice, crime, irreligion,

ignorance of God, alienation from the Churches, the death of all that was distinctive of man as man, the destruction of the whole fabric of popular religion. The state of the dwellings in many large tracts of the metropolis was atheism made easy and made certain.

"Atheism made easy and made certain" is assuredly an evil against which the organised Christian Churches of this country might be appealed to combat with certainty of evoking instant and enthusiastic response.

#### WANTED—CIVIC COMMITTEES!

I venture to make special appeal to all readers of the REVIEW in every part of the country whose hearts have burned within them on this subject, to see to it that if a lecture is already arranged to be held in their town, it is followed by the formation of a Civic Committee whose definite object it would be to ascertain the facts at first hand as to the condition in which the working classes are living in their own town or city. If England were covered by a series of such committees as the result of the system of propaganda now being set on foot, we might look forward to a Conference, at the beginning of next year, of representatives from all the localities where such committees existed. A National Housing Committee might be created which would bring irresistible pressure to bear upon the Legislature, and, what is still more important, upon the local public bodies who are specially charged with handling this question. The subject is one that is worthy of the best efforts of the best people everywhere, and it would be a thousand pities, nay, it would be more than crime, to allow the first really sustained national effort of this kind to fall through for lack of prompt active co-operation. More can be done if a hundred men will act together at a hundred different centres at a given moment than if 10,000 men will act sporadically without concert or without cohesion, or without any attempt to focus their efforts upon a given point at a given time.

#### THE ONE THING NEEDFUL.

In country districts it is possible that a good deal might be done by using the machinery of the Parish Council. A parish meeting can be called to consider this question on the requisition of half a dozen of the inhabitants, and there is everything to be said in favour of utilising the machinery specially provided by law for the consideration of this question. But whether done by Conference, or a Civic Committee, or a parish meeting somewhere or other, the great thing to be

sought is to rouse public opinion, quicken public interest, and above everything to do one thing most important in all movements—namely, to get hold of the people who are really alive and who will really take trouble to work.

#### THE DISHOMING OF A NATION.

But there is one side issue arising out of the housing question which I confess has all these last weeks appealed to me much more than the more serious and tragic phases which find expression in statistics of crime and of vice, and the impaired physique and the lack of physical stamina which affect the great masses of our population. This side issue is the sense of the destruction of the poetry and romance and divinity of life which is the inevitable result of the dishoming of a nation. Of all objects in Nature there are few which appeal to one with such exquisite pathos as the bird's nest. With what infinite care the feathered architects of the little home have collected day by day, straw by straw, blade by blade, or hair by hair, every scrap of material used in its construction! With what skill the various strands are interwoven; with what symmetry the whole structure is put together, a fit cradle for the expected nestlings! As Dr. Johnson never passed a church without taking his hat off, one feels in passing a bird's nest, even the somewhat tatterdemalion mop of the house-sparrow—surely the most slovenly of bird-builders—that an act of reverence is due to the loving foresight and patient skill which produced this embodied expression of that love which was, and is, and is to be the perennial revelation of the nature of God.

#### THE TEMPLE OF OUR RACE.

But if this be so to the temporary homes of the nesting birds whose nuptial songs make spring-tide vibrant with melody, how much more sacred and beautiful is even the meanest human home! The country cottage by the wayside, the humble home down a by-street, so long as it is a home in which a human pair have made their nest, is the very sacred temple of humanity, and it is the altar on which are kindled all the virtues that illumine the life of man. Any home, no matter how humble, mean and insanitary, seems surrounded by a mystic and golden aura, the halo emanating from the thoughts and deeds of love of which the home is the natural seed-bed. Here the bridegroom brings his bride; here the

children are born; within these four walls are enacted all the tragedy and comedy of life which even the genius of Shakespeare finds it impossible adequately to portray. Here are born the ambitions of generous youth, here at the mother's side the child first learns to lisp its prayers to God, and here at the last, after the tale of years has been numbered, the doors open to that Visitor who knocks impartially at the gate of prince and of peasant.

#### A PLEA FOR THE HOME.

There is no home, however humble, within which the whole gamut of human emotions may not have been sounded. It is a microcosm of the world, and the primordial cell, which in its ultimate development St. Augustine described as the City of God. But for the weaving of that tapestry of imagination and romance, which covers as with a cloth of gold even the humblest home, time is essential. The casual ward affords shelter to the tramp, but it is in no sense a home, and the worst of the conditions of modern life in great cities is that there is a horrible approximation of the home to the casual ward in the sense that there is neither room within the home for the growth of the graces of human life and conduct, nor is the tenure long enough to admit of the deposit of those memories which lichen o'er the very door-posts and walls of the home in which men have really lived and loved and died. The great want of the English people, said Mr. Moody long ago, is homes. In the cities we are tending to be nomads rather than home-dwelling, home-loving men. Give our people room to live in our own land. Render possible that privacy without which even the most sacred of human rites may be depraved and degraded by the presence of unwilling witnesses. The lack of adequate sleeping room, the absence of any opportunity for family reunion, to say nothing of such gatherings as Burns has immortalised in his "Cottar's Saturday Night"—these things are more fatal to our people than the loss of pitched battles on distant continents, for they destroy the atmosphere in which alone the soul and heart of man can really live. As a corrosive acid it eats out the divine in man, and leaves only the dross behind. Against such an evil, pregnant with such disaster to our people, is it not worth while to make an effort which will affect for lasting well-being the lives of millions of our fellow-men?

## II.—THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

### THE WILL PROVED: MR. PARKIN'S MISSION.

MR. RHODES'S will has been proved at Cape Town. Its contents are as they were stated at the time of his death. The residue of the estate is left to Lord Rosebery, Lord Grey, Lord Milner, Mr. Beit, Mr. Michell, Mr. Hawksley and Mr. Stead in joint ownership. Dr. Jameson is appointed a trustee with the same rights as other trustees. By a codicil, written in Mr. Rhodes's own hand during the war, Mr. Stead's appointment as executor was cancelled on the ground that, with his views about the war, the testator thought he would find it difficult to work with the others. The codicil, however, makes no allusion to the position of Mr. Stead as joint-heir; it merely removes him from the office of executor, to which he, with the other joint-heirs, has been appointed by Mr. Rhodes.

Of the executors, Mr. Beit, Mr. Michell, Dr.

Jameson and Lord Grey are now in Africa, and nothing will be done till they return. Before they left this country they decided that it would be impossible to frame a scheme for selecting scholars for at least twelve months.

#### MR. PARKIN'S MISSION.

Mr. Parkin, well known as an Imperial Federationist, has been selected to traverse the English-speaking world, to interview all and sundry persons of importance and influence, in order to collect materials from which the executors will frame a scheme. Mr. Parkin left England for New York in August, from which place various inaccurate statements have been telegraphed concerning him and his mission. It is not true, for instance, that Mr. Parkin is commissioned to select the scholars or to frame the scheme under

which they are to be selected. Neither can Mr. Parkin have stated that a scholarship is to be reserved for the French-speaking Canadian. Lower Canada, which is chiefly peopled by the French, has three scholarships allotted to it, but in awarding these scholarships the executors are governed by the express stipulation of the founder's will that no distinction must be made on grounds of race.

Mr. Hubert Reade, who contributes a very interesting article on the scholarships to the *Westminster Review* for October, says:—

The choice of Dr. Parkin, of the Toronto Grammar School, Canada, to draw up the scheme for these scholarships is excellent. In many ways his career resembles that of Mr. Gladstone or of Lord Milner, for, arriving at Oxford an unknown Colonial, far older than most undergraduates, his "golden tongue" won him his place amongst English public men by his speeches in the Union on "Im-

perial Federation." If the scheme can be made workable, he can make it work.

#### THE SELECTION OF RHODES SCHOLARS.

That there will be great difficulties in the way of making it work is daily becoming more obvious. The following extract from an American newspaper of August 31st touches upon some of the questions which have been raised by the will. The article, which is headed "Rhodes Scholars: Who? Indiana Divided into State and Sectarian Factions," is dated Indianapolis, August 30th. The writer says:—

The question of disposing of the Oxford University scholarships to which Indiana is entitled under the will of Cecil Rhodes, has stirred up every college town in the State, and, be the disposition what it may, there is little doubt that it will be followed by a great deal of ill-feeling because of disappointment in the colleges which will not be recognised.

per se 500.

On account of the extraordinary  
eccentricity of Mr. Stead <sup>though</sup> ~~being~~  
always in great respect for him but  
feeling the objects of my will would  
be embarrassed by his views I  
have withdrawn his appointment as  
one of my executors  
Witness my hand & seal this 11th day of August 1900.  
Lewis Michell

Facsimile of the Revoking Codicil.

When Governor Durbin was informed by the Washington authorities of the bequest, he indicated a desire for suggestions from the people of the State who are particularly interested in education. The result was that the executive office was flooded with recommendations and suggestions. Many mistook the Governor's purpose, and rushed forward with recommendations for personal selection, as though the scholarships were absolutely at his disposal.

The Governor sought advice from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and that official recommended that the matter be referred to the State Board of Education. This body is assumed to be wholly lost to the interest of everything but the Bloomington or State University, and as soon as the recommendation became known the representatives of the non-State schools filed protest after protest against referring a matter of so much importance to a body which could see no merit in any school or college unless it was supported by the State.

The effect was to renew the old fight of the non-State colleges against the State University. Throughout the State the alumni of the several institutions are now invoking every possible influence to have their individual alma mater honoured in the distribution of the scholarships. Members of the State Board of Education are being besieged on all sides, and the non-State school adherents are working night and day to prevent the State schools from gobbling up the honours and leaving them without representation.

Governor Durbin does not know what authority will be given to him in the matter of the distribution of the scholarships. He was simply asked by the Washington authorities to make suggestions regarding the distribution, and he does not know whether he is expected to recommend two persons for the scholarships or whether the Government itself will make the selections. If the former, he has the most aggravating task on his hands that ever fell to the lot of an Indiana executive, for every college in the State is deluging his office with recommendations, and many colleges are so insistent that it is evident they will be grievously disappointed if they are left out in the cold.

Out of these differing suggestions has come one to the effect that the Governor appoint a board, made up of men outside of all the Indiana institutions, to consider the subject and evolve a plan for meeting the difficulty. It is charged in some quarters that both the State and non-State schools, in the heat of the controversy, have lost sight of the benefit that will accrue to the individual, and, if the bequest is thus to make trouble between the heirs, it would have been much better for Mr. Rhodes to have disposed of his money in some other way.

When Mr. F. W. Holls was in London he expressed the opinion to one of the executors that there would be 2,000 candidates for the scholarships in the State of New York alone, and probably not less than 25,000 in the United States. The problem of how to select 100 scholars out of 25,000 candidates by methods which would convince the 24,900 rejected candidates that justice had been done would not be easy.

#### AN APPRECIATION OF THE WILL.

Writing upon Mr. Rhodes's will in the *Westminster Review*, Mr. H. Reade says:—

One cannot help being profoundly impressed by Mr. Rhodes' will. He, far more than Mr. Gladstone, that aristocrat and Etonian of aristocrats and Etonians, is a proof of the good which Oxford does to her children. He had studied the story of Rome to its furthest depths, and he could not forget the part which the lecture rooms of the Palatine had played in Roman public life, or that the greatest Emperors Rome ever knew were Colonialists from her distant provinces.

From one point of view, and that a high one, Mr. Rhodes' greatest act has been his last. He would fain build up the Empire, not upon geniuses, but upon the moral qualities of her every-day sons. The author of the Jameson Raid, the aggressor

upon Portugal, had learned to know that he had sinned against the light, but he would not, like Agrippa, content himself by murmuring to his conscience, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." His last act will, *juvante Deo*, do much to atone for errors, however grave they may have been, which sprang from the circumstances of his life. Justinian was the lover of Theodora before he gave law to the Roman world; Saint Augustine and Saint Ignatius Loyola, that forerunner of Mr. Rhodes, were sinners before they were saints; Saint Peter denied his Lord before he founded the Papacy in his blood. The epitaph of many a saint in heaven should end, if truly written, with "*quia multum amavit*."

Go, Soul, to Peace from that wild whirl of War  
In which thou well hast earned the Peace serene.

Mr. Reade does not think that the Colonial, American, and German scholars will profoundly affect Oxford, or be affected thereby:—

The lives of those Indian and coloured gentlemen who were attracted to Oxford by the late Master of Balliol, and the late Professor Max Müller, were not particularly happy ones, and the social qualities of a Polish Jew, whose childhood was passed in a tin shanty, somewhere north of Mafeking, are hardly likely to procure him admission into the best set of Oxford youth.

Nevertheless Mr. Rhodes's dream was a magnificent vision, the vision of an Ezekiel or of a St. John the Divine:—

At first sight Mr. Rhodes' munificent gift to the Empire appears to be but his natural recognition of the meaning of the word "Empire," when interpreted into the language of modern democracy. The idea came naturally to a man who was not only the earnest student of Gibbon but the chief exponent of the modern commercial theory of statesmanship. Since the time when Daniel was a page at Nebuchadnezzar's Court, founders of empires have always sought to attract to themselves the younger aristocrats belonging to the conquered peoples.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes would use those means formerly employed by autocrats to consolidate their conquests to bind to the British Empire those leaders of the democracy by whose goodwill the Empire can alone continue to exist. He has expressed in a concrete form its motto, *Imperium et Libertas*. Under his scheme there will be at Oxford an assemblage of youth far more cosmopolitan than ever gathered round the throne of an Attila or of a Sulieman.

Mr. Rhodes has realised in actual life the theories of Machiavelli.

Whether, however, his plan will succeed under the conditions laid down in his will is a very doubtful point.



The Rhodes Scholarship Men.

### III.—WANTED : AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE !

#### A PLEA FOR THE STUDY OF ESPERANTO.

THE other day, at The Hague, before the International High Court of Arbitration, the first international dispute tried under The Hague Convention came on for hearing. It was a question concerning the property left to the Roman Catholic Church, whose official language is Latin. The distribution of this was in dispute between the Government of Washington, which speaks English, and the Government of Mexico, which speaks Spanish. The case is being heard before a tribunal of five judges, one of whom (the president) speaks Danish, while two of the other judges speak Dutch, one English, and the other Russian. Each side is provided besides with a legal counsel in the person of a Belgian who speaks French. It is a miniature Tower of Babel. In that one dispute about the question of the distribution of property, not amounting to more than £150,000, we have judges, counsel, or litigants whose mother-tongues are English, Spanish, French, Dutch, Russian, and Danish, without reckoning Latin, which may be regarded as the mother-tongue of the Church to whom the property belongs. It is an object-lesson in the need for a *lingua franca*, one of many such which are likely to increase and multiply as The Hague Court comes into more and more use for the settlement of the disputes of nations. The rapid increase of international intercourse is rendering the creation of an international language more and more indispensable. When people talk about this as a dream they forget that for many centuries Europe at least enjoyed a common language in the shape of Latin, which was the *lingua franca* of Christendom. In more recent times French was practically the universal language of diplomacy. It is only in quite recent times that we have lost the benefit of an international medium for the interchange of thought, and, what makes the matter worse, this loss has occurred simultaneously with an immense increase of the sense of its need. We travel more than ever we did. The United States of Europe are rapidly getting into shape ; international bureaux and societies multiply every year ; mankind is becoming more and more one family, and yet the wit of man has not devised a language the words of which will be common counters of exchange between all civilised men.

It is true that the need for such a language is less felt

in England than in most countries. First of all we are entirely cut off by the bitter salt estranging sea from people who do not understand our mother-tongue ; and, secondly, we have colonised the world far and wide, and our ships cover every sea, so that over the greater part of the world's surface English is a very useful international language.

But anyone who imagines, as some seem to do, that because the English language is widely diffused and is understood throughout the United States of America and throughout the British Empire, there is therefore no need of any further common language, is vastly mistaken. Even for the English when they travel abroad the need of some simple medium for linguistic exchange is greatly felt, while for other nations, especially the smaller nations, such as the Scandinavian, Dutch, and Hungarian, &c., the adoption of some international language is almost indispensable if they are to be free of the commonwealth of the world. No one proposes to create a universal language. Each nation will keep its own language and its own literature, but there ought to be one commonly recognised vehicle of expression which people in all nations could agree to adopt. Of course the difficulty is to get them to agree, and this is due to the primary difficulty of getting them to think upon the subject at all.



Professor Zamenhof.

Nevertheless there is reason to believe that the subject is beginning to attract attention. Cyclists' Touring Clubs and the introduction of the automobile tend powerfully to stimulate the demand for an international language, and the year after next an important conference will be held in London for the purpose of deciding, after full discussion, what language should be adopted as the universal international medium of communication.

What that conference will decide upon is of course at present a matter of doubt. Sir Frederick Bramwell read a paper before the British Association last month strongly recommending the adoption of Italian as the universal language. Many maintain that there is nothing like English, but the committee charged with the preliminary investigations are undoubtedly right in declaring that one of the indispensable conditions of any auxiliary language is that it must not be one of the national



languages. To adopt English or Italian or any other language as an international *lingua franca* would be to give the country whose language occupied such an unique position of ascendancy that it would be quite sufficient to secure the rejection of the language by other nations. Besides, those who advocated the adoption of English as the international tongue should remember that we ourselves hopelessly bar the way to any advance in that direction by insisting upon our present absurd system of spelling. If the English language was spelt as it is pronounced, in accordance with the general phonetic principle adopted by other nations, we should give an immense stimulus to the spread of our language on the Continent ; but at present it would seem that we are not prepared to pay the price. We prefer the look of our language, with all its drawbacks, to the barbarous shock which our eyes would receive if we were to read Shakespeare or the Bible in English spelt as it is pronounced. If we radically reformed our spelling, we might discuss the possibility of an audacious attempt to foist our language upon our neighbours as the best medium of communication, but until spelling reform is an accomplished fact, the less we say about English as a universal tongue the better. What is wanted as the common denominator of all tongues is, first, a language that is not at present that of any one nationality ; and, secondly, a language that is very simple and easily acquired, based on phonetic principles and with a minimum of complication in its grammar.

It is about eight years ago since Count Tolstoy expressed his conviction that the adoption of some unofficial simple international language was the most reasonable, the most serious and the most practicable of all methods of dealing with this question. There is no more Christian science, says the great Russian, than the study of languages ; and the diffusion of a common international medium of thought is assuredly a Christian labour which hastens the coming of the Kingdom of God, which is the aim, indeed the only aim, of human life.

If this be granted, the question immediately arises, what shall be the international language ? That is the question that has to be decided in 1904, but meantime the subject cannot be too widely discussed, and I am glad to know that in the *Morning Leader*, the *Daily News*, the *Daily Mail*, the *Speaker*, and other papers, the question has been attracting considerable attention on the part of many correspondents. As the net result of all the communications there is no doubt that the artificial language known as the Esperanto now holds the field. Its only possible rival is the modernised Latin. Mr. Henderson, an enterprising publisher in London, who has bestowed much attention upon the subject, actually went so far as to publish one issue of a comic paper, in which all the modern English jests were rendered into colloquial Latin, but the disadvantages of Latin are great. In the first case, so many new terms would have to be introduced in order to

meet the necessities of modern life that at least 30 per cent. of its terms would be unintelligible to the ancient Romans or to mediæval Churchmen ; and in the second place Latin is difficult and complex. Volapuk, the first essay in an artificial language, was difficult, and has fallen by general consent into disuse. Other artificial systems have met with little support, but Esperanto continually gains in popularity and favour. At the present moment there are said to be 80,000 persons scattered over the Continent who can write in Esperanto, and the number is capable of indefinite increase. Count Tolstoy declares that in two hours he was able to master Esperanto sufficiently to *read* the language fluently, and although the average man might take twelve hours, where Count Tolstoy took two, still to be able to acquire a medium of communication which would enable you to correspond and travel with men of all nationalities, is a boon which cannot be obtained in any other way. As some Swedish students remarked, after travelling through Russia with the aid of "Esperanto," they found themselves able to communicate with their Russian hosts without the least embarrassment on either side. "We felt," they say, "as two brothers might do, who, separated since birth by unscalable walls, saw them vanish in a twinkling."

The advantages that would arise from the adoption of some such system as a part of the universal mental equipment of educated men are simply incalculable. So great are they that I venture to hope that we are on the eve of seeing a vigorous growth of Esperantoism in Great Britain. The Esperantists in all countries form a kind of band of brothers, united by the possession of a common tongue, which gives them a key to the thoughts, information, and experience of Esperantists in all other countries. The members of Cyclists' Touring Clubs find it invaluable in travelling about the country. Mr. Rhodes, of Keighley, who is an enthusiastic Esperantist, says that since he adopted this Esperanto he has received two hundred postcards and letters in Esperanto from all parts of the civilised world from correspondents the mother-tongue of each of whom would be as Chocktaw to him. He has found it extremely useful in business and in study ; and his experience would probably be repeated by any others who decided to devote attention to the subject.

In order to facilitate the study of Esperanto I shall be glad to hear from any of my readers who wish to see what can be done in the way of adopting this international medium of communication.

As a final word, I will only say, to encourage them, that in Esperanto every word is read exactly as it is written. There are no silent letters ; the vowel sounds are those common to every language excepting English, that is to say, a, e, i, o, u are pronounced as they are in father, bear, marine, note, and food. The accent falls always on the last syllable but one. The grammar is very easy, and the words are all formed on scientific principles, easy to be grasped and applied.

# LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

## THE DISPUTE BETWEEN FRANCE AND SIAM.

### I.—FROM THE BRITISH POINT OF VIEW.

A SPECIAL mission from Siam, consisting of the British and French Ministers at Bangkok, the Under Home Secretary, and the legal adviser of the Siamese Government, have come to Europe in order to settle, by diplomacy, if possible, a dispute between France and Siam concerning the eastern frontiers of the Siamese kingdom. By the aid of the accompanying map the reader will have no difficulty in understanding exactly the point of the dispute.



The Franco-Siamese Frontier.

The above map shows the territory in dispute. The French frontier follows the line of the Mekong. The French claim to extend their possessions to the straight line passing through Korat on the way to Chantabun.

Nine years ago this month the French dictated a treaty to the Siamese Government, by which Siam abandoned all her territory east of the Mekong River, and evacuated a zone of 18 miles, measured from the right bank of the Mekong. In addition to this, France was granted the right to occupy the town of Chantabun until such time as the provisions of the treaty should have been complied with, and notably until the complete evacuation and pacification of the left bank as well as of the zone described in Article III. of the treaty. Now as the Siamese were bound by the treaty to evacuate all the territory ceded to France, including the strip on the western side of the river, it was simply impossible for them to undertake its pacification. The territory is not pacified, and as it is not pacified, the French, therefore, remain in Chantabun.

Now the occupation of Chantabun gives the French a position of vantage on Siamese territory in the direction of Bangkok. The Siamese want to get the French out of Chantabun, and the French want to stop where they are, excusing themselves on the ground that the Siamese have not pacified the territories which they were compelled to evacuate nine years ago. The Siamese object that it is impossible to pacify the territory which they are not allowed to enter, and that they are not responsible for the terms of the treaty which imposed upon them an impossibility. But the French, not content with having Chantabun, are credited with the design of pushing forward their frontier from the valley of the Mekong until it comes within easy striking distance of Bangkok. The new frontier line for which they are supposed to hanker, as shown on the map, would annex to French possessions a great Siamese province nearly 300 miles in width and about 500 miles long. It would also give them possession of Korat, a town which is connected by railway with the Siamese capital. With the French established at Korat they could seize Bangkok any time they pleased.

In 1896 England and France made a Convention by which they guaranteed to maintain the independence and integrity of the valley of the Menam, but nothing was said about the territories lying to the east and west of the Menam Valley. Now the territories lying to the east of the Menam Valley are those upon which France has set a covetous eye. When the Convention was concluded, Lord Salisbury wrote a despatch in which he declared that the fact that England and France had guaranteed the Menam Valley did not detract in any way from the validity of the rights of the King of Siam to those portions of his territory which were not affected by the new agreement. But that declaration was not included in the treaty, and French geographers have not hesitated to draw a frontier which, as may be seen from the map, gives the whole of the Eastern province to France. The existence of this Anglo-French Convention, although limited to the Valley of the Menam, gives us a kind of quasi-right to have a voice in anything that concerns the welfare of Siam. If diplomacy cannot settle it, it is to be hoped that France and Siam will agree to refer the question to the Court of Arbitration at the Hague. When I was at the Hague last month a rumour was current that the Franco-Siamese question would be the second case to be tried under the provisions of the Hague Convention.

There is an anonymous article published in the *Fortnightly Review* for October, the writer of which takes very strong views as to the importance of Great Britain bestirring herself to insist upon a revision of the Anglo-French Convention of 1896. Unless this is done, he declares, the tricolor will presently be flying

triumphantly at Korat. The French would then be within eight hours' easy railway journey of the Siamese capital, and Siam will lie at its mercy. If Bangkok were in the possession of France, she could select whatever point she chose to attack our Siamese frontier. So long as a strong neutral Siam exists, our Burmese frontier is safe, but if once these artificial safeguards are cleared away, our flank is for ever hopelessly exposed, and our Empire in Asia would be placed between the two Powers of the Dual Alliance. The possession of Bangkok would supply France with an admirable naval base, sitting astride of our line of communications in the Far East, and her presence in the valley of the Menam would deal a fatal blow to our trade with Siam, which amounts now to more than 6½ millions sterling out of a total of 7½ millions.

The writer insists that the Convention of 1896 must be revised in such a way that the whole of the territories of the King of Siam, and not merely the valley of the Menam, should be jointly guaranteed by France and England. In return for this, he thinks that France might be offered the formal cession of Chantabun, and, if necessary, of Batambang and Siam-Reap.

## II.—FROM A FRENCH STANDPOINT.

In *Le Correspondant* for September 10th M. Francis Mury has a long, bitterly Anglophobe (and if he will pardon us, not very dignified) article, in which he gnashes his teeth in fury at England and the power she wields in Siam, and at the Siamese for being so foolish as to have anything to do with her. The article is really in some ways complimentary to England, and distinctly reassuring.

M. Mury has no condemnation too strong for the weakness of French Colonial policy. Had France only been firmer "we would not for the last fifteen years have been constantly involved in almost inextricable difficulties in the valley of the Menam, and even on the banks of the Mekong."

France has been far too meek and mealy-mouthed with those insolent people the Siamese. M. Mury evidently yearns for a few long spoons and squeezed sponges. The British Foreign Office has never failed to back the Siamese, who, thus supported, have not ceased since 1890 to grow in insolence. Hence there was at last a war, in which the French seized Bangkok :—

With a little energy Siam might have become a French colony, or at least a protectorate, like Annam or Cambodia. Unfortunately . . . the French Government dared not brave the threats of England, who had not been able to prevent hostilities, Siam being so far away, but who certainly reckoned on preventing our reaping the benefits of it, or at any rate compelling us to give her the greater part.

France should have taken no notice of England's "empty threat"—"if you lay hands on Siam, it means war." England was only showing her teeth, and did not mean to fight.

He deplores the 1896 treaty, neutralising the valley of the Menam, the richest part of the whole Siamese kingdom. Now the only thing which keeps Siam in order at all is the fear that some day France may

definitely instal herself in her zone of influence. When, in May last, questions were asked in Parliament as to how long France was going to be allowed to occupy Chantabun, Lord Lansdowne did not, as he ought to have done, declare that by the 1896 treaty England was debarred from interference with French action in the Mekong valley, and in various other districts, notably that of Chantabun :—

If he did not do so, it is because the English Ministry, with its usual good faith, pretends to pass over this arrangement in silence and is preparing to intervene, when a good opportunity occurs, between France and Siam.

Great Britain's bad faith is shown by her having an army of 1,500 Sikhs in Siam, a number which was added to early in August last, "in anticipation of I know not what eventualities." Explanations were asked by the French representative at Bangkok, and an unsatisfactory answer returned. If, as alleged, the Court at Bangkok asked England for soldiers to act as police, it was her duty to have informed France and let her furnish half the number. In important Siamese positions are found 172 Europeans; among them 95 English and 2 French. Great Britain has also acquired all kinds of mining, railway and other concessions, quite forgetting the 1896 treaty, binding her and France to acquire no advantages in the Menam Valley, *except* in common. The Bangkok Government has concentrated numerous troops in French spheres of influence, which are constantly invading the neutralised French 18 miles along the Mekong. Natives anxious to be faithful to France have to leave hut, rice-fields and family, and seek protection in this 18 miles strip. Why, this little kingdom even imagines she is going to treat with France on a footing of equality !—

It is France which to-day seems to have become a petty kingdom, whilst Siam has raised herself to the rank of a great Power. . . . What increases the gravity of these facts is the presence of Japanese officers among the Siamese troops which have committed depredations on our territories. . . . It is certain that the Siamese army is in the hands of the Japanese, and that the latter have helped to fight against us. It is well to remark that these facts have occurred since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

M. Mury much regrets that France never took advantage of England's being tied up in South Africa to settle her Siamese question. Prince Sri-Sahadeb is now making a number of propositions to M. Delcassé, among them the annulling of the 1893 and 1896 treaties, for which certain concessions would be given which this writer thinks utterly inadequate. If Siam is impudent she would be ten times worse were her present offer to be accepted.

M. Mury insists that France must have Consulates in all important places, and have soldiers occupying the sphere of influence which he seems to imagine France acquired by the 1896 treaty. He deplores alike the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and the fact that France is not strong enough to fight victoriously the troops which he is sure England and Japan would try to land in Indo-China in case of conflict.

## THE EDUCATION CONTROVERSY.

A SYMPOSIUM: BY SIR JOHN GORST AND OTHERS.

THE following summary of the views expressed by many writers in the October magazines cannot be more appropriately introduced than by the following poem, written by Charles Mackay more than sixty years ago :—

"Who bids for the little children,  
Body and soul and brain?  
Who bids for the little children,  
Young and without a stain?  
Will no one bid," said England,  
"For their souls so pure and white,  
And fit for all good or evil  
The world on their page may write?"

"We bid," said Pest and Famine. . . .  
"I bid," said Beggary, howling, . . .  
"And I'll bid higher," said Crime. . . .

"Oh, shame!" said true Religion,  
"Oh, shame that this should be!  
N/A take the little children,  
I'll take them all to me:  
I'll raise them up with kindness  
From the mire in which they are trod;  
I'll teach them words of blessing,  
I'll lead them up to God."

"You're *not* the true Religion,"  
Said a Sect with flashing eyes;  
"Nor thou," said another, scowling,  
"Thou'rt heresy and lies!"

"You shall not have the children,"  
Said a third with shout and yell;  
"You're Antichrist and bigot—  
"You'd train them up for Hell."

And England, sorely puzzled  
To see such battle strong,  
Exclaimed with voice of pity,  
"Oh, friends, you do me wrong!  
Oh, cease your bitter wrangling,  
For, till you all agree,  
I fear the little children  
Will plague both you and me."

But all refused to listen;  
Quoth they—"We bide our time;"  
And the bidders seized the children—  
Beggary, Filth, and Crime;  
And the prisons teemed with victims,  
And the gallows rocked on high,  
And the *whick* abomination  
Spread reeking to the sky.

This poem attracted the notice of the Prince Consort, and so pleased him that he had 20,000 copies distributed at his own cost. What would the world think if Prince Albert's eldest son were to repeat his father's action now?

The following figures from the last return just issued are the official statistics for the year ending August 31st, 1901 :—

|                       | No.    | Scholars. | Earning. | Cost.   |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------|----------|---------|
| Board schools ...     | 5,797  | 2,581,155 | £1 1 8½  | £3 0 2  |
| Voluntary schools ... | 14,319 | 3,729,261 | £1 1 2½  | £2 6 8½ |

## (1) BY SIR JOHN GORST.

When Lord Salisbury retired Sir John Gorst ceased to be vice-president of the Council of Education. He is now, therefore, in a position of more freedom and less responsibility than he was before. He has

celebrated his emancipation by contributing an article upon the Education Bill to the *Nineteenth Century* for October, in which he reminds those who are fighting over the Bill that whatever they do in their discussions they should never lose sight of the following five main principles :—

- (1) Not a moment should be lost in dealing with the present state of public instruction in England and Wales.
- (2) One public local authority should have jurisdiction over schools of all kinds.
- (3) Parliament should not halt between two opinions, but adopt at once either Municipality or School Board as that authority.
- (4) The secular instruction in all elementary schools should be given at the public expense, and be under the absolute control of the public authority.
- (5) In the case of certain Voluntary schools public security for the maintenance of their religious character must be given.

On the religious difficulty Sir John Gorst says that the Cowper-Temple clause is a fetish and a fraud. It forbids the teaching of any catechism or formula which is distinctive of a religious denomination, but would teach the most outrageous catechism that any individual fanatic may compile, so long as it is not adopted by a religious denomination. In the schools it has become a dead letter. The only occasion on which it was ever put in force, that Sir John Gorst heard of, was in a small School-board where the clause was invoked in order to veto the decision of the majority of the Board in favour of teaching the duty to God and to your neighbour in the terms of the Church Catechism. The Education Board decided that the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments might be taught, but that the Cowper-Temple clause forbade the teaching of the duty to God and the duty to your neighbour, because the language in which these doctrines were expressed was distinctive of the Church of England. In place of the Cowper-Temple clause Sir John Gorst says :—

The best security that could be given for due regard being paid to the religion of parents in elementary schools would be to make it the duty of the local authority to see that in every school provision was made for such religious instruction being given as was acceptable to the parents. It is the easiest thing in the world to do, and is already done in thousands of schools. All it would in general require is a separate teacher in a separate class-room in a comparatively small number of schools giving a Bible-lesson to some of the children during the brief time in which the rest were receiving the special teaching of the religious body to which the school belonged. If the Parliament of the United Kingdom could be got to confer on Local Authorities in England powers similar to those enjoyed by the Scottish School Board, the religious difficulty would be solved.

Sir John Gorst is very emphatic as to the need for prompt and vigorous action for the improvement of our education :—

If a race that aspires to exercise imperial influence in the world must possess knowledge as well as courage, and intelligence as well as wealth, the people of England must be content to see the British Empire decline, unless other citizens of the Empire take up the task for which the lack of public instruction renders the people of England unequal. It is therefore no exaggeration to call the state of public instruction in England an emergency. The danger is imminent. There is no time to lose. Teachers and schools cannot be created in a moment by Act of Parliament. If all the authorities in England, the people, the parents, the Churches, the County and Municipal

Councils, the central Government, set to work this day in earnest to improve public instruction, it would be years before the improved machinery could be got into working order, and our public instruction brought up to the level of that which has for many years already been possessed by our commercial and industrial rivals.

According to Sir John Gorst, the Board-schools in our towns are the best part of our elementary school system, and it would be a drawback to any scheme of reform if their existence or excellence were imperilled. The Voluntary schools, in which more than half the school-going children of the country are at present taught, are of very varying degrees of excellence :—

Some of these schools are excellent, better than the best Board-schools, but most are inefficient for lack of proper means. The buildings are antiquated ; the staff small and often inferior ; child labour extensively used ; the teaching apparatus inadequate.

Of the rural School-boards he says some are certainly good, many are indifferent, but some are very bad. The worst elementary schools in the country are to be found not among Voluntary schools, but among rural Board-schools.

Evening Continuation schools, he thinks, have been a failure, excepting as a means of recreation. They have not succeeded in making up the terrible deficiencies of our people in a commercial and technical capacity. He does not think that the transfer of the powers of School-boards to Municipal Councils would cause any serious dislocation of education. The nomination of a town council is quite as likely to provide a competent body as direct election under the cumulative vote. Sir John Gorst thinks that the plan of the Bill fulfils all the essential conditions of wise and just treatment of Voluntary schools. He says it gives the most absolute control over secular education to the local authority, but he glosses over the fact that the local authority in most cases will simply be the existing managers, who will be in a permanent majority and can do as they please.

Sir John Gorst does not think that the religious difficulty has any practical existence in the schools, and he maintains that nothing would more fatally injure the character of our schools than to take religious teaching out of the hands of the regular staff, and to treat religion as a kind of special accomplishment, to be taught by specialists brought for that purpose only into the schools. The mass of the parents, he thinks, are unfortunately indifferent as to the instruction, whether secular or religious, which is given to their children.

#### (2) THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

The *Empire Review* for October opens with a couple of papers on "The Nonconformists and the Education Bill." The first is by the Bishop of Rochester. The Bishop argues that the only alternative to the system provided in the Bill is to take the school from its present managers and to put it under an open management. This is in practice to take a Church school and make it an undenominational school. Such an alternative is an ugly one

in respect of justice. The school in question was built by Churchmen. It has been maintained and worked by Churchmen at a great expense of money and labour ever since. In the great majority of the parishes in question by far the larger number of the children belong to the Church. The Bill is not just to Nonconformists if their case is taken by itself and looked at abstractly ; but it is substantially just, because the alternative would be a greater injustice. It attempts to combine as fully as possible the substance of both claims. It secures that the school shall remain a Church school, so far as this is compatible with the admission to the management of persons who may have no sympathy whatever with the Church or even with the religious character of the school. Conversely, it secures for the Nonconformist an open school without the danger of proselytising and harm, so far as this is possible without destroying the Church school, which suits the majority of the people, and which has behind it its long and honourable history of work and sacrifice.

#### (3) DR. GUINNESS ROGERS.

Dr. Guinness Rogers follows this with a paper on "The Nonconformist Objections." He says that the proposed object of the Bill to remove the present defects and to co-ordinate primary and secondary education in a more scientific manner is admirable. But the professions with which the Bill was introduced are far from being carried out in the changes which it proposes. Of the abolition of the School Boards, he says :—

It is certainly a curious method of increasing the efficiency of our educational system to abolish the only bodies which have thoroughly addressed themselves to the work, and have done a service to the country the value of which it would not be easy to exaggerate. But this very efficiency is their fault, and they are to be swept away to make room for committees of town and county councils.

There was no imperative need to open an attack upon the School Boards, for the claims of the Anglican institutions might have been met without rousing the fierce hostility which has been re-awakened by the proposals now under discussion :—

It may be that the country was supposed to be so thoroughly given up to a reactionary mind that it would endorse any Bill drawn on behalf of Conservatism and the Church. If so, Bury, Leeds, and Sevenoaks might have done something to flutter the doves. The resistance is stout and determined. I have never known Nonconformists more united and more resolute. Any differences which exist are as to the method of resistance. As to the duty of opposing *d'outrance* there is complete agreement. Even if the Bill pass, it will not work, while the attempt to enforce it is certain to disturb the entire country.

#### (4) MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL.

Mr. Augustine Birrell writes a somewhat desultory article in the *Contemporary Review* on "Politics and Education." At the close of his paper he deals with the vexed question of the presence of "Church" children at Board schools and Nonconformist children at Church schools. There are said to be a million children in daily attendance at our Board



schools whose parents are Church folk, and there are about 8,000 country parishes where children of Nonconformist parents are bound by law to attend Church schools. To get rid of this difficulty we should—

Ascertain at regular stated intervals, say every three years, the wishes (if any) of the parents of the children actually attending all the Public Elementary Schools of the country as to the religious instruction they wish their offspring to receive, and having ascertained those wishes, let the want be supplied by voluntary effort at appointed hours. By this means the Church Catechism will find its way into the Board Schools, and "Board School Christianity" can be taught, if asked for, in the hitherto privately managed denominational schools. Were this to be done, the necessity now felt by the managers of denominational schools to appoint the teachers would disappear, for though not infrequently the head teacher would be a person fit and proper to undertake the religious teaching, he need not be. Nor could there be any objection to complete public control, nor of course would there be any religious test imposed upon the Teaching Profession.

#### (5) BISHOP PERCIVAL.

Following on Sir John Gorst's defence of the Bill in the *Nineteenth Century* comes the Bishop of Hereford's "plea for mutual concessions." After enumerating many proposals of compromise the Bishop offers the concordat which he and Dr. Paton, of Nottingham, have formulated:—

The provisions of this concordat are:

(1) That the denomination which owns a school shall appoint one third of the managers, the Local Education Authority one third, and the parish the remaining third, either in parish meeting or through the parish council;

(2) That the managers appointed by the denomination shall have the right, if they choose to exercise it, whenever the office of head teacher is vacant, to require that candidates must be members of the denomination, all other posts being open to members of any religious denomination;

(3) That the clergy or ministers of the denomination shall have free access to the school at suitable times for the purpose of giving denominational instruction to the children of parents who desire such instruction.

Subject to these provisions the necessary rules as to prayers, hymns, and general Biblical instruction would be made by the Local Educational Authority for all schools under its administration.

The Bishop is a shade too sanguine when he adds, "There is ample ground for believing that the great majority of the various Nonconformist bodies would still accept this proposal."

#### MR. HALDANE.

Mr. R. B. Haldane sees blemishes in the Bill, notably the statutory majority of clerical managers, which, however, he thinks time will soon remove, and he generally approves the measure. He says:—

No man can successfully court the reputation of martyrdom on the distinction between a rate and a tax. It is plain, too, that the general structure of this Bill is the work not of Churchmen, but of educational experts. What Ministers have done is to act as brokers between the Educationists and the Church, and to offer the Church a price for its assent. This offer has somewhat disfigured the Bill. But its foundations and general structure remain.

#### MR. SIDNEY WEBB.

Mr. Sidney Webb waxes eloquent in praise of the Bill. "Never before has there been so bold, complete, and unfettered a placing of the educational destinies of the nation in the hands of its locally elected representatives." The Bill, he admits, has many

defects, but it has the supreme excellence of, for the first time in our history, dealing with education as a whole; it gets "education as an organic unity explicitly adopted as a public function."

#### CANON BARNETT AND OTHERS.

Professor Simon Laurie, of Edinburgh, blesses the Bill as a "Liberal" measure, as promoting efficiency, and as conceding Nonconformists their point in substituting popular for exclusively clerical control. Sir Oliver Lodge, of Birmingham, approves the Bill as an educationist.

Canon Barnett, whom no one would accuse of reactionary politics, thinks that "the rejection of the Bill would be a national disaster." "The representative principle is recognised on the management, not indeed as it ought to be, but, being recognised, subsequent change becomes easy."

Rev. H. Russell Wakefield rejoices that under the Bill "the rule of the parson will come to an end."

Principal Alfred Hopkinson, of Owens College, presses for the appointment, independently of the choice of borough or county councils, of representatives of universities, colleges, etc., on the education committees.

These *Nineteenth Century* papers thus present an impressive array of authoritative opinion almost entirely in favour of the Bill.

#### A RADICAL PROGRAMME FOR THE TORY PARTY.

BY MR. SIDNEY LOW.

MR. SIDNEY LOW contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* for October a sketch of a programme which he thinks the majority of the Tory Party would accept. I quote the concluding passage from Mr. Low's own summary of his programme:—

The following seem to be the main points of a programme, which would secure the cordial adhesion of a large body of Unionist opinion in the country that is not content with mere negation:—

(1) The creation of subordinate NATIONAL LEGISLATURES and Executives, with powers strictly defined by Act of Parliament, for ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES; and

(2) For IRELAND (under due guarantees for the fulfilment of agrarian obligations).

(3) MILITARY REFORM of a comprehensive character, involving probably either (a) limited compulsory service or (b) the creation of a National Militia on the Swiss system.

(4) EDUCATIONAL REFORM, co-ordinating primary, secondary, technical, and University instruction.

(5) The HOUSING ACTS to be revised, extended, and simplified.

(6) LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORM, embracing (a) Locomotion and Communications, (b) better supervision of Municipal Enterprise, (c) more efficient conduct of Local and Private legislation.

(7) POOR LAW ADMINISTRATION and provision for the relief of the Aged Poor.

(8) LICENSING REFORM.

(9) FISCAL REFORM, involving a proportionate increase of Indirect, as compared with Direct, Taxation.

I do not think that there is anything in the above catalogue which is not in reality consonant with the principles and the best traditions of the Conservative party. Some of its items, one might feel sure, would meet with enthusiastic support. Others—at the first view—probably would not. A Minister would have to "educate" his followers a good deal before he could get them accepted.

## HOW TO ATTAIN LIBERAL UNITY.

BY COOKS WHO SPOIL THE BROTH.

"Too many cooks spoil the broth" is an old adage which irresistibly comes to the mind on reading the elaborate symposium in the *New Liberal Review*. There are articles contributed by no fewer than thirteen writers—an unlucky number. One half of them might have been omitted without any damage to the value of the symposium. It is a case in which the last should be first and the first should be last, for the most practical suggestion is put forward by the thirteenth writer, Mr. Sidney Webb.

MR. WEBB'S PANACEA.

Mr. Sidney Webb suggests that the best way to attain Liberal unity is for the Opposition to take itself in hand and prepare for the business which lies before it. As every Cabinet delegates its work to small committees which prepare legislation, so he would have the alternative Cabinet to have a similar number of committees in full operation for the purpose of discussing and agreeing upon the most practical measure of reform, working it out in all its details just as if the draft had to be submitted to the Cabinet. Each committee would be constituted of the most practical of Liberal politicians, together with any specialists whose co-operation they could enlist. As Mr. Webb brightly remarks, even if the draft so prepared were never acted upon, the result of the adoption of his panacea would at least have the result of educating the members of the committee in the subjects in which they are supposed to be interested. He might have added that as "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," if all the prominent members of the Liberal Party were actively employed on such committees they would have less time to occupy in quarrelling among themselves.

MR. SPENDER'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. J. Alfred Spender contributes a sensible page, the gist of which may be summed up in the suggestion that the members of the Front Opposition Bench should endeavour to sit at the feet of Mr. Chamberlain and learn from the Colonial Secretary a necessary lesson in the art of self-abnegation. Mr. Chamberlain, says Mr. Spender, was no doubt greatly disappointed when the Premiership passed him by. Yet he did not display his wounds to the public or vow vengeance on Mr. Arthur Balfour. More good advice, no doubt, but is it not somewhat maladroit on the part of Mr. Spender to suggest to Lord Rosebery that he should go to school to Mr. Chamberlain?

THE LEAST COMMON DENOMINATOR.

Sir Martin Conway says there are two main historic methods whereby divided parties have been brought to unity. One is the method of the greatest common measure, the other the method of the least common denominator. The Newcastle Programme was the method of the greatest common measure. It failed, and now the only course to adopt is to organise the

Liberal Party on the basis of the least common denominator. By such concentration of the minimum upon which all are agreed, the moderate men could be consolidated without driving the enthusiastic reformers into opposition.

THE GREATEST COMMON MEASURE.

An exactly opposite course is expressed by Mr. G. W. E. Russell. He is entirely sceptical as to the restoration of effective unity save by the moral enthusiasm in which he sees Liberal Unity drawing towards an agreement upon nine different questions. The ninth is an omnibus within which are included housing the poor, financial reform, a graduated income tax, old age pensions, free trade, and the control of public education. The eight other subjects upon which the Liberal Party must draw together are: (1) the Eastern Question; (2) the Irish Question; (3) relations of Church and State; (4) the House of Lords; (5) franchise reform; (6) local control of the drink traffic; (7) an anti-war policy; (8) opposition to British annexations.

DROP HOME RULE.

The Earl of Crewe declares that on Home Rule the party as a whole has never made up its mind. If the Liberal candidates insist upon standing on Home Rule and Home Rule only the authorities at Parliament Street may roll up the Liberal map for ten years. He thinks that a middle road can be found between the renunciation of the Irish cause and the sacrifice of all other causes. Unless the Irish members are willing to accept half a loaf as a change from Unionist starvation, nothing can be done. Lord Crewe thinks it is possible there could be reasonable co-operation between the Liberals and the Irish Party without the introduction of a Home Rule Bill.

The best reply to Lord Crewe is found in Mr. Greenwood's interesting and thoughtful paper. He regards the Home Rule difficulty as the greatest of all those which confront the Liberal Party; but he asks the two Liberal factions to reflect whether the Home Rule question may not be settled over the heads of both, even to the satisfaction of Mr. Redmond himself, in the midst of no great outcry from a weary and disgusted British public.

Other participants in the symposium are Professor Jones, Professor Lodge, Dr. Robertson Nicoll, Professor Phillimore, Rev. Guinness Rogers, Sir Edward Russell, and Mr. Herbert Samuel.

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"RUSSIA IN ENGLAND" is the title of Mr. Arthur Fifield's interesting account of the Tchertkoff-Tolstoy Colony at Christchurch, Hants, the home of the *Free Age Press*, whence Tolstoy's publications are translated and sent broadcast throughout the world. Generally at least a dozen, and often thirty men and women of all European nationalities, are living together here, but few are in sympathy with Tolstoy's non-resistance views. The style of life is of the simplest, like that of a Russian peasant household, and the diet is vegetarian, including eggs and milk.

### CHILD-SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES. APPALLING INHUMANITIES.

"THE Cry of the Children," which wrung the heart and roused the conscience of England two generations ago, is now ringing through the United States. It is taken up in the September *Arena* by the editor, Mr. B. O. Flower. While all the world is glorifying, even when it most dreads, the power of American capital, it is well to be shown, as in Mr. Flower's pages, the horrible reverse of the medal. Some, at least, of these colossal fortunes are, it seems, coined out of the blood of little children. The infamies against which Lord Shaftesbury fought so victoriously on this side of the Atlantic are rife yonder. Mr. Flower does well to arraign the conscience of his fellow-countrymen by a damning array of facts.

#### MERE BABY SLAVES IN THE GLASS WORKS.

From these a few may be cited here:—

The Italian Consul at Philadelphia, Count Brandolini, aroused by the exposures of the *New York Journal*, recently made a thorough investigation of the labour conditions in New Jersey, especially as they related to the children of Italians. The Count said:—

"I found men, women, and children living in absolute slavery. In the glass works of the George Jones Company I found thirty or forty children not more than eight or ten years old working under the most shocking conditions. When I sought out their parents, I was met with the argument that unless the children worked as soon as they could earn anything they could not make a living. They said they must all work or else starve. The owners of the glass works contended that the children they employed were all above the legal age, but I know better. Some of them looked to be little more than mere babies."



*New York Journal.*

Jane Welch, of the *New York Journal*, made an investigation into the conditions of the great glass works at Minotola, in New Jersey. She writes:—

I have seen otherwise pretty, bright, precocious youngsters of eight and ten years taken from school that they might serve the god of greed; that they might earn 35 or 40 cents a day for parents or guardians. . . .

Their clothing is rags; their food crusts; their sleep short.

#### THE STATE A TRIBUTARY OF MAMMON.

Are there no laws to stop this organised iniquity? There are some. Mr. Flower says:—

They have laws in New Jersey that would partially protect the children were they enforced; but since the government has passed so largely under control of the trusts and monopolies, and the dominant political parties in the various States have become virtual tributaries of the barons of greed, these laws are too frequently, as in New Jersey for example, dead letters. . . . The laws of Massachusetts relating to child labour are probably among the best in the United States, and their enforcement is probably as vigorous as is to be found in the country; yet the laws permitting child work in the factories of the old Bay State are a disgrace to civilisation.

#### CHILDREN WORKING NAKED FOR A MILLIONAIRE.

Here is a gruesome story about "the mammoth plant of the American Printing Company, the largest establishment of the kind in America." It is "the individual property of Matthew Chandler Duffee Borden, a millionaire resident in New York":—

Hundreds of small boys work for Mr. Borden, and many of them toil ten hours a day without a thread of clothing on their bodies. A *Journal* man has investigated the matter and found that naked people work in the American works, but they are not exactly babies. They are children, sometimes not more than fourteen years old. They work in big tanks called "lime keels," in the bleach house, packing the cloth into the vats. This lime keel holds 750 pieces of cloth, and it requires one hour and twenty minutes to fill it. During that time the lad must work inside, while his body is being soaked with whatever there is of chemicals which enter into the process of bleaching, of which lime is a prominent factor. The naked bodies of the children who do this work day after day are never dry, and the same chemicals which effect the bleaching process of the gray cloth naturally bleach the skin of the operator, and after coming out of the vats the boys show the effects in the whiteness of their skins, which rivals the cotton cloth.

#### TWELVE HOURS A DAY WITHOUT BREAK.

But it is in the great cotton factories and mills of the South that the numbers of children employed and the abuses of child-labour are greatest. Mrs. Ashly-Macfayden reports that in "the finest mill" in Columbia, South Carolina, she found "a tiny girl of five years" in the spinning room. Her sister whom she was helping was only seven:—

In South Carolina Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, found a child of five working at night in the fine, large new mills. Only a few weeks ago I stood at 10.30 at night in a mill in Columbia, South Carolina, controlled and owned by Northern capital, where children who did not know their own ages were working from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., without a moment for rest or food or a single cessation of the maddening racket of the machinery, in an atmosphere unsanitary and clouded with humidity and lint.

President Roosevelt apparently means to do battle with the corporate Herods who make their wealth out of a perpetual but pitilessly slow "massacre of innocents." All power to his elbow!

**"ELIJAH THE RESTORER:"**

DR. J. A. DOWIE, OF ZION.

A VERY painful sensation was caused some months ago by the announcement that Mr. Clibborn, formerly a trusted chief in the Salvation Army, had forsaken the religious organisation to which he had devoted his life, and had become a docile disciple of Dr. Dowie, who has founded a new Zion in the neighbourhood of Chicago. Mr. Clibborn's secession would have attracted less notice if it had not carried with him very reluctantly his wife—General Booth's eldest daughter, Catherine. Hence I quote at length from articles in the *Century Magazine* for October, entitled "Dr. Dowie Analysed and Classified."

Dr. Dowie, says Dr. Buckley, is a forceful personality, an ecclesiastic, an autocrat, a financier, and anti-medicine faith-healer. His bearing in private is that of a gentleman; his oratory is impressive; his physical endurance and mental activity extraordinary. His personal appearance is striking, and he combines the canny shrewdness of a Scot with the warmth of Southern Italy. He is the founder and general overseer of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion; the messenger of the Catholic, Elijah the Restorer, and that prophet "of whom Moses spake." He has unusual skill in organising, and has founded his organisation upon the ordinary doctrines of Scotch Presbyterians, but gives more prominence to the doctrine of a personal God and a personal Devil than the orthodox divines.

He is a healer who heals diseases by mental concentration with faith, in the same way as cures are produced constantly by Pagans, Spiritualists, and Mormons. Like them he works many wonders. He often fails when their faith is unshaken.

Dr. Buckley's article is followed by a study at first-hand of the modern Elijah by John Swain. The article is illustrated by drawings which give us a very good idea of the man and of his followers. He claims that he has now 100,000 souls who believe in him.

He was born in Edinburgh fifty-five years ago. He went to Australia when he was thirteen, and returned seven years later to Edinburgh University to study for the ministry. Returning to Australia, he was for a short time in charge of the Congregational Collegiate Church at Newtown, near Sydney. When there he says that Sir Harry Parkes offered him the Ministry of Education for New South Wales. He refused the offer, and in 1878 resigned his position at the head of the college, built a tabernacle in Melbourne, where he depended for support entirely upon freewill offerings. It was in Melbourne that he discovered he could heal diseases. His first experiment was when he relieved his wife of a headache when he placed his hands upon her head. He founded the Divine Healing Association, and became the head of a live movement both in Australia and in New Zealand. He started on a missionary journey to London, but he found so much acceptance in America that he tarried by the way at Chicago, and built a small wooden tabernacle near

the World's Fair Gate. He preached day and night seven days a week, and when he was not preaching he was laying hands on the ailing. Sometimes a thousand people came in a week to have him lay his hands on them. It was his success as a healer that made his fortune in Chicago. He was prosecuted a hundred times for violating ordinances regarding the care of the sick. In one year he spent £4,000 in lawyers' fees and court costs. But he defied the ordinances and won his cases, and the advertising was worth all the money.

The financial basis of his organisation was the same as that of the Mormons. He preached the doctrine of tithes, and money flowed into him from all parts of the world. He used to fill the Chicago auditorium every Sunday with an audience of 5,000 people, and set on foot the organisation of the Christian Catholic Church of Zion. He had his apostles called the Seventy, who went two by two from house to house, from city to city, carrying the literature of Zion and pleading for Dowie. A College for Zion preachers was started, a school for Zion children, and a training school for deaconesses. Charitable institutions were founded on a large scale, among others a Home of Hope for erring women. He founded a publishing house, and establishments in London and Australia. He founded a Zion Bank, of which he was the owner and proprietor. He lectured on Doctors, Devils, and Drugs to the medical students of Chicago, who assailed him with dead cats and chemicals. For his protection he organised the Zion Guards.

But he had so much worry in Chicago that he decided to found a city of his own. He organised the Zion Land and University Association, collected enough money to purchase 6,000 acres of the finest land in Illinois, on the shores of Lake Michigan. His land cost him £250,000. He has already 5,000 followers there, and he hopes to sell his land on long-term leases for £3,000,000. The real estate men of Chicago regard his financial genius with envy. In order to give his new city a distinctive industry, he imported lace-workers from Nottingham, in England; he founded the lace-factory with a capital of £85,000, imported as many lace-makers as he needed, and as there is a duty of 60 per cent. on lace in the American tariff, he is making a good profit. He is about to start spinning and weaving mills, and found a large textile industry. He declares that his new city will become the capital of the world, the starting-point of the restoration of mankind, and the city from which God in about twenty-five years would personally conduct the affairs of His Kingdom.

He is a tremendous worker; he only needs four hours' sleep in the night, and he supervises every one of the thirty-eight departments of his Church so closely that in the lace works not even an item of five dollars' expenditure is allowed to pass without his personal audit. He has a temporary tabernacle, which is crowded with an audience of 6,000 people whenever

he speaks, and he speaks very nearly every day. He continues the work of healing, for which he makes no charge, but the gratitude of those whom he heals finds expression in cheques and cash, which he will only accept if they are free offerings of gratitude and goodwill.

Mr. Swain gives some particulars of the remarkable cures which he effected, among others, that of a girl of twelve years of age, who suffered from curvature of the spine, which had progressed so far that her head was drawn far back, and she was in constant agony. They consulted every doctor and expert whom they could reach, and all to no purpose. Dr. Dowie laid his hands upon her, and prayed, and instantly her pain departed from her, and she became straight, and is to-day a healthy and entirely happy young woman. When he fails—and he often fails—he puts it down to the debit of the Devil, who is able to prevent a cure owing to the lack of faith on the part of the victim. His daughter was burnt to death when an alcohol lamp, with which she was curling her hair, ignited her night-dress. She inhaled flame, and notwithstanding the prayers of her father, died that night. His explanation of this is very simple. One of the first of his commandments is that Zionites must not use alcohol in any shape or form. His daughter had used it in the lamp, and she had died as the penalty for her disobedience.

Every Dowie-ite must contribute a tenth of his increase every year, and the tenth is rigorously collected. He renders no accounts, nor is there any audit, but there is no reason to doubt that he spends the whole of this money in promoting the welfare of Zion. He forbids card-playing, theatre-going, cuts off all doctors and patent medicine bills, and as neither tobacco nor alcohol are to be used in any form, people can well afford to pay their tithes. Anyone who fails to pay his tithes is thrust out of the Church and boycotted by the faithful. Mr. Swain says that he believes Dowie to be sincere. He has a clock-stamping machine to register requests for prayers. Whenever he receives a request for a prayer for the sick he puts it into the machine and stamps it. As, for example, "Pray, May 6, 10 p.m. Dowie." If the patient gets better about that time, he has a record to show that he did it. When he receives a request from a man by a long-distance telephone to pray for a sick wife, for instance, he calls up the husband on the telephone, and prays before the receiver, in order that the effect of his words may be felt. In his spare moments he preaches and prays into a phonograph, and reproduces the records by a new invention he has recently secured and advertised, that his followers in Australia may now hear his voice conducting services. He has a photographer who produces pictures of him of life size. He has a robed choir of several hundreds, and invests everything he does with impressive ceremonial. He drives behind fine horses, lives in style, and can be seen only by special appointment. He is already planning for his monument a reproduction of the Temple of Solomon.

## AMANA,

### A SUCCESSFUL COMMUNIST SETTLEMENT.

IN *Harper's Magazine* Dr. Richard T. Ely writes very informingly on Amana and the conditions of life there. He pays a well-deserved tribute to Dr. Shaw's book on "Icaria," which settlement, however, has ceased to exist, leaving Amana practically the sole Communist State in America.

After dealing with the origins and beliefs of the Communists, Dr. Ely says:—

The distribution of wealth is a comparatively simple matter. All members give their services and put in any property which they may have. They receive an adequate and comfortable dwelling, and an abundance of good food. Each one has also an annual allowance in the form of credit at the "store." With this credit they purchase their clothing and satisfy other wants, whatever is purchased being charged against the purchaser in a credit-book, with which all are provided. In making purchases the credit-book is handed in to one of the employees of the store, and whatever is purchased is entered. The annual allowance varies considerably—say, from 35 to 75 dols. It is considered meritorious to leave any unexpended balance in the funds of the society, and in this way credits are sometimes accumulated. The variations in allowances suggest inequalities which at first might appear to be contrary to the principles of communism. Inequalities, however, are recognised in wants. The educated physician and his family have, as every rational man will have to admit, wants beyond those of the ordinary man who follows the plough.

Each family, as already stated, has its adequate dwelling, and each member of a family his own room. Each family has its own little garden, and what is raised in this garden belongs to the family. The gardens are exceedingly well cultivated, and afford many dainties in summer and winter; grapes are grown abundantly and furnish home-made wine. Although it is not encouraged, it is still allowed to sell things from the garden, and what is received belongs to the family. The families are also divided into groups, and live together in a "kitchen-house." In Amana, the largest one of their villages, with 600 inhabitants, there are sixteen of these kitchen-houses. There is, in other words, co-operative housekeeping.

In Amana there is no crime and no competition between the capitalists and labourers, because the labourers are also the capitalists:—

There can be no unemployed, because there is always some work for everyone, whatever may be his physical or mental powers. There is no "dead-line" beyond which it becomes difficult to secure employment. When a man becomes too feeble for one sort of work some other can be provided, and he suffers no harm. Old age has no economic terrors for the toilers of Amana, because the very constitution of the society provides for all. It is simply required that each one should do his best.

Women are treated well in the community, but the association of one sex with the other is not generally encouraged. On the contrary, it is considered injurious, probably the feeling being that it diverts attention from the higher and more spiritual interests of life. Marriage is not held to be so high a state as celibacy, and yet they generally do marry. . . . On this account, and doubtless also to prevent rash marriages, there must be the age of at least twenty-four on the part of men, and of twenty on the part of women, before marriage can take place, and even so the intended marriage must be announced at least a year before the ceremony may be performed.

After reading Dr. Ely's delightful account of Amana it is very sad to learn that he does not see how the community will be able to maintain its customs from the influences of the surrounding and ever-encroaching world.



## THE NEW CARTHAGE.

## THE FRENCH AT BIZERTA.

PARTICULAR interest attaches to M. Pinon's article on Bizerta in the first September number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in view of M. Camille Pelletan's recent extraordinary speeches. M. Pinon gives us an interesting picture of the life and activity of which Bizerta and its neighbourhood is the scene. Houses are being built, the town is extending, the arsenal is being enlarged, the fishing industry is profitable, and the railway is paying splendidly. Curiously enough, the port itself does not seem to share in this prosperity, although the harbour dues and the pilotage charges are not higher than those which are exacted at Sus or Tunis. Apparently, the reason is that there is no prospect of return cargoes such as can be obtained at ordinary ports. M. Pinon shows how this detracts from the strategical value of Bizerta from the point of view of its coal supplies. It ought to have always available at least 100,000 tons of fresh coal, because, as is well known, that mineral deteriorates pretty quickly when it is stored. The coal stores at Gibraltar and Malta are constantly being sold and renewed because they are both busy ports, but at Bizerta the coal, which would be all-important in the event of a great naval war, simply stays there and deteriorates.

## RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

The problem, then, is to supply remunerative return cargoes in order to attract a sufficient amount of shipping to the port. This can be done, M. Pinon thinks, by the construction of railways which would bring to Bizerta the products of Tunis—not the port of Tunis, which is Bizerta's deadly rival, but the Regency as a whole. This question of Tunisian railways has led to the shedding of an enormous amount of ink, and to at least one debate in the French Chamber. The three ports of Bizerta, Tunis, and Sus are each striving to get the great phosphate products of Kalaat-es-Senam, and each port recommends the construction of some different line of railway. So far as can be judged, at present the victory is likely to lie with Tunis in the end—at any rate, the French Chamber has decided on the immediate construction of one railway which was asked for by that port. Poor Bizerta's satisfaction is postponed to an indefinite date—namely, when the finances of the Regency shall permit. It must be admitted, however, that the Ministry of War has decided to build a line which will protect the communications of Algeria with Bizerta.

## A SPLENDID PROSPECT.

M. Pinon, indeed, declares that the ancient rivalry between Bizerta and Tunis is now reconciled. He goes on to explain that a year hence the arsenal will be sufficiently well equipped to enable a whole squadron to refit and to coal, as well as to be furnished with provisions and munitions of war, while in five years the whole arsenal will be finished, and will then be one of the most complete establishments of the kind

in the whole world. M. Pinon goes on to show how, when Bizerta is finished, it will form with Toulon and Corsica a French line, by which Malta and Gibraltar, as well as Maddalena and Spezzia, may be held in check. This is really a remarkable anticipation of one of M. Pelletan's speeches. M. Pinon also shows how the Mediterranean has always been, so to speak, French territory, and he declares that French preponderance in the Mediterranean is an essential article of their political programme. From a narrower point of view he considers that the transformation of Bizerta into a maritime arsenal marks an epoch in the history of French Africa—namely, a tendency to make Tunis and Algeria not self-governing colonies, but colonies which, bound closely to the mother-country by a community of blood and of interests, should be at the same time capable of sufficing for themselves and of providing for their own needs. He looks forward to the time when Algeria and Tunis, furnished with the arsenal of Bizerta, will develop a supply of native sailors just as they have already a native army. It is with a view of making the French African colonies self-sufficing in a military sense that M. Pinon urges that they should be allowed to make powder and explosives, as well as ordnance and small arms, for themselves. Altogether, M. Pinon's article should be read in connection with M. Pelletan's speeches.

## MOROCCO AND ITS SULTAN.

CAPTAIN P. H. FAWCETT, writing of Morocco in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, calls it the country of the future as a touring ground. "So far as the tourist is allowed to penetrate," Morocco is quite safe. Beyond the limits of safety a traveller must wear a disguise and court discomfort. Even the Sultan himself can only go about much of his dominion at the head of a large army.

It is easy to believe that Morocco possesses great interest and fascination, and still easier after reading Captain Fawcett's entertaining pages. But for the present, at least, it would be difficult for any but men to go there, and in some parts impossible. In Marrakush the half-dozen resident English ladies must wear a sulham and yasmak in public to avoid insult. The Sultan "is a most progressive monarch. He is a good billiard-player and photographer, and is a perfect genius on a bicycle. Polo or pig-sticking on a bicycle are favourite amusements. He also has several motor-cars and a cinematograph."

Why Morocco is now specially interesting is because at least five nations covet its grain-producing lands and their mineral wealth, and the day is nearing fast when its independence and semi-barbarous state must cease. England has at present two-thirds of its trade; Germany most of the other third. English influence at Court is paramount, but France has taken most active steps to acquire the country. At present intrigues at Court paralysed the much-needed reforms, and there is no permanence for anything.

### THE BOER GENERALS AT DOWNING STREET.

MR. EDWARD DICEY contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* an article upon the Boer Generals at Downing Street, which is characterised throughout by an utter misunderstanding of the attitude taken by the Boers on their visit to the Colonial Office. It is hardly necessary to follow in detail the writings of a man who can say that what he calls the "old stories of methods of barbarism" are known by the Boer Generals to be baseless lies. As they are in a position to prove to the hilt, by their own painful experience, the charges which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman brought against our operations, no further remark is necessary on that score; but Mr. Dicey goes on to complain that there has not been the slightest acknowledgment on their part of "the extraordinary and unparalleled generosity" with which we have treated our defeated foes. We can only note the remark for future reference as a classic illustration of the extent to which by persistent iteration of a falsehood men can blind themselves to the most obvious of facts. "Extraordinary and unparalleled generosity" indeed! Surely Mr. Dicey must have forgotten the partition of Poland, the devastation of the Palatinate, and the way in which Hyder Ali ravaged the Carnatic. These are precedents for the methods which we have employed in dealing with the Republics which we have overrun and annexed; but unfortunately neither Hyder Ali, Louis XIV., nor the despoilers of Poland had Mr. Dicey to explain to the world that the destruction of a nationality and the devastation of its territory by fire and sword deserved to be called "generosity"!

### A "HOLY EXPERIMENT" IN EMPIRE-BUILDING.

#### HOW PENNSYLVANIA WAS FOUNDED.

AT a time when we have acquired a new empire in South Africa by methods which need not here be characterised, it is well to be reminded, as Mr. E. Taylor reminds us in *Gentleman's*, of the "Holy Experiment" of William Penn in founding Pennsylvania. Penn's two qualifications for his mission, after his intense religious belief, were his hereditary income of £1,500 a year, with a claim on the Crown for £16,000, and the personal guardianship of Charles II. and James II. The writer then describes the circumstances which led to Penn's acquisition of land in North America:—

West New Jersey came into his hands through his acceptance of an arbitratorship in relation thereto in 1676. The constitution he drew up provided that no man, or any number of men, should have power over men's consciences in religious matters; that justices and constables should be chosen by the people; and that members of the Assembly should be elected by ballot and paid 1s. a day, "that thereby they may be known to be the servants of the people."

#### THE FOUNDER'S OBJECTS.

The objects he had in view shine by contrast with those of modern Empire-builders:—

Penn had three leading objects in essaying this "holy experiment": to set up an example to the nations; to afford an asylum

to his persecuted fellow-religionists and to all unsettled Nonconformists in a "free colony for all mankind"; and to exercise perfect justice in his dealings with the poor Indians.

#### THE GREAT LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In 1682 Penn landed in his new country and secured the passing by an assembly of the Constitution or great law of Pennsylvania:—

It constituted a government, to consist of a governor and all freemen, to make laws, choose officers, and transact affairs of state. From the first the Government undertook the cause of education and the encouragement of the sciences; it enacted "that all children of the age of twelve years shall be taught some useful trade, to the end none may be idle, but the poor may work to live, and that the rich, if they become poor, may not want." Electors and elected were to be such as professed faith in Jesus Christ. No one was to enjoy more than one public office at a time ("that they might with more care and diligence answer the trust reposed in them"); any elector receiving reward or gift should forfeit his right to elect, whilst anyone elected bestowing such reward or gift should be rendered incapable of serving; and (1683) all elections should be determined by ballot. There were provisions for simplifying law and making justice more accessible, for preserving its purity and substituting lawsuits by arbitration; all prisoners were to be put to some handicraft trade, every convict prison to be made into a workhouse; persons spreading scandal or malicious reports were to be punished. . . . It was also provided that no "common daily labour" should be performed on the Lord's Day; and that swearing, lying, drunkenness, drinking of healths, stage plays, cards, dice, May games, gamblers, masks, revels, bull-baitings, cock-fights, bear-baitings and the like should be "respectively discouraged and severely punished." There were to be neither poor rates nor tithe, and the penalty of death was to be abolished except for treason or murder. Cities were to be planted with gardens so as to form "a greene countrie towne."

The Garden City of the Cadburys was thus the ideal of Penn. No believer in one God was to suffer or be coerced because of his personal convictions.

#### THE LEAGUE WITH THE INDIANS.

Financially Penn's scheme was pronounced a failure, and his authority over the Colony was sometimes defied. But his treatment of the Indians was a notable success:—

The object of Penn's first communication with the Indians (from London, in 1681) was to declare the position of authority over them given him by the King, but he added that he desired "to enjoy with their love and consent." A formal treaty (which for seventy years remained unbroken) was completed by Penn in person in 1682, under the elm-tree at Shakamaxon, when the help the Indians had given the first settlers in their almost destitute condition was acknowledged by an attempt to arrange fair methods of purchase and sale between them and the whites. The personal interest felt by Penn in the welfare of these subjects of his is illustrated by his efforts to induce them to give up the use of alcoholic liquor, which had a most detrimental effect upon their health and morals. All Quakers were definitely forbidden to sell liquor to them.

For seventy-four years there was the most active friendship existing between the peoples. So far as the Quakers were concerned, it was indefinitely prolonged; for "when a state of war at last existed between the Indians and the colony no true Quaker was disturbed." "Only three Friends were killed, and these because they took up arms." "Quaker principles are impracticable," says the world. Pennsylvania is a fairly substantial argument on the other side—a practical object-lesson not to be gainsaid.

## THE CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS.

BY DR. MAX NORDAU.

"THE Conditions of Success," by Max Nordau, is the title of a somewhat curious article in the *Fortnightly Review* this month. It is not very clear, when you have finished it, what he is driving at, but in the course of it he says many things very well. The article seems to have been originally written for the American public. Everybody in America seeks for success. The old motives which governed mankind in primitive days, those of hunger and of love, have now been supplemented in modern times by ambition. The ambition to succeed is the universal ideal of the American public. Dr. Nordau therefore deems it not unprofitable to devote some time to the discussion of the question, what is success? To some it is money and to others fame. He does not think that the desire for money should be condemned. Money in itself is nothing, and means nothing. It is a mere symbol. But it virtually includes everything that, up to this hour, man has wrested from nature in the struggle of thousands of years. But the wise would never advise the young man to make the conquest of millions the task of his life. The possession of a million may be happiness, but the earning of it is a task which pre-emptorily excludes every idea of happiness.

## THE BEST OF AMBITIONS.

Dr. Nordau thinks better of the ambition to conquer a prominent situation in public life. The greater the number of citizens with this kind of ambition, the better for the community. The chances of success are also greater, for if the competitors are many, so also are the prizes. The desire for fame, which seems to many the most ideal ambition, is to Dr. Nordau the most foolish of all. To those who have it not it seems the thing to be most coveted in the world, to those who have achieved it the most worthless of all possessions.

## THE VALUE OF FAME.

The desire to have one's name familiar to the world possesses some minds with consuming fury. But many of those who know the name of a celebrated man have absolutely no idea as to what the man did, or why his name became famous. Dr. Nordau tells the story of the fame of Sir Richard Wallace, who presented the Parisians with some hundreds of public fountains. As they were known as the Wallace fountains, every man in the street was familiar with the name of Wallace. But when Wallace died, a conversation was overheard in which one workman asked the other who Wallace was, and was told by the other that Wallace was the man who made his fortune in fountains. Still more cruel is the case of Fualdes, whose name is celebrated throughout France as that of a man who was cruelly murdered at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Yet to-day ninety-nine Frenchmen out of a hundred, if asked who Fualdes was, would reply, "Fualdes? Certainly; he was the famous murderer." The fame of Shakespeare is world-wide;

but when the children at a Sunday-school were asked what Shakespeare had written, a general silence ensued, which was at last broken by a voice explaining, "The Bible, mum."

## THE JOYS OF CELEBRITY.

What fame means for the celebrated man Dr. Nordau explains from what is probably his own experience:—

What does the celebrated man personally experience from his fame? He receives daily a bushel of letters asking him for autographs, the minority of them with stamps for reply, many insufficiently prepaid, some not prepaid at all. Unknown persons honour him with confidential requests for assistance. Interviewers force their way in on him when he is obliged to work, or when he would like to rest, bother him with indiscreet questions, and put idiotic replies in his mouth. Everybody claims the right to take up his time with undesired visits or egotistical letters, and he makes himself active, deadly, foes when he does not answer their letters or receive the visits.

Authors send him more books than he could get through in ten lifetimes entirely devoted to reading, and expect from him an exhaustive judgment, with his reasons for forming it. If he puts off the bore with a few non-compromising phrases without opening the work, he is soon found out, and denounced as a hypocrite and a liar.

The hope to achieve the immortality of literary fame is one of the most universal forms of futile ambition. Hundreds of thousands waste their energy in producing worthless books, whereas if they had not this passion for fame they would probably have met in other walks of life with moderate success, which spells happiness. To achieve fame in the world of letters many imagine that you need nothing but some paper, ink, a pen, and a few hours of leisure which remain after the mental and bodily faculties have been exhausted by a long day's work. He admits that there are enough examples of successful men who worked for their daily bread by day and studied by night; but although they have acquired much learning by the light of the midnight lamp, it is easier to learn than it is to create. Many scientists have toiled by day for bread and by night for knowledge, and have succeeded. "But," says Dr. Nordau, "I know no single example where a man in his daily work for bread has produced in the night hours a work which achieved fame. Only by means of complete concentration is success possible. Good literary work suffers no other occupation beside it."

IN the *Royal Magazine* for October a paper is devoted to a woman who seems to be the exception that proves the rule of the physical weakness of her sex. She is a young Welsh girl, Miss Roberts, known to fame as Vulcana, the daughter of a popular Welsh preacher. Till fifteen she was only known locally as a girl of remarkable strength; then, through the failure of a performer, she appeared before a Pontypool audience, and so delighted them with her feats of strength that she decided there and then to become a professional. Now, besides a life-saving medal, she holds 120 others won in strength contests, and has won all the world's championships of ladies' weight-lifting. Among the feats of this graceful, though abnormally muscular, girl are handling with ease 8st. dumbbells, and raising a 12st. man above her head on one hand.

## CHRISTIAN BRETHERN OF CLEANLINESS.

## SUGGESTED FORMATION OF A NEW ORDER.

In an article entitled "Social Reforms," contributed by Mr. J. A. Nicklin to the *Westminster Review* for October, there is a suggestion that the time has come for an organised effort to realise some of the social reforms about which there has been much talk and little action. The problem of how to make our great towns wholesome and decently habitable is one which ought to be taken in hand not only by the State but also by philanthropists. Mr. Nicklin asks whether it is not possible that a new Order might be founded, with the name of the Order of Christian Brethren of Cleanliness, which would undertake the purifying and beautifying of the lanes, alleys, and courts of our poor quarters.

He reminds us that in Italy there are orders of Christian Brethren who undertake the task of attending funerals and looking after hospitals. He would have the members of the Order adopt a distinctive dress which would soon lead to their being regarded by the lower orders as an established, regular institution not to be interfered with. The spectacle of ladies and gentlemen engaged in helping to clean their windows, tending window-boxes, and flooding their drains, would, he thinks, be very inspiring. The full meaning of the scheme could only be attained when the same enthusiasm is shown in cleaning and making healthy our crowded cities as sent the earliest and uncorrupted friars to tend the lepers and live among wretched outcasts. The first step in the elevation of the masses is cleanliness and sanitation, and if in every parish and district those who had a desire for work of humiliation and piety, of charity and of public spirit, would form themselves into a volunteer brigade of scavengers, they would soon change the face of England. Then they might address themselves to improving the condition of the housing of the people. If clergymen, instead of appealing to their wealthy parishioners for organs, altar-pieces, additional curates or church restorations, would raise subscriptions for clearing away blocks of insanitary houses or putting up model lodging-houses, he thinks a great deal might be done. This new Order might, further, extend its operations so far as organised open-air concerts in the slums, and in establishing people's palaces, entertainments, and dances for the people.

They would also work by setting a good example. If a clergyman asserts that he cannot afford the expense of having his church made decent, why can he not try the effect of taking a pail and brush in hand himself, washing the sooty walls and cleaning the encrusted windows? Music should be supplied, too, pictures, flowers for window-boxes, and a people's theatre should be established, for which collections should be taken in our churches to provide the weary and depressed with gratuitous recreation. It is in the streets and public buildings, in picture galleries, theatres, concerts and operas, that the poor must receive their education.

## HOW TO FIGHT THE PLAGUE.

## AN OBJECT-LESSON IN SANITATION.

DR. JOSIAH OLDFIELD contributes to the *Westminster Review* for October a very interesting and suggestive paper concerning the success which attended the efforts of the Minister of one of the first-class native States in India in combating the pestilence which has baffled the efforts of our ablest medical officers. In the first two visitations of the plague in this native State they lost 50,000 lives, but after the adoption of the measures which he describes they have had no recurrence of plague, and do not greatly fear its advent. The secret of the success was that the Minister took the people into his confidence. Instead of dragooning them into a segregation camp, which they regard as almost worse than death, he showed them how they could escape the necessity for it. This is the way in which he did it:—

We divided the city into wards and sub-wards, and divisional sub-wards, and put an inspector over each, and then we fixed a big holiday and we provided lime wash and chloride of lime, and perchloride of mercury, and other strong disinfectants free of charge, and on the fixed day every householder was held responsible to turn out his house, wash it thoroughly, disinfect it, and lime wash it throughout. It was all done simultaneously, and each inspector had to see that in every house in his little district it was being done. The officers of State, too, rode through the whole city, broad streets, slums, healthy parts and plague-stricken areas alike, and it was made a great festival of cleansing! And then for the next eight days every room in every house had to be simultaneously fumigated for two hours from six to eight in the evening with burning sulphur and native loban. This, too, was provided free to the poor. In the streets every night at the same time fires were lighted at short intervals, and upon these the same fumigants were placed, so that for two hours every night for over a week the city was in a state of fumigation in such a way that all the people and all their clothes had to be turned out and exposed either to fresh air or antiseptic fumes. The inspection was done so thoroughly that over each ward the municipal inspector was told off to see to the streets and houses, a doctor was appointed to each ward for house to house visitation, and a special magistrate appointed to each ward to emphasise the fact that the State intended to carry out rigorously the rules laid down, and finally in each sub-district three of the best known and best respected men in that sub-district were appointed to spend their whole time in explaining to the inhabitants of their own neighbourhood the facts of the case and the remedies that were being adopted! Then further we agreed that no plague case that was reported should be removed to the camp, but should be allowed to be treated at home, and we advised the remedies to be adopted and provided medicines and disinfectants free; but we decreed that every case that was detected and which had not been reported should be at once carried away to the camp. The cases that were treated at home were isolated in every house that had two rooms, and thus it became the rarest thing either for the sick and the well to be sleeping together, or for cases to be unknown to the district medical officer. By these means we got a thoroughly good cleaning done at comparatively small cost, we got a fairly complete hold upon every case of plague, and more than all we had the goodwill of the people and their hearty co-operation.

"SUNDAYS IN NEW YORK" are described by Mr. J. W. Clark in the October *Sunday at Home*. He remarks on the orderliness and absence of drunkenness in the streets on Sundays. One great reason why churches are not better attended he considers to be the Sunday newspaper, which, with its illustrations and excellent literary articles and reviews, has ousted the pulpit.

## SHOULD WE ADOPT THE METRIC SYSTEM?

MR. GEORGE MOORES, who is described as an "Industrial Specialist," contributes to the *Empire Review* for October a strong plea for the adoption of the metric system. Mr. Moores, after pointing out the irregular and arbitrary nature of the British standards of weights and measures, reminds us that since August 6th, 1897, it has been lawful to weigh and measure in this country by the metric system—a privilege of which probably not one in a thousand are aware. The French National Assembly in 1793 made the use of metric weights and measures, based on the measure of a forty-millionth part of the terrestrial meridian passing through Paris, and termed a *mètre*, the only legal system in France. In England in 1862 a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the subject. This Committee recommended that the system be made legal. But in England the system has made no progress.

## WHAT IS THE METRIC SYSTEM?

In the metric system the five principal units—those of length, area, volume, capacity, and weight—are as follows:—

Length: The unit is the metre. It is nearly equal to  $1\frac{1}{10}$  of a yard.

Area: The unit is the square metre. It is nearly  $1\frac{1}{4}$  of a square yard.

Volume: The unit is the cubic metre. It is nearly  $1\frac{1}{8}$  of a cubic yard.

Capacity: The unit is  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a metre, and is called a litre. It is nearly  $1\frac{1}{8}$  pints.

Weight: The unit is the weight of water contained in  $\frac{1}{1000}$  of a litre, and is called a gram. It is nearly  $15\frac{1}{4}$  grains.

The whole system is based upon a single measurement of length, and is therefore useful in helping us to find out the weight of known volumes of different substances. In England the system of measurement is not only arbitrary but it differs in various districts. A bushel of corn in Sunderland equals 46 lb., in Cornwall it equals 240 lb. In weighing corn there are over 200 different weights used.

## WHAT WE LOSE BY THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

Our illogical and difficult Imperial system handicaps us at every turn, particularly in dealing with foreign merchants. Mr. Moores quotes the following opinions as to the relative merits of the Imperial and of the metric system:—

It is hopelessly impossible to associate with the arbitrary, perverse, and utterly irrational system under which we have all had the misfortune to be brought up, the benefits which I believe attach to the Metric System. (*The Prime Minister.*)

The Metric System is much superior to the English system in simplicity. We have been driven to it for scientific work. For commercial work, for engineering work, and for all work connected with land surveying the metrical system is infinitely better. The present system is time-wasting and brain-destroying in its confusions. (*Lord Kelvin.*)

Many British Consuls have expressed themselves in the same way. Some firms spend hundreds of pounds a year in the necessary transcription of English weights and measures to the metrical system, and *vice versa*. England, owing to her bad system, is continually losing orders. The prices of competing firms, as a rule, differ very little, and therefore a mere question of convenience, such as is involved in the use or non-use of the metric system, may decide who gets an order. Five hundred millions of persons now use the metric system; and we shall either have to follow them or lose our trade. In

conclusion, Mr. Moores demands an Anglo-Saxon Convention on the subject, which shall arrange that the plan should be universal wherever the English tongue is spoken.

## HOW TO SUCCEED AS A SHOPKEEPER.

By MR. WHITELEY.

IN *Harmsworth's Magazine* for October Mr. William Whiteley gives his expert views on this subject. Before Mr. Whiteley came, Westbourne Grove had been considered a bad business neighbourhood. It was against all advice that he decided to begin business in it, but before so deciding he had satisfied himself that the people were there who would buy, if it were worth their while, and that there was a reason for the slackness of trade—the "inflated prices" charged by the shops. Mr. Whiteley determined to supply the best goods at the lowest possible figure, avoiding middlemen and all mere extravagances. When he began he had only a little shop with two girls and an errand-boy; after a year he had sixteen girls and two boys, and now his business has extended into seventy different departments with some 6,000 assistants.

This success he attributes to having acted on various admirable maxims, notably that fair trading is generally successful trading; that your business must be your hobby (till recently he never spent a whole week away from his office); that anything like deceit or trickery costs dear in the end; that a customer should never, if possible, be displeased, and that it is better to lose a trifle in humouring a crank than let him depart in wrath; that business and extensions of business should never be refused, and that the point always to be kept in view is the lowest price at which you can sell.

Mr. Whiteley's principle of never refusing business has once or twice led to his having a singular order to execute. Some young men, to decide a bet, once ordered a secondhand coffin. Mr. Whiteley was puzzled, but suddenly remembered that he had somewhere a coffin made for an eccentric who had kept it in his room till he married a wife who objected to the gruesome object. It had been fitted up as a cupboard, and finally had been sold to Mr. Whiteley.

Another ingenious person once ordered a pint of live fleas. "What are we to do with this order?" said Mr. Whiteley's assistants. "Execute it, of course," he replied. Urgent messengers were sent to the Zoo, to a wild-beast dealer, and other likely places, begging that the monkeys and certain other animals might be well combed. But the result was only half a pint of fleas. Mr. Whiteley reflected that the order was for *live* fleas, that a pint jar full of fleas would result in the insects dying from want of air. Therefore he sent the half pint jar, with a note explaining that here were as many living fleas as could be got into a pint jar without prejudice to their health.

These and similar incidents served as excellent advertisements and recommendations.



## PRINCE KHILOKOFF.

## THE STORY OF A RUSSIAN REFORMER.

IN *La Revue* for September 1st and 15th M. Jean Finot publishes some very interesting extracts from a book to appear at the end of this year—"The Reminiscences of the Russian Reformer, Prince Khilkoff." Prince Khilkoff's views do not exactly accord with those of Tolstoy, whom, nevertheless, he greatly admires. But he is extremely sympathetic with Tolstoy, and his life shows the Tolstoyan doctrines in actual working. In views he is, however, more Marxian than Tolstoyan.

At the age of seventeen, in 1875, he entered on a military career; but very soon he noticed, with horror, that most of his superiors thought only of their own advancement, and considered the soldiers as so much "cannon flesh." The first time he killed a Turk it seemed to him he was a murderer, and he was haunted by the face of the dead man. When the war was over he asked to be, and was, transferred to a regiment of Cossacks. He was to winter among the Doukhobors, and was at once struck with their happy homes, their physical beauty, and the absence of servility and brutalisation.

At last he contrived to leave the army. Already absurd tales were being circulated about him; he was accused of Socialism, and his relations with some political exiles had won him official hostility. On leaving the Caucasus he went to his mother's estates at Pavlovki (Kharkoff). Mother and son could not agree. The final rupture occurred over an orchard. The mother insisted that men must be engaged to drive off the thievish peasants. The son was made miserable by seeing a swarm of children looking enviously at the apple-trees laden with fruit:—

This time I called them and told them that they might come into the orchard and eat as many apples as they wanted, and even take some home. At first they did not believe me, but afterwards they decided to come. Formerly all night long stones rained on the apple-trees, but now that the orchard was open in the day no one thought of going there at night. The caretakers could sleep in peace. When gathering-time came I distributed half the fruit among the families of the old men, who, in my grandfather's time, had planted the fruit trees. The remainder was sold for 200 roubles.

The Prince had come to consider the land not as personal property, but as a loan which ought one day to be returned to those who ploughed it. He accepted his mother's offer of part of the land on condition that he did not interfere with the other part. He reserved a small piece for himself, meaning to let the rest. He built himself a small dwelling, procured some bees and studied bee-culture. As literature he had Tolstoy's "My Confession" and the Bible. Perhaps but for two circumstances his reforms would have stopped there. One day, when riding, he saw a peasant ploughing, whose horses were eating some young oaks. He was angry, and spoke sharply to him about it:—

Then he turned his plough, and I found myself face to face with him. Never in my life had I seen such a face, and I have

never seen one since—the face of a skeleton, with greenish skin stretched over prominent bones, and, sunk in their orbits, sinister eyes looking at me. I was as if nailed to the ground, without being able to take my eyes off this melancholy sight.

He answered me quietly: "As for me I have eaten nothing for three days."

The Prince fled in horror, only to come on a poor woman picking up dead wood, who ran away from him as fast as she could for the boggy ground and her feeble state.

Then he decided to hand over the land to the peasants at the price of the mortgage, on condition that they would go bail for the value. He took a peasant to live with him, at first, in the midst of the village, and finally married a young girl who shared his views. He worked on the land, and busied himself with his bees, and hoped to continue doing so in peace. But then the police began to watch him.

For a long time he had not gone to church. "Why not?" asked the peasants. "Because I dislike the cynical way the clergy treat what they profess to believe," he had replied. The peasants applied to him to deliver them from the rapacity of the priests (rapacity for which there seems some excuse, since they are miserably paid.) Some of the peasants ceased to go to church; others asked questions about the Bible. Result, an accusation of having left the Orthodox Church, an accusation to which Prince Khilkoff frankly pleads guilty. He was, however, soon set at liberty.

Then his mother, hoping he would soon abandon his follies and live the life of other men (this part is all singularly like Tolstoy's "Resurrection") sought out his wife, hoping to find an ally in her, but the wife faithfully seconded her husband. Now the marriage not having been blessed by the Orthodox Church, the children had no right to the title or fortune of their family. The old Princess, unable to understand such a state of things, by dint of long scheming carried off the children. Before this, however, the Prince was condemned to exile in Transcaucasia for five years, where after six months his wife and two children joined him. Not many months later the Commissioner of Police arrived from Tiflis with an order from the Emperor for the children to be taken away. The story of how the old Princess schemed to get them away, how they were abducted by force, how the father and mother pursued them, but in vain, is very graphically and pitifully told. They are still separated from their parents, though two more have since been born.

When the time of exile was over Prince Khilkoff stayed for some time in England and France, and finally settled at Geneva, where he is now living in the midst of a small band of Russian exiles, Tolstoyans, and revolutionaries.

THE *Wide World Magazine* for October gives an account, hitherto unpublished, of how Sarah Bernhardt last year went alligator hunting in New Orleans, and caught a ten foot long specimen, still living and thriving in captivity.

## THE HAVELOCK-GORDON OF FRANCE.

## A MODERN SOLDIER-SAINT.

A SALUTARY corrective to the vulgar prejudice that the French are in the main a nation of scoffers and libertines is supplied by E. Perronet Thompson in *Gentleman's* for October. The resolute refusal of Colonel de Saint Remy last August to carry out the order to close a nun's school, and his consequent degradation and imprisonment, lead the writer to recall a nearly parallel case in 1880 under the anti-clerical government of Paul Bert. This was the case of General de Sonis, whom the writer describes as "a warrior-saint of the nineteenth century," to whom France owes "a restored Church, a restored Army,"—"the Havelock, the Hedley Vicars, the General Gordon of France."

## "THE FIRST REVELATION."

Born in Guadeloupe in 1825, of a noble family impoverished by the Revolution, Gaston de Sonis early woke to the claims of the religion which was to be his life. When only six years old, as he lay wrapped in cloaks in a pleasure-boat, looking up at the splendour of the starry sky, he was overpowered with the majesty of Creation. "This," he said afterwards, "was the first revelation of God to my soul." When the family returned to France he was trained in a college of the Marist Fathers, and at the early age of ten he was permitted to make his first Communion. In later life he wrote: "I regard my first Communion as the blessing of my life."

The sudden death of his father in an hotel led a fellow-guest, a Jesuit, into the orphan's room; and, wrote Sonis, the words he spoke "pierced the soul, revived the latent spark of piety in my heart, braced me for future duty. When he left us I was converted; my heart was given to heaven." This fact made the young officer a friend of the Jesuits for life.

## THE ROMANCE OF HIS MARRIAGE.

Happening to see a lawyer's daughter on a balcony on his arrival at a new garrison town, he fell in love with her at first sight, and, having satisfied himself that her principles were as exalted as his own, succeeded in winning her hand. He was only twenty-three and she seventeen when they married. The union was "one of life-long attachment and mutual succour," and at first "the ideal of love in a cottage." "We were as happy as could be on earth," confesses his wife, her only jealousy being of the *bon Dieu* Himself. She bore her husband twelve children. Unaware of the Church's condemnation of secret societies, he joined the Freemasons, but his first Masonic dinner, with its speeches insulting to religion, undeceived him; and, flinging down his napkin, he stalked out of the room. At another time he refused to take part in table-turning. "The Church has not forbidden it," he granted; but he rejoined, "the Church mistrusts it."

## IN FACE OF TYRANNY, CARNAGE, CHOLERA.

In the plebiscite after the *coup d'état* of 1851, he was the only man in his regiment who dared to vote "No." Never in his life, though a loyal soldier of the Empire, did he cry "Vive l'Empereur." Thanks to his devout influence, nearly all his hussars wore Madonna medals, and refrained from swearing.

At Solferino he charged the terrible Tyrolese squares at the head of his men, most of whom he lost, but he escaped without a scratch. At night he wrote, "Never throughout this day have I lost the sense of the Divine Presence."

In Algiers he tended the cholera patients, almost as nurse and priest in one, preparing the dying for death, and repeating prayers over the graves.

## A COMMANDANT INCORRUPTIBLE.

Appointed Commandant of a circle in 1860, he went about his duties in a way which strikingly recalls Gordon's later methods in the Soudan. As he went round the oases,—

With strict observance of precedence, the new Commandant visited in regular order the host, the priest in residence, and the chief secular authority, as a preliminary to settling down to functions which, all agree, were never better performed than by one who spoke Arabic like a native, rode like a native, performed his religious duties like a Moslem, and who—not the least important—took about with him a creditable wife, who could sit down in the chief's harem while the husband discoursed without. . . . He had his reward in the esteem of the natives, who bestowed on him the titles of the "Great French Marabout" and Moula-ed-Din, "Master in piety." They had marvelled to see him refuse the gifts which were offered, as a matter of course, to every new governor; and their admiration was intensified when, on the occasion of an Arab suitor drawing aside his burnous and pointing significantly to a bag of money concealed beneath it, Sonis sprang from his seat and called for the guard to arrest the insolent one.

A native ally records an incident of his victory at Metlili in 1866:—

After the fight, we found in a chief's house ten thousand dours (about £3,000). I asked the Commandant what he meant to do with it. "Why, of course," he said, "I shall pay it into the treasury." Said I to him, "But the treasury is rich, and you, Commandant, are poor, and with your family—" He turned on me with flashing eyes, and exclaimed, "Never! What is all that to me? Can I carry aught but a shroud into the tomb?"

## "GOD NEVER SURRENDERS."

With all his philanthropy he did not lose his shrewdness as a soldier. In the beginning of 1870 Marshal MacMahon first broached at his house, in a company of officers, the prospect of war with Prussia; and de Sonis was the only man who dared to express doubts of its success. This was in Algiers. When the war came, his persistent entreaties to be called to France were only yielded to under the Gambetta régime. As he bade his wife and children farewell at Marseilles he said: "God may preserve my life if He will; but I shall carry Him daily in my breast, and you know that God never surrenders." And in the thick of the campaign, when the church was his barrack-room, he knelt every morning to receive Communion, and rose to tell his men: "He who bears Christ in his heart can never yield."

## CARAN D'ACHE AND HIS WORK.

IN *Harmsworth's Magazine* for October, Mr. J. N. Raphael, writing on "Stories without Words," describes a visit to Caran d'Ache (Russian for "pencil"), perhaps the most widely-known French caricaturist of the day, whose name is chiefly associated with the *Figaro*. The article is fully illustrated with most amusing reproductions of Caran d'Ache's work,



John Bull's Submarine Nightmare.

both cartoons and "Stories without Words"—the story of the lazy artist, and how he soothed his irate landlord; the story of the wily serpent's practical joke upon the innocent Englishman (Caran d'Ache would be lost without the Englishman), and the story of the fare who was in a hurry and the Parisian cabby who was not, and others.

Caran d'Ache's real name is Emmanuel Poirée, and though he is called the Sir John Tenniel of Paris, he personally is little known to the Parisians. You may call on him at any hour of the day or night and never find him at home. Even if you succeed in getting an appointment you may ring and ring before getting admittance to his erratic household, and then, perhaps, be received by its master masquerading as a footman with broom and white apron. Caran d'Ache is half Polish and half French, and comes of a line of distinguished soldiers. His serious sketches—for he does draw some—are exquisitely accurate studies of Russian and French military life. But he never uses a model:—

I am absolutely incapable of drawing direct from Nature. . . . After I have seen my model for an instant I never forget a single detail in the dress or of the features, even though I do not draw them till ten years later.

Caran d'Ache will not talk politics, but he is more than suspected of being a strong French Jingo, and very anti-English. He draws a thin-legged Englishman in an impossible tourist suit, and big-footed, big-toothed Englishwomen. The German Emperor is to him somewhat what Mr. Chamberlain is to Mr. Gould.

His drawings fetch from £12 to £20 each; he is very rich, and lives very luxuriously.

## IN PRAISE OF HENRY HOLIDAY.

MR. ANGUS MACKAY contributes to the *Westminster Review* for October a glowing eulogium upon the stained glass window-work of Mr. Henry Holiday. He declares that Mr. Holiday is an artist and craftsman supreme in his own branch of art, who, in some respects at least, has been unsurpassed in any age. He declares that it is not impossible that next century people may troop to Brechin to study Mr. Holiday's windows as they now go to Antwerp to see Rubens at his best, and that nations may compete for a Holiday window as they now compete for a Raphael or a Gainsborough. Mr. Holiday is best known by his oft-reproduced work of the meeting of Dante and Beatrice, which is in the Liverpool Gallery; but this picture is merely the by-product of his genius. He, and he alone of great artists, has deliberately turned aside from the paths where fame and riches are most easily to be achieved, and has given to the art of stained glass the devotion of a lifetime. The only artists to be compared with him in this department are Burne-Jones, Richmond, and Ford Madox Brown. Mr. Holiday, with ideals scarcely less beautiful than Burne-Jones, possesses a range much wider and types much more varied. Hence, Mr. MacKay maintains that he is not only supreme among the living, but he is certainly unsurpassed by any worker of the last or present centuries.

His originality is never eccentricity. Were it possible to hold an Academy exhibition of stained glass windows, the interest would centre entirely round Mr. Holiday's; the rest would be nowhere. Beauty of colour, beauty of form, and intellectuality are the three great qualities of stained glass windows, and he claims for Mr. Holiday that he is supreme, both as a draughtsman, an imaginative artist, and a colourist. The tender harmonies, the jewelled splendours, the mystic glitter of some of his windows, must be seen to be imagined. His symbolism is of that quiet, unobtrusive order that reveals itself only to the heart that watches and receives, and from his best work, as you gaze and meditate, meaning after meaning steals out, and when you return you find still something there that had formerly escaped you.

Having shown some of his work at the Chicago Exhibition, the admiration excited was so enthusiastic that churches were erected and windows remodelled to give him wider opportunities of displaying his powers. Gladstone had an enthusiastic admiration for his art, and no work but Mr. Holiday's will figure in the Gladstone Memorial Church. But the critic that will do for Mr. Holiday what Ruskin did for Turner has not yet arisen.

THE *Positivist Review* for October is extremely interesting, inasmuch as it contains a full account of the festival held in Paris in commemoration of the centenary of Auguste Comte, and the text of the dramatic piece which is the nearest approach which Positivism can make to the Miracle Play or Mystery of the Middle Ages.

## THE LATE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

THE *Canadian Magazine*, which is giving a series of sketches of the Queens of Europe, deals in its September number with "Queen Marie Henriette of Belgium," who was alive at the time of publication. The writer tells how, born Archduchess of Hungary and a great granddaughter of Maria Theresa, she was only seventeen when she met at the Austrian Court her future husband, then Duke of Brabant and only eighteen. The marriage took place the same year (1853). Of the clouds which hung over her domestic life the writer says nothing; he only emphasises the rosy dawn. He says:—

The young Duchess, though naturally feeling the separation from her mother rather bitterly at first, was made so welcome in her new country that she soon settled down, and felt at once that she was among friends. She received a hearty, loving welcome both from her husband's family and King Leopold's subjects, and everything was *coulour de rose* with the young couple for a few years. Then came the first grief in the death of their son, the Count of Hainault, a beautiful boy of ten. This melancholy event robbed life of all its sweetness for a time, and changed the Duchess into a grave, sad woman. It was years before she shook off the effects of the blow that had robbed her of a son and Belgium of an heir.

## A GREAT EQUESTRIENNE.

Of the habits and tastes of her deceased Majesty, the writer has much to say:—

In her younger days Queen Henriette was famous as an equestrienne. Indeed, she and her cousin, the late Empress of Austria, were considered the finest horsewomen, outside the professional arena, in Europe. She could ride a bare-backed horse as easily as one with a saddle, and could perform really astounding feats with her horses; and even had a private circus at one of her palaces, where she used to practise fancy riding. Next to mounting horses, the Queen's greatest enjoyment lay in driving them.

## MUSICIAN AND PAINTER.

The King, it is stated, "has no ear for music—in fact, he detests it." The late Queen's preferences were quite different. Readers will excuse the present tense, which the writer necessarily employed, writing when he did:—

With the Queen music is a passion. She is not only fond of music, but she is a remarkably clever musician, playing the piano and the harp like a professional. She has even written an opera, called "*Wanda; ou, la Puissance de l'Enone*," and it was once presented at Court. Her Majesty used frequently to improvise little concerts at which she and her ladies performed. In addition to being a skilled musician, she is an artist of no mean merit, and has on several occasions substantially aided charities by sending paintings from her own brush to adorn the stalls at bazaars. In this way and a thousand others she has identified herself with the needs of the people, and has won her way into their hearts, so that the name of Marie Henriette is virtually one to conjure with, and is beloved by the Belgian nation.

But her artistic tastes did not tempt her to gorgeous experiments in clothes. She was "quietly dressed":—

Her Majesty's everyday dress is of the simplest cut and style. She has a soul above *chiffons*, and spends very little time over the affairs of her wardrobe. She is a woman of high intellect, and appreciates art in any form. With notable books of the day she is always well acquainted, and likes to be kept *au courant* with affairs. In this way she has preserved her youthfulness and kept her mind fresh and active, storing it with varied and intellectual subjects, and having wide sympathies.

## A CONJURER!

A less usual Royal pastime in which her Majesty indulged was conjuring:—

When, in 1882, the famous magician, Professor Hermann, arrived in Brussels on his way to the sea-baths at Ostend, one of the Queen's chamberlains called at his hotel and inquired if he was the same Professor Hermann who had formerly given sleight-of-hand performances at the palace of the Queen's father. On ascertaining this to be a fact, he informed the Professor that her Majesty would be glad to receive him in private audience the next day.

The Queen received her visitor most kindly, and after talking of old times expressed a wish to learn sleight-of-hand. Professor Hermann gladly consented to teach her, and during the following four weeks he daily spent several hours in initiating her as an adept of magic.

These lessons took place with locked doors. The Queen displayed remarkable talent, and many were the tricks which she subsequently practised on her attendants.

The professor refused to accept any remuneration for his services. The Queen, however, met the difficulty by sending a magnificent bracelet and a pair of diamond earrings to his wife.

## A MINISTER'S EXPERIMENT.

THE minister was the Rev. G. L. McNutt, of Avenue Presbyterian Church, in Indianapolis, and the experiment was to leave his church, disguise himself as a rough workman doing unskilled labour, and go for four years amongst the poorest classes of labourers, to learn their mind, how they could be best reached, what were their greatest needs. The idea came to him when returning from his church one night. He saw the crowds of loafers and idlers, he remembered the empty pews at church. If his people would not come to him, he would go to them. The story of his experience is told briefly in the October number of the *Quiver*.

Of course his wife and family had to go too, and to suffer privation at times besides. Rents were so high that he and his son built a two-roomed house for the family in their spare time. The minister sometimes worked in a glass factory, sometimes on street contracts, sometimes in the harvest field, or he trundled trucks, or did any casual or unskilled work. He learnt to assume a rough appearance and to talk like a labourer of the lowest type. He worked in a number of different cities, sometimes entirely among foreigners. Among the discoveries that he made was that the much-abused saloon gave him better and cheaper and more abundant food than the temperance lunch-rooms. On Sunday, dressed in workman's clothes, he went to church. Sometimes he was told there were no free seats and turned away; once (in an Episcopal church) he shared a gentleman's pew, receiving every courtesy.

And now, with the four years' experience thus gained, Mr. McNutt intends to devote the rest of his life to improving the lot of the working-man, and helping on social questions generally. Already he has quite a reputation in America.

IN *Longman's Magazine* for October Mr. Hudson continues his pleasant reminiscences of chats with the old "Shepherd of the Downs." Another paper is on the behaviour of animals in unfamiliar circumstances.

## SIR FREDERICK TREVES,

ENGLAND'S GREATEST SURGEON.

IN the *Woman at Home* Sarah A. Tooley writes on the King's Physicians. The part of her article which will naturally attract the most attention is that which deals with the career and life of the man who saved the King's life so recently. The writer praises the great surgeon, and indeed it would be hard for those who know him to write of him without launching into praise. Sir Frederick Treves is one of the youngest great surgeons, and he is one of the best beloved by his colleagues, his students, and his patients:—

He lives a simple life of hard work, rising at five o'clock in the morning and usually retiring about ten. His recreations are principally of the aquatic kind. He is an expert swimmer, can manage almost any kind of water craft, and holds a pilot's certificate. He is an enthusiast for boat-sailing and sea-fishing, and is never happier and more at home than on a yacht. The King had in him an ideal medical attendant who could enter fully into his Majesty's anxiety to escape from Buckingham Palace to the sea breezes of the Solent. Yachting is Sir Frederick's own remedy for jaded nerves. Philanthropics connected with the deep sea fishermen find a very warm advocate in Sir Frederick, as also the Children's Country Holiday scheme, and he has advanced both causes by public speeches on various occasions. For close upon thirty years has Sir Frederick been familiar with the life of East London, and few know better than he the sombre shadows of pain and distress which darken its people. Hospital wards are full of the tragedies of human life, and no one has a more compassionate heart for the suffering poor than the great surgeon who has ministered to them.

He was born at Dorchester in 1853, and is consequently in the very prime of his manhood. He received his education at the Merchant Taylors' School, and having decided to become a doctor, pursued his studies at the London Hospital. He was a young man of life and energy, fond of sports of all kinds, and particularly of boating and sailing. Although brilliantly clever, there is a rumour that young Treves was fonder of pleasure than work in his early student days. Suddenly, however, he began to take things more seriously, and gave undoubted evidence of future greatness. At twenty-eight he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Professor of Pathology at the Royal College of Surgeons, posts which he held for six years with marked success. In 1891-6 he was Examiner in Surgery to the University of Cambridge.

Sir Frederick Treves specialised to a great extent upon operations affecting the intestines. In England, at least, he was the first to introduce the operation of removing the appendicitis. That was fourteen years ago, and since then he has operated on over one thousand cases with the most wonderful success, there having only been two deaths among his patients.

At the outbreak of the South African War Sir Frederick volunteered for service, and was appointed consulting surgeon to the field forces in Natal, leaving his beloved work at the London Hospital and his consulting practice in Wimpole Street to minister to Tommy on the battlefield. He was with the main column from Colenso to Ladysmith, and did a great amount of splendid surgery, and also found time to set down some observations of the scenes around him in his "Tale of a Field Hospital," which, for delicate humour and pathos, descriptive power, and for tender sympathy with the wounded soldier, has no equal in the literature which the war called forth.

Sir Frederick Treves is probably the most popular surgeon of the day, and belongs to the generation of practitioners who are carrying to such wonderful perfection the advanced surgery of the internal abdominal organs which has been rendered possible by Lord Lister's antiseptic treatment. He, like the

veteran surgeon, has worked with persistent enthusiasm to gain extended knowledge in his art, and stands unrivalled in the class of surgery which the King's case required. The one ambition of every budding young surgeon is to see Treves operate, and the corridors of the London Hospital are thronged with eager faces at every such opportunity. . . . He has had enough hero-worship and success to spoil him, but knows too much of the possibilities of increased knowledge to be unduly affected by adulation on account of present achievements.

## MR. MAX PEMBERTON.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.

IN *The Woman at Home* for October there is a very readable and well-illustrated account given of Mr. Pemberton and his career. This article coincides with the first instalment of this author's new serial, "Dr. Xavier":—

Max Pemberton would pass in any company for a British sportsman, a jovial country squire. This tall, graceful figure, you would say, has never been bent over desk-work, these brilliant eyes were never strained by the midnight lamp. Meet him in a railway carriage and your talk will drift naturally to cricket, boating, cycling, golf, for not a sign reveals the bookish man.

Mr. Pemberton was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and at Caius College, Cambridge, beginning literary work at the age of twenty-two. His first contribution appeared in *Vanity Fair* and dealt with Henley Regatta:—

During his first year the young novelist's earnings did not amount to more than £50, but in the second year he made £250, and from that time his income has gone on increasing until he is now one of the most prosperous fiction writers in the world.

In 1892 Mr. Pemberton became the editor of *Chums*, a newspaper for boys, published by Messrs. Cassell. Some interesting details are given as to the editor's views on boys and boy literature:—

He was accustomed to receive many hundreds of letters from boys, and he discovered that their favourite subjects were soldiers and locomotives. Of war stories and adventure stories they never weary. Some coloured plates of cavalry called forth a shower of approving letters from all parts of the country. Curious military questions were often asked in letters. Thus, one boy enquired, "Is there any armour in England older than the lion's mail worn by Richard Cœur de Lion?" Other youthful correspondents were stage-struck, and would write earnest appeals for advice as to how to go on the boards. Now and then a gloomy lad would enquire "how it feels to be hung?" Boys, says Mr. Pemberton, have no wish for news, no interest in the events of the time. Topics of the hour are too dull for the boy. His imagination is fascinated by a world far different from the grey, commonplace scenes of everyday life.

In 1894 Mr. Pemberton left *Chums*, as he found that frequent attendance in the City interfered with his literary work. In 1896 he again entered the service of the firm as editor of *Cassell's Magazine*, which he still conducts with conspicuous success.

It is easier, he thinks, to edit a magazine for grown-up readers than for boys. The latter public tends to melt away at one end, for the growing lad leaves behind him his boyish interests. The constituency of a boys' magazine is like a glacier which is dried by the sun at one end while it may not be sufficiently fed by the snows at the other.

Mr. Pemberton has written many novels, perhaps the most universally liked among them being "The Iron Pirate" and "The Impregnable City."



**THE BOHEMIAN QUESTION IN AUSTRIA.****THE CZECHS AS BULWARK AGAINST GERMAN EXPANSION.**

THERE is a long and elaborate article in the *National Review* for October, in which Dr. Karel Kramarz pleads the cause of the Bohemian Czechs, which is, he maintains, at the same time the cause of Austrian survival. The essence of the Bohemian problem, he says, is whether the Czechs will or will not succeed in maintaining their position, and in gaining so much influence throughout Austria that they can work effectively in the direction of maintaining the whole kingdom of the Hapsburgs against the aspirations of German Chauvinism. The Czechs fight against the false idea that Austria is a German State; and they are thus in reality the support of the monarchy—a fact which unfortunately is not yet recognised by the Viennese bureaucracy. It is in reality the good fortune of Austria and her dynasty that the overwhelming majority of the people are not German. Only by the recognition of this fact can Austria be saved from German ambitions, which is to reduce her to dependence by means of annexation or by her inclusion in the German customs union.

**BOHEMIA AS THE FOE OF GERMANISM.**

The Bohemian national question is therefore an all-European question. Without a completely independent Austria the road would lie open for the establishment of Germany as a world-power of such magnitude as the world has not yet seen. It would be a compact Empire with natural boundaries; from the military point of view it would be invincible, economically strong, endowed and enriched with innumerable natural treasures, and enhanced by the methodical energy of German economic life. It would have splendid markets in the Balkan States, and, through the Bagdad railway, in Asia Minor and Persia. Germany in such conditions would form a world-Empire worthy of the dreams of the national party; but it could only be established on the ruins of the historical balance of power in Europe.

**THE DEMANDS OF THE CZECHS.**

Dr. Kramarz does not think that this peril will ever occur, as the Czechs are too numerous to submit permanently to the centralising and Germanising policy of the Viennese Government. The Czechs only demand that all races should have equal rights; and the electoral manipulations which give the Germans a majority in some Slav districts cannot be maintained. The majority of the Austrian population will never allow itself to be compelled to submit to humiliation at the hand of the German minority. The Austrian Government has borrowed many laws from Berlin, but they have never borrowed the law which would be

their greatest strength—that is, the federal constitution, as the German party sees its last defence in the maintenance of the system of German centralised bureaucracy.

**THE CZECHS AS AUSTRIA'S FRIENDS.**

The Germans in Germany support their brethren in Austria because they see that the strengthening of Germanism in Austria involves the making of Austria an appendage of Germany. To prevent this, fate has planted the Bohemian race in the heart of Europe, in the midst of the ocean of German influence, to form a barrier which prevents the German flood from swamping all from the North Sea to the Adriatic. The Czechs are an arrow in the side of Germany, and such they wish to and must remain. They are struggling not merely for the national right of the Slav races to their own individuality, but also on behalf of Austria and her complete foreign independence.

**THE N.C.R. AND ITS OUTPUT.**

LAST month we published an intensely interesting account of the way in which President Patterson, of the National Cash Register, of Dayton, Ohio, has succeeded in tapping the brains of labour. I am glad to see, in the September number of the *Cosmopolitan*, that Mr. Patterson is given a leading place in their sketches of American Captains of Industry. I am also glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging an extraordinary error which inadvertently crept into our notice of their works. It was stated that the annual output of the Dayton Works was 5,000 cash registers. In reality their output is twelve times as much; the figure 5,000 applied to the monthly, not to the annual, sale of these valuable instruments of modern commerce. I am glad to know that our last month's article has attracted very widespread attention, and will, I hope, lead to the adoption by many other firms of the fundamental principles which have worked so well at Dayton. A correspondent calls my attention to the fact that the principle of offering prizes for suggestions by workmen has been in force for some years at the great ship-building yard of Denny's, Dumbarton.

Note, also, that Professor Perry, in his address to the British Association last month, stated that most suggestions for the improvement of inventions come from below. Hence the importance of Mr. Patterson's suggestion-boxes, which ought to find a place in every large factory. Note, also, once more that the practice of the N.C.R. Company in holding festival banquets, in which the workpeople meet as one great family as the guests of their employers, is not altogether unknown in this country. Messrs. Fry, of Bristol, last month celebrated the Coronation of the King by giving a series of dinners to their workpeople. Messrs. Fry employ so many that it was impossible to banquet them all in one night. On September 29th, when the first Coronation banquet was given, the services of 400 waiters were required to supply the wants of the guests. After dinner there was a musical and cinematograph entertainment. This return to a semi-patriarchal relation between employer and employed is very pleasant to note. It is to be hoped that the example of these philanthropists in the United States and the United Kingdom will be widely imitated.

## SIR ALFRED JONES,

## THE UNCROWNED KING OF WEST AFRICA.

To the *Young Man* for October Mr. John Macleay contributes a paper on the manifold activities of Sir Alfred L. Jones, of Liverpool, Bristol, London, and the World. Sir Alfred Jones is primarily a Welshman at the head of the largest shipping firm in Britain and one of the largest businesses in the world. He has been compared with Mr. Rhodes, but, as the writer truly remarks, the points of resemblance are not many.

## HIS MAIN WORK—WEST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT.

Sir Alfred Jones is essentially a man of commerce. At twelve he was apprenticed to a firm managing a steamship company trading with West Africa. It made him, and he made it. It was in recognition of his services to West Africa and Jamaica that he was knighted.

He once told an interviewer that he has a greater interest in West Africa than any other living man. That is no exaggeration. He has a practical monopoly of the British shipping trade with the West Coast. He has put money into nearly every honest scheme for developing the resources of the country.

## HIS MULTIFARIOUS OCCUPATIONS.

Sir Alfred Jones lives on work. He first joined the Elder, Dempster Co., and then bought them up:—

He is at the head of the British and African Steam Navigation Company, the African Steamship Company, the Imperial Direct West India Mail Service Company, the Beaver Line, the Ocean Transport Company, interinsular steamship companies in the West Indies and the Canary Islands, the Compagnie Belge Maritime du Congo, and other minor lines. Altogether he manages some 140 vessels with a gross tonnage of 400,000 tons.

He is a banker on a large scale, for in 1894 he founded the British Bank of West Africa; he is a mill-owner, for he founded the African oil-mills in Liverpool, to deal without delay with the West African palm and ground nuts; he is a colliery owner and a great coal merchant, for at the coaling stations established by him over a hundred shipping lines get supplies; he is a hotel proprietor, for he has built fine hotels in Jamaica, the Canaries, and the West Coast of Africa; he is a fruit importer to such an extent that he is called "the banana-king"; and, finally, he is the founder of the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases, the value of whose work is now so widely recognised.

## THE CANARY ISLANDS AND JAMAICA.

Not only has he done more than any other man to develop West Africa, but it is to him that the Canary Islands owe their present prosperity. He found the islands drifting rapidly towards bankruptcy; his vigour put new life into them. When he went out there land was scarcely worth buying, now it is worth £1,000 an acre, and a million a year is made out of fruit alone. Early this year he visited Jamaica, and was greatly impressed with its latent possibilities.

At his own expense a number of natives are annually brought over to be educated at the Congo Training Institute, North Wales. It is noteworthy that this expansionist and imperialist does not favour the Cape to Cairo Railway.

## HIS METHODS OF WORK.

As for work, a fifteen or sixteen hours day is nothing to him. He has done an ordinary man's day's work—one who has seen him at it says an ordinary man's week's work—before most of us have stirred out of our beds of a morning. He is up by six, has his bath and has gone through the newspapers, dictated a pile of letters, and has taken a stroll in his beautiful garden before breakfast. His letter bag is stupendous, for he has the Gladstonian habit of giving some satisfaction even to the humblest of his correspondents. His very meals are business conferences. Wherever he goes he is accompanied by his secretaries, and his railway journeys are utilised for clearing off correspondence. And yet, though he has so much to do, this man is one of the most easily accessible. His room in his Liverpool office is like a public resort.

## TOO MUCH PLAY; NOT ENOUGH WORK.

In the opinion of Sir Alfred Jones British trade is not so very badly off as some people imagine. "Undoubtedly," he said to Mr. Macleay, "Britain has fallen back in the race, and she must make a big spurt for the final struggle. We are too fond of sport, of betting, and of pleasures of all kinds. We have humbugged ourselves with the notion that we are unassailable. But for all that we won't be beaten if we have ordinary fair play. We have immense reserves, and we shall have such an awakening as when the volunteers and yeomanry came to the assistance of the regular army."

"We must," he went on, "take seriously to business, educate ourselves to it. We can do a great deal by education, but not everything; the business genius is born, not made. It would be a splendid thing if we had royalty showing an interest in our trade. Then I think we should have a Minister of Commerce with a place in the Cabinet."

Asked whence would come our business men of the future, Sir Alfred Jones replied, "Why, from the gutter!" We must look, he insisted, for men where we are most likely to find them, free from obsolete and stupid traditions.

## WHAT PEOPLE DO THE COLONIES WANT?

IN *Harmsworth's Magazine* the opinions of all the Agents-General of the Colonies has been collected as to what class of emigrant their Colonies most need. Natal, it seems, wants skilled artisans, especially carpenters, who are being sent out about a hundred a month; Cape Colony needs railway mechanics, and skilled workers in the engineering and coach building trades; the Transvaal can usually do with mechanics and carpenters, but no one else at present. Australasia generally wants men with capital of £100 and more, and female domestics are everywhere more or less urgently needed. New South Wales cries out for manufacturers with capital, who would instal modern plant and work on up-to-date methods. The Agent-General insists greatly on this, and the new Protective tariff is all in favour of home manufactures. Queensland especially needs dairy farmers with a little capital, and domestic servants; South Australia expert fruit-growers with capital of from £2,000 to £3,000; Western Australia wants farmers with £200 or £300. As for New Zealand, Mr. Reeves says truly that there is no pressing need of emigrants. Dairy-farming (with capital) gives the best opening at present; and expert mechanics and mining engineers can generally find good work. It will be noticed that no Colony seems to want unskilled labour; and capital, even if small, is very often desired.

## RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA:

## THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE DIFFICULTY.

It is an instructive paper on Cuban Reciprocity which Mr. W. A. White contributes to *McClure's* for September. It sheds also much light on other matters, notably President Roosevelt's character and policy:—

That McKinley promised to use his influence to get a twenty-five per cent. reduction in the sugar duties for the Cubans is not a matter of honest dispute.

President Roosevelt endeavours to redeem McKinley's pledge by using *his* influence in the same direction.

## THE PRESIDENT'S PATRONAGE POLICY.

But there are wheels within wheels at Washington. President Roosevelt's resolute setting of ethical above political considerations in the bestowal of patronage is declared by Mr. White to be the cause of his temporary defeat in the Senate over the Cuban question. His enemies looked round for the President's soft spot. They wanted to throw him. They were only sure that he would show fight on a moral issue. The Cuban question offered such an issue. So they fought him on that point in the Senate, and for the time defeated him. They hoped to discredit him in the eyes of the people. But, Mr. White argues, they had forgotten that it was a case of like President, like people. The Americans are stirred by a clear moral issue. And consequently—

The losing fight for Cuban reciprocity strengthened President Roosevelt with the people of America as nothing has done since he pledged himself to follow McKinley's policy at the Milburn House at Buffalo . . . No American President has more thoroughly and completely spanked a cabal of Congress by the shingle of popular scorn than President Roosevelt spanked the beet-sugar insurgents. Cuban reciprocity—the Roosevelt kind, not the insurgent rebate kind—is as certain to be an American law as Congress is to meet next December. And the fight for decency in American politics—the fight for clean men in Federal office—is also won. Right never triumphs in one cause that it does not help decency in many other causes.

## THE REAL ORIGIN OF THE CUBAN REBELLION.

Mr. White goes on to indicate the serious results which would follow from the refusal of reciprocity. He traces the origin of Cuban woes, not to Spanish tyranny, but to the exclusive tariff of the United States! Uncle Sam, it seems, was the arch-oppressor of the Cuban people:—

The actual oppression of Spain was a small matter compared with the economic troubles that came when Cuban sugar was shut out of the American market by American laws. America was as much responsible for the Cuban rebellion as Spain was. Indeed, when the *Maine* blew up, Spain was trying to settle the Cuban rebellion in the only way it might have been settled. A Spanish agent was trying to negotiate a reciprocity treaty which would restore Cuban sugar to the American market. If the *Maine* had not blown up in Havana harbour McKinley would have settled the Cuban rebellion without intervention, and without shedding a drop of American blood, by securing a reciprocity law, for Cuba's woes had their rise more in economic causes than in social and political ones.

## WHAT A PROHIBITIVE TARIFF WILL END IN.

Mr. White argues that this history is repeating itself. The hope of American reciprocity made Cuba flourish; but when the treaty failed to pass depression at once

set in. Cuban sugar, which cost two dollars to produce, being now shut out of the American market, is selling on Havana wharves at 1'68 dols.

The next step will be rebellion, and some American general who will intervene in the rebellion to protect American property in the island will be known in Cuban history as the American Weyler. This will be a pleasant ending of all the fine promises we Americans made to humanity when we drove Spain from the island to protect "Poor Cuba." Yet Cuban revolution, American intervention, American conquest, and forcible American annexation are the inevitable consequences of the present policy of the United States. Every vote which prevents the establishment of Cuban reciprocity in the next Congress is certain to cost the lives of a hundred American soldiers of the conquest.

## THE "MERE CHILDREN IN FINANCE."

## THE DONS AS BUSINESS MEN.

MR. A. T. S. GOODRICK contributes to *Blackwood's* for October an impeachment of the present management of University estates, taking as his text Mr. Rhodes's famous remark concerning the financial capacity of the governing body of Oriel College. Mr. Rhodes's statement, he points out, was devoid of bitterness or malice. The man who made it gave them with his own hand a fortune to spend. He did not fetter their choice of investments. He simply told them that they were children, and advised them to seek counsel from those less learned but more astute. Is this description true? Can the £500,000 a year belonging to the college governing bodies of Oxford and Cambridge be really in the hands of men who are children in financial affairs? The point is one of national importance, and Mr. Goodrick sets himself to reply to it. He maintains that Mr. Rhodes was quite right, and declares that the great revenues of our colleges are left to the discretion of a body of men who become every year less and less able to control them. He attributes this to the change which has taken place in the last sixty or seventy years. Before that time college estates were in many cases models of accurate and intelligent management. But after the first University Commission was appointed in 1854 the management was vested in fellows, who as long as they remained unmarried had a real stake in the property of their college, and took a keen interest in the management of its affairs. From an academic point of view the change which followed the rule of the celibates was admirable. The financial results were deplorable. The Commission dreamed of literary progress only, and by fixing the emoluments and reducing the number of fellowships the good or bad management of the revenue became of little or no consequence to the fellows. The Dons became more and more mere bookmen and less practical in business affairs. The administration of the college estates passed into the hands of tyros, and a period of confused administration set in which might easily have landed the colleges in bankruptcy if college property had been saddled with the obligations of other landed estates.

The true remedy for the existing state of things, he thinks, would be the appointment by Government in each college of a qualified receiver of external revenues. Such an official would have the appointment of bailiffs and the like. The charges of estate agents when employed should be liable to taxation. All internal management in finance might well be left to a fellow bursar. Mr. Goodrick, in conclusion, declares that we have deliberately destroyed the college as it existed, and have required of its seniors that they should become students and teachers pure and simple—glorified headmasters, in short.

## ARTIFICIAL BEAUTY.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO MEND OUR LOOKS.

"MARTYRS of Fashion" is the appropriate title of an article in the October *Strand*, which gives some account of what torture is daily endured in order to improve the looks of women. "The martyr's crown" belongs to the celebrated actress who, when thirty winters besieged her brow, had the skin of her face chemically burned and pulled away bit by bit, which meant seven weeks of ceaseless suffering. After two months' more suffering she had a new skin—rosy, thin, and tender as a new-born child's. This did not consort well with the characteristics of maturity; indeed, the result was ludicrous. So the actress shut herself up another month, to allow the skin to age a little, and came forth resplendent and rejuvenated.

Beauty prescriptions are infinite in number, and at times disgusting in character. Nero's wife bathed twice a day in asses' milk; others have bathed in olive oil, in crushed strawberries and raspberries, in wine, even in fresh blood. Infinite, too, are the varieties of masks worn all night to improve the complexion, down to the raw beefsteaks with which the 1902 *belle* has sometimes bandaged her face.

Electricity is called into aid to get rid of a wrinkle, which sometimes takes three months; the always painful and often dangerous depilatory operation is an everyday occurrence. From Josephine Beauharnais' face sixty freckles were removed with the aid of the knife. Blotches and warts are also got rid of, and the patients do not shrink in the last resort from the red-hot iron.

Certain poisonous substances are absorbed into the eye, and a dilation of the pupil is obtained, giving the effect of luminousness and expression:—

The face is now to become a veritable palette, on which are all the tones of white, of blue, and of red, to simulate a young and brilliant complexion. . . . Our "elegants" exhaust every year a quarry of fine marble for the making-up of their faces.

A coat of enamel, however, is more satisfactory than paint; you cannot rub it off with an indiscreetly used handkerchief; you do not need long to put it on, and if your face has no more expression than a Japanese doll's, that is a detail.

Of course hair must be dyed, and wigs worn by the thin-haired. France makes 30,000,000 wigs per annum. "The outlay on certain elegant heads of hair would serve to maintain fifteen persons—bald or not." The lips must be reddened, the tongue scraped and rubbed with soft velvet, and some American ladies, we are told, have cavities cut or filed in their teeth and filled with rubies, pearls, and diamonds. Unsatisfactory ears must be moulded into a better shape; ugly noses must be treated with injections of vaseline till they are pretty. Electric corsets diminish the size of the stout, and Swedish gymnastics lengthen legs.

## LONDON AND LONDONERS IN CORONATION YEAR.

THE Hon. Chauncey Depew gives his impressions of Coronation London and its inhabitants in this month's *Pall Mall Magazine*—impressions decidedly complimentary, and pleasant reading for the Londoner. Coronation London was a surprise, even to so seasoned a visitor as Mr. Depew. He had seen many patriotic celebrations in many lands, including both Queen Victoria's Jubilees; but

the difference between them and the Coronation display and feelings seemed like realisation and satisfaction with the one and abounding hope and joy with the other. The latter inspires more enthusiasm and livelier demonstrations. I have never witnessed such universal decoration. No ruler ever had such visible signs of his popularity with his people as the King.

The municipal decorations he found doubtfully decorative; but he has no praise too high for the behaviour of the crowds:—

The London crowd differs from all others that I have seen in its deference to the classes. It is apparent that the Londoner loves a lord. Carriages with liveried servants on the box and heraldic devices on the panels were accorded the right of way wherever possible.

Mr. Depew makes no impossible comparison between British and American crowds. Americanism develops an egotistic individuality which is neither awed nor impressed. He is amazed at the calmness with which both masses of people and individuals received bad news; and still more amazed at the unanimity and cordiality of the King's reception:—

The same situation would be impossible in any other country. There would be dissensions on political lines, and part of the people would be hostile or coldly indifferent. The isolation of the British Sovereign from active or negative participation in suggesting, framing or advocating measures before Parliament was made singularly evident.

But the chief charm of Coronation London Society was—for Mr. Depew, at least—that in it he got relief from the atmosphere of "gigantic fortunes and titanic struggles to attain them."

## SOME DREAM EXPERIMENTS.

MR. REGINALD MAINGAY, in the *Royal Magazine* for October, throws some curious light on the production of dreams. The mind of a sleeping person is never unconscious, but the thoughts and sensations are under no control. There is probably no such thing as a perfectly dreamless sleep. It is generally agreed that only those dreams which occur just before waking are remembered.

Many experiments were tried by the writer. Whenever he talked in his sleep he was awakened, and in each case it was clear he had been dreaming vividly. Again, he was wakened when apparently sleeping peacefully. Once, when wakened by a spray of heliotrope being held to his nose, he thought he had been dreaming of a beautiful old garden, which he had often visited as a child, one corner of which was given up to heliotrope.

## WILL THE NOVEL DISAPPEAR?

A SYMPOSIUM OF AMERICAN NOVELISTS.

SOME time ago Jules Verne, in an interview published in the *Daily Mail*, declared that the novel was doomed to disappear, and that the old newspaper file would be the novel of the future. Whether this was meant for a sly hit at the abundance of journalistic fiction in his interviewer's paper does not appear, but the interview seems to have awakened enough interest in the question to cause the publication of a symposium in the *North American Review* for September. Opinion is decidedly against M. Verne, as might be expected from a jury of novelists. Mr. James Lane Allen thinks that Jules Verne was eluding his interviewer; but supposing him to have been in earnest, Mr. Allen declares that so far from the novel disappearing, humanity will call more and more for the novel to the end of time. Novel-writing may decay temporarily, as it has often decayed, but it will never decay altogether. Newspapers are not issued as documents for posterity. One might as well say that the mastodon lived in order that its bones could be filed in a museum as a document for the zoologist.

## MR. HOWELLS'S VIEWS.

Mr. W. D. Howells likewise will have nothing to do with Jules Verne. He retorts unkindly that no one would nowadays think of reading a Jules Verne romance, but that other persons' novels are and will be read. Novels of adventure, novels of character, novels of crime—each class has had its day; and the novel will endure in some form or other—probably the psychological novel will be the most enduring. As for the newspaper, Mr. Howells admits that the average reporting on its plane is much better than average historical novelling; but the reporter will have to refine his methods if he is to produce a substitute for the psychological fiction which M. Jules Verne says is disappearing.

## MR. HAMLIN GARLAND.

Mr. Garland also disagrees. The newspapers already circulate in billions of tons, he says, but so far from cutting into the domain of the novel, they have widened it by educating readers from devouring fact to consuming the novelists' artistic reproduction of fact. "M. Jules Verne confuses the newspaper's function of conveying fiction to its readers with the actual production of the novel." The era of the big circulation of novels has but begun. The newspaper too deals too much with crime, with the abnormal, the diseased, to be in any sense a true chronicle of our time.

## MR. HAMILTON MABIE.

Mr. Hamilton Mabie is another dissident. He says that as the story in all literatures is one of the earliest forms, and is in all literatures to-day the most vital and popular form, it will last till the end of time. At the present time no books are so widely read as novels. So long as life is dramatic and men have

imagination they will delight to tell stories, and the dreadful possibility of a world in which the "Arabian Nights" and "Vanity Fair" have been expelled by the newspapers may be dismissed.

## THE LITERATURE OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. John Kendrick Bangs closes the discussion, and is the only one of the five who agrees with Jules Verne. But he agrees with him in such an amusing and unexpected way that the best thing I can do is to quote him in full:—

I quite agree with M. Jules Verne in his prophecy that the novel is passing, and that in a hundred years from now there will be no such form of literature, or at least not as we know it. History is being made so rapidly nowadays, events are piling up so quickly and in such enormous quantity, that the men and women of the future will have no time to read the story, which, whatever its intrinsic motives, is, after all, *pour passer le temps*. It will require all the leisure of that future public to keep abreast of their own times, and consequently the novel will cease to exist, unless, of course, the ideal publisher who publishes just for the fun of it comes into being with other improvements of the age—which is a doubtful prospect. Nevertheless, the same thirst for the story of love and life which is inherent in our weak human nature will be as strong as ever, and it will be satisfied by the genius of the future, just as our present-day geniuses are satisfying all the immediate aspirations of men. If wireless telegraphy, why not bookless romances, typeless novels, pageless poems? We already have jokeless comic papers. These things are surely coming, and I foresee the day when without novels, poetry, or drama, the public will be surfeited with romances and tales of the most stirring character; poems of stately measure and uplifting concept; psychological studies of the deepest dye; and dramas that will take the soul of man and twist it until it fairly shrieks for mercy—and all of these things men and women will get while they sleep. It is my impression that the literature of that period will be induced by pills taken before retiring and acting immediately thereafter. The man who wants a poem of a certain kind will swallow what, for the lack of a better term, we may call "The Alfred Austin Pellet," and live the resulting poem in his dreams. Then there will be "Caine's Capsules for Creepy Creatures," each guaranteed to contain ten grains of gloom, and absolutely free from humour, lightness, sunshine, or other deleterious substances, and which, taken three times a day, will enable every man to be his own "Manxman." In the drama "The Belasco Tabloid" will induce dreams that will make Du Barry seem like a Rollo book in contrast, and so it will go. Some clever druggist will meet the literary necessities of the hour, and put up all the literature that anybody can possibly want in small doses, in every variety, and at a price which will bring it within the reach of all. It will be a great boon, and will enable thousands of men who might otherwise have been novelists, poets, or playwrights to turn their back on letters and take up some really useful occupation.

A rather frivolous conclusion for the *North American Review*.

WHAT are the most beautiful islands in the world? The Rev. Ernest Walters, in the October *Temple Magazine*, says the Seychelles; and from the pictures and description we can believe it. In 1881 General Gordon visited them—a visit still remembered by many of the inhabitants. He said that when he had earned his pension it was here he would like to live; and he held the theory that they were the site of the Garden of Eden. The double cocoanut (peculiar to the island) he believed to be the forbidden fruit.



# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for October contains no article of especial interest. I have noticed among the Education articles Mr. Birrell's "Politics and Education." "An English General Officer" discusses General de Negrier's paper on the lessons of the Boer War, which was published first in *La Revue* and afterwards in the *Contemporary*. On the whole he agrees with General Negrier.

### HYPNOTISM.

F. W. Edridge-Green and E. G. P. Bousfield write on "The Abuse and Control of Hypnotism." They demand that the practice of hypnotism should be restricted, like that of vivisection, to qualified persons, in whose hands it may be used for the good of humanity and not for mischievous objects. At all events, persons who desire to practise hypnotism should be required to take out a licence. The writers discuss the assertions made by the present advertisers of hypnotic cures, and state certain guiding facts. Hypnotism, they declare, is bound in time to prove more or less deleterious. It is possible to hypnotise a person gradually without his realising the fact. It is not true to say that anyone who is hypnotised has done more himself to induce the condition than the operator has done.

### THE FRENCH IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

Mr. Edgar J. Wardle, in an article under the above title, sees the chief danger for the French in Central Africa in Senussi-ism. "It is very much to be feared," he says, "that the French will have before them the task of finishing the work begun by Lord Kitchener at Khartoum—that is, to destroy the last force of organised Moslem fanaticism in Africa." The Senussi have always been in contact with the Dervishes on the Nile, from whom they have received many reinforcements, and at the same time they have easily obtained supplies of arms and ammunition through Ben Ghazi, though the Turks are supposed to prohibit this traffic.

### LABOUR ORGANISATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright deals with this subject. The estimated membership of American labour organisations on July 1st, 1902, was 1,400,000, or about 400,000 less than in England for a population double the number. Only 8 per cent. of the wage-earners in the United States are members of labour unions. The American Federation of Labour has at present 850,000 members, and the Knights of Labour nearly 200,000. In the twenty years ending December, 1900, 63 per cent. of all the strikes which took place were ordered by labour organisations, and of these 52.86 per cent. succeeded. Mr. Wright says that some American legal decisions declare that picketing is itself a menace and therefore illegal. But there has been no decision as far-reaching as that in the Taff Vale Railway case.

### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. E. M. Konstam writes a paper on "Indian Caste and English Law." Mr. E. R. Newbigin has a somewhat abstract paper on "The Theory of Government by Democracy," in which he says that the true point of view from which to regard Democratic Government is that it represents the reciprocal play of expert judgment and common sense. There is a charming article by Dr. Woods Hutchinson describing a visit made by him to an island off the Oregon coast.

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

THE chief distinctions of the October number are the series of articles on the Education Bill and Mr. Sidney Low's Conservative programme, which are noticed elsewhere.

### OLD AGE HOMES ABROAD.

Miss Edith Sellers, who speaks with the authority of an expert on State provision for the aged, sums up the result of her investigation by saying that were she a worn-out worker she would like to change her nationality and become a Dane, an Austrian, or a Russian; for of all the nations of Europe these three best understand how to deal with the old and destitute. Their homes are the brightest and cheeriest of resorts. In Denmark, by a law of 1891, any man or woman over sixty years of age who can show a decent record is housed, fed, and clothed at the expense of the nation as an honoured veteran of industry. The old folks are content and thankful. The cost per head in Danish homes averages one shilling a day. "In the most comfortless of all the London workhouses it is 1s. 11d." The cost is about the same in Russia. It costs us more to make our old people miserable than they spend in making their old people happy. The picture is a beautiful contrast to Miss Sellers's last month's sketch of a London workhouse.

### WANTED: ONE SUPREME COURT.

Judge Hodges, of Melbourne, pleads for an Imperial Court of Final Appeal. At present the House of Lords is the seat for final appeal for the United Kingdom, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for British dominions over-sea. The writer would make one of these—or, preferably, a new Court—the finally decisive tribunal. He makes the shrewd remark that not only would this Supreme Court add to the weight and splendour of London, but it would enlist in the maintenance of the unity of Empire the legal profession, whose members would everywhere aspire after a seat in the Supreme Court as the summit of their ambition.

### THE PROFESSIONAL CRIMINAL.

Fortified by the recent recommendations of Judges and Commissioners, Sir Robert Anderson reiterates his plea for exceptional treatment of the small group of habitual malefactors. He would authorise the indictment of a prisoner, after repeated conviction, as a professional criminal. If proved a professional criminal, he would on a subsequent conviction for crime, and after serving out that sentence, be further detained in custody during his Majesty's pleasure. The certainty of such a fate would, in the opinion of the writer, induce the professional criminals to turn their talents into some new and less dangerous calling.

### A PARALLEL FOR OUR WAR OFFICE.

It is a most instructive parallel which O. Eltzbacher draws between the French War Office on the breaking out of the Franco-German war and our own War Office in the South African war. There was the same stupid boastfulness, the same unpreparedness, the same rotten class-system, though, mercifully, not the same crushing overthrow. The moral of reform is obvious, "lest a worse thing befall us!"

THE *Badminton Magazine* for October is noticeable for its pretty illustrations. There are papers on sport in Northern Nigeria and in Canadian salmon streams.

## THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* for October is one of the best of the monthly reviews. I notice elsewhere articles on Mr. Rhodes' scholarships, "Fighting the Plague in India," Mr. Holiday's stained-glass work, and "An Order of Brethren of Cleanliness."

Besides these articles there is one very interesting paper, aglow with enthusiasm, in which an English lady, who has adopted India as her home and the Hindu religion as her faith, vindicates the people of India—especially the women—from what she declares to be the calumnious misrepresentations of the missionaries.

Mrs. Swiney, writing on "Church and Women," vigorously impeaches the Church for having taken little part in the great work of righting the wrongs of women. There are some exaggerations in her statements, but she is undoubtedly on sure ground when she impeaches the Bench of Bishops for their scandalous complacency in the passing of the C.D. Acts. She declares that the Church is daily alienating and driving out of her fold her foremost and most devoted supporters, who have hitherto lovingly and ungrudgingly spent themselves on her behalf. As the Church palliated and condoned the immoralities of the Restoration and the Georgian period, so she has been blind and deaf and dumb before the increasing insincerity and moral decadence of modern times. Mrs. Swiney maintains that it requires no gift of prophecy to aver that the Church stands or falls by her future attitude towards the great industrial, ethical and spiritual development of the New Century, in which women will take paramount part as workers and initiators. She might have added to her indictment the fact that the Church is at the present moment demanding that the control of the education not only of our boys but of our girls in the public elementary schools should be taken from the Boards on which women have the right to sit, and handed over to Councils from which all women are absolutely excluded.

There are articles on the Decay of the Curate, the Position of the Clerk, and the non-existence of matter; but I have not space to do more than name them here.

## SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

THE article on "Fire Fighting" is noticed elsewhere. Except for it, the October number is not of especial interest, if we except Mr. Wyckoff's second paper on "London Wage-Earners." In this he deals at length with the benefits of the Rowton and Guinness Trust houses, and also with the overcrowding of the poor in certain districts :—

The evils which result to London wage-earners in consequence of overcrowding are incalculable, but there is this much of encouragement to be drawn from existing conditions—that these evils are not now disregarded and so allowed to intensify as in the past, but are daily growing an increasing concern to the whole nation, and the object of remedial measures, both on the part of the authorities and of private individuals, and all conducted with a view to providing not a palliation, but a solution of the present problem.

The only illustrations in colour are four Western types by Frederic Remington. While not so pleasing to the eye as many of the earlier colour reproductions in this magazine, these drawings are doubtless very true to nature in their colouring. Mr. Russell Sturgis writes a long account of the work of J. G. A. Ward, who now occupies the position of one of the leading American sculptors.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for October is a good number. I have noticed elsewhere Dr. Kramarz's important article on "Europe and the Bohemian Question," Mr. H. W. Wilson's on the "Financial Methods of English Railways," and Miss Catherine I. Dodd's "Fairy Tales in the School-room." The anti-German campaign of the *National* is represented not only by Dr. Kramarz's paper, but also by a contribution from Sir Rowland Blennerhassett on "The Origin of the Franco-Prussian War." The gist of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett's paper is, that owing to the intrigue between France and Austria for united action against Prussia, Bismarck could not be blamed for forcing on war before the enemies of his country had completed preparations. But Prussia had been determined to fight France for the supremacy of Europe as she had fought Austria for the supremacy of Germany :—

Bismarck brought on the war at the right moment for his country. Prussianised Germany is now preparing for the struggle with Great Britain which Cavour foresaw. Should it come about it will be a war for supremacy on the ocean. She is adding to her fleet a class of ship specially suited for an attack on England. The same methods exactly are employed by her against the British Empire which she formerly used against France. The German mind is being trained to receive with enthusiasm the announcement of a war with England when the time comes. *Videant consules*. Though the sands are running low in the hour-glass I believe that with courage and foresight on the part of our statesmen that conflict may still be avoided.

## THE MOTOR-CAR PROBLEM.

Mr. Alfred Harmsworth contributes an interesting paper on "The Serious Problem of the Motor-Car." Mr. Harmsworth says that some means of identification of each car should be provided, but that no identification system can be adopted without proper safeguards against the mendacity and prejudice imported into nearly every motor-car case. The regulations in the law of 1896 relating to tyres practically prevent the use of safety tyres which are popular in Paris and do away with side-slip. Our roads require reconstruction. Dangerous corners must be widened, and hedges at corners must be cut down. Some roads, as in France, should be reserved either for horse-carriages or for automobiles exclusively. Mr. Harmsworth anticipates that soon there will radiate from London a great system of motor ways for the support of which it will be necessary to reintroduce the toll-system. These roads should be constructed of some material free from dust. On the question of the competency of drivers—which Mr. Harmsworth regards as the gravest question of all—he says that the public will soon demand not only identification, but heavy penalties and damages in case of accidents, the licence of drivers to be withdrawn in case of misconduct. Mr. Harmsworth commends the Bill introduced into Parliament by Mr. Scott-Montagu requiring registration, a licence fee of five shillings, and giving motorists in return the right to unlimited speed on the high road.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

The most interesting of the other contributions is the chapter of Sir Horace Rumbold's "Recollections," which deal with his life in Russia in 1870-71. Mr. J. R. Fisher reviews Mr. O'Donnell's book, "The Ruin of Education in Ireland." There is an article on St. Helena, written in the island by a Boer prisoner as a prize essay in the school which was carried on for the benefit of the prisoners.

## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* for October Mr. W. H. Millock concludes his series of nineteen essays on "Science and Religion at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century." The gist of it all is that there are contradictions in every department of life, therefore we ought not to recoil from the idea of belief in the religious doctrine of things, although we cannot reconcile it with the scientific doctrine of things. I notice elsewhere the article on Siam and the Powers, and Max Nordau's Conditions of Success.

## THE ANTI-CLERICAL RÉGIME IN FRANCE.

Mr. Richard Davey, in an article entitled "A Few More French Facts," writes a very powerful article, full of quotations and facts, protesting against the conduct of the present French Ministry in enforcing the law against the schools kept by the unauthorised religious Orders. He maintains that the experiment which is now being made by the French people is to ascertain whether it is possible for a nation to be governed without the assistance of the greatest of moral forces. Before another year is out, Mr. Davey thinks, events will happen which may induce the leaders of the Third Republic to remember the fate of the first. Mr. Davey quotes a saying from M. Thiers that the attempt to establish an anti-religious Government was the real cause of the collapse of the French Republics, both in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

## WHAT THE GOVERNMENT HAVE DONE IN IRELAND.

"An Old Whig of the School of Grattan" writes sixteen pages full of invective against the administration of the Unionist Government in Ireland since the year 1895. Never had an English Government such an admirable opportunity of administering Ireland in her true interests and passing legislation adapted to her, but never has any Government so bitterly disappointed the expectations with which its advent was hailed. His chief complaint against the Government is that they allowed the United Irish League to grow up and flourish. He concludes his long diatribe by suggesting that a thorough inquiry should be held into the Land Question through the agency of a Commission, which should be charged with reporting what changes should be made in the law.

## THE ALLEGED REVOLT FROM ROME.

I ventured to express last month considerable misgivings as to the Rev. A. Galton's statement as to the readiness of 150 Catholic priests in England to raise the standard of revolt against their bishops, and start a new reformation. This attitude is confirmed by two articles in the present number of the *Fortnightly*. The Rev. Father Taunton asks if there is a revolt, and does not answer his own question with either a definite yes or no. He traverses many of Mr. Galton's statements, but devotes the rest of his paper to an exposition of his objections to the Curial system in Rome. He thinks that the Vatican definition of infallibility makes for liberty, inasmuch as it is now recognised that only one person in the Church is infallible, and that even that person very rarely can claim infallibility. Mr. Galton follows Father Taunton's article with a paper entitled "The Puzzle." The puzzle that he refers to is the difficulty of England and Rome understanding each other. But the puzzle which remains is whether his 150 of the secular clergy in England who are going to revolt are not mere men of buckram. That the secular clergy are jealous of the religious orders is probably true. But to be jealous of the Jesuits is one thing and to revolt against Rome is another.

## CAN WE IMPROVE THE HUMAN BREED?

Mr. H. G. Wells devotes the second of his papers on "Mankind in the Making" to a discussion of the problem of the birth supply. Every eight seconds a baby is discharged into the English-speaking world, and the problem which outweighs all others is how to improve that baby. Mr. Wells examines Mr. Galton's suggestion for a kind of qualified human stud-farm, and also Mrs. Woodhall Martin's plea for the sterilisation of the unfit, and comes to the conclusion that we know so little about the subject, and the problem is so very complicated, that it is very doubtful whether we should do any good by meddling in the matter. Mr. Wells goes very far in his arguments against Galtonism. He would even deprecate the prohibition of persons with a hereditary taint of insanity to marry. For, as he points out with considerable force, insanity is so very closely allied to genius that in eliminating people with an insane tendency, we might be stereotyping the commonplace. The most striking remark in his paper is that in which he declares that there are some families of dull, stagnant, respectable people whose stock would be immensely improved if a lunatic were married into their family.

## THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY TO ENGLAND.

In an article entitled "German Light on German Policy" "Calchas" quotes exhaustively from the collected papers which Dr. Schliemann contributed to the *Kreuz Zeitung* in the last few years. From these papers and from other evidence to which he refers he comes to some very familiar conclusions. He thinks that Germany trades upon the traditional antagonism between Russia and England, that if she gets to the Persian Gulf she will disclaim any intention of hindering Russia from obtaining the same privilege, and that she is much more likely to join the Dual Alliance in breaking down our sea-power than to join us in case of war with Russia and France.

## GERMAN COLONIES WITHOUT COLONISTS.

Mr. J. L. Bashford writes a very interesting and well-informed paper concerning the German colonies and naval power. The German population has increased since 1895 at the rate of from 700,000 to 845,000 every year; but emigration has steadily fallen off. In the year 1892 more than 110,000 Germans emigrated, whereas the number of German emigrants in 1901 was little more than 20,000. There are nine German colonies covering an area of a million square miles, or one-twelfth of the area of the British Empire beyond the seas. But the total number of Germans in all the German colonies was in 1902 only 4,058. Besides these 4,000 Germans there were about 2,000 other whites. The total cost of administering this million square miles with its 4,000 German inhabitants will amount this year to £1,250,000. The total revenue collected from the colonies themselves does not amount to £400,000. The German Empire therefore spends £800,000 every year in subsidising colonies which afford a home for only 4,000 Germans. Every German colonist therefore costs the mother-country £200 a year. It would certainly be better to maintain them at home. But, it may be said, there is a profit in the colonial trade. But German colonies only export to Germany goods to the value of £66,000 a year, and if exports to other countries are included the total colonial export is only £700,000. It comes to this therefore, that in order to secure exports from the colonies of £700,000 a year, £800,000 a year is extracted from the German tax-payers.

## NEW MAGAZINES.

LAST month was published the first number of *The Treasury*, a new illustrated magazine for Churchmen. The magazine is edited by Anthony Deane, and published by G. J. Palmer and Sons, 32, Little Queen Street, W.C. The first number contains an interesting miscellany of matter with a due modicum of fiction. The chief article, the Dean of Lincoln's "Reminiscences" of Mr. Gladstone, is noticed elsewhere. There is a series of articles on training-schools of the English clergy, beginning with an account of Wells. Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson writes the first article of a series on "A Day of My Life," under the title of "No. 1: the Journalist's."

A journal of a very different type is the *Hibbert Journal*, the first number of which appeared on the 1st October. It is a half-crown quarterly, of religion, theology, and philosophy, and is open to writers of every school of thought. Messrs. Jacks and Hicks are the editors, but they are to be assisted in their work by Ian Maclaren, the Dean of Ely, Professor Cheyne, Mr. Montefiore, Sir Oliver Lodge, Professor Gardiner, etc. In the first number Sir Oliver Lodge writes on the outstanding controversy between Science and Faith. There are three papers on "Catastrophes and the Moral Order," contributed by Professor G. H. Howison, the Rev. R. L. Armstrong, and the Rev. R. F. Horton. Professor Gardiner writes on the basis of Christian doctrine, and there are a number of signed reviews. Messrs. Williams and Norgate are the publishers.

At the end of this month a new half-crown monthly review is to appear under the title of *King and Country*. About thirty pages of the magazine will be devoted to fiction, and the rest to signed articles. Mr. Balfour has promised to contribute an article on patriotism, Marie Corelli on the vulgarity of wealth, while Lord Curzon, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Warwick, the Duke of Argyll, and Andrew Lang are announced among the contributors.

Another magazine that is to make its first appearance this month is the English counterpart to the *World's Work*. Mr. Heinemann will publish and Mr. Henry Norman edit the English edition of this magazine. They will use a certain proportion of the admirably illustrated papers which are published every month in the *World's Work* of New York, and supplement the same with articles from this side, which it is to be hoped they will illustrate up to the level of their American namesake.

Another among the new magazines which must be mentioned is a new spiritualist quarterly, which is published at the *Two Worlds* Office, Manchester, at 4d. This magazine is devoted to the study of all kinds of psychic and spiritualistic subjects. It opens with a charming little poem by Ella Wheeler Wilcox concerning the benefits of necessity. I notice elsewhere the paper concerning the importance of deep breathing—a matter which is attracting very much more attention to-day than it has for some years past.

In *Cassell's Magazine* for October Mr. Harold Spender describes the charms of the Dolomites, and wonders why English tourists leave this hitherto unspoiled playground to the Germans and Austrians; and in the *Leisure Hour* Mr. G. L. Gordon gives an interesting account of that little known region, the Yukon. Its healthfulness is remarkable, its climate cold but not disagreeable, and he prophesies that it will in time become the summer resort of the Pacific.

## THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* opens with an article in which the editor surveys the two years' history of his magazine with some degree of complacency that is not altogether unjustified. He has aimed at being a little leisurely, a little detached, and, if possible, a little artistic.

General Brabant, of all men in the world, writes of "The Lessons of the War," the gist of his paper being that mounted infantry should be properly trained after the model of the Imperial Light Horse and the Cape Mounted Rifles, and should not be allowed to use any weapon excepting the rifle. General Brabant thinks that the present extravagance of living in the army could be easily suppressed, but until it is dealt with from above it is practically impossible for poor men to be officers. Even those who have distinguished themselves in the war have been already driven out by the sons of the *nouveaux riches*, who apparently control the Service.

The gentleman who rejoices in the name of O. Eltzbacher vouchsafes to direct Lord Rosebery as to how he should wake up the country, and create and organise for himself a party of irresistible strength. The first duty, apparently, of the new Ministry is to break with the traditions of the Liberal Party, and to excommunicate all those of the rank and file whose anxiety for reform has hitherto given momentum and driving force to its organisation. If he is disposed for a bold step, Mr. Eltzbacher kindly suggests that he should make Lord Kitchener Secretary of State for War, and Sir John Fisher First Naval Lord.

Sir George Arthur, Sir Bartle Frere's nephew, writes an appreciative paper about his uncle, taking as his text Lord Grey's tribute to the Great Pro-Consul as "adding to the strenuous faith of an Elizabethan Englishman the serene character which issued from a gentleman of the highest Christian excellence."

Mr. John Ward contributes an illustrated paper on "The Golden Age of Egypt," and Sir Martin Conway describes a portrait of Saint Francis of Assisi. Mr. T. Sturge Moore discourses on the art of the sculptor Rodin, and Lady Gregory describes West Irish folk-ballads.

## THE ANGLO-JAPANESE GAZETTE.

FROM the September number we learn that the highly-successful Japanese Exhibition at Whitechapel is to be followed by a similar one at Birmingham. Among the most interesting articles are those on the new Japanese Archaeological Expedition to Central Asia, the Trade of Korea in 1901, and the Takashima Coal Mines. The account given of the Government steel works at Wakamatsu is yet another proof that soon the greatest use which Japan will have for the outside world will be as a field for the expansion of her commerce. In February last the production of pig-iron commenced, and in May 40 tons per diem of Siemens steel were produced. The works are capable of an output of 90,000 to 100,000 tons of steel per annum, and are most fully equipped with plate- and rail-rolling machines. It seems strange that the September number should contain no reference to the recent elections in Japan, more especially since this is the first occasion in which the new election law has been in force.

THE *British Monthly* for October contains as a presentation plate an excellently printed portrait of Dr. Clifford. Mr. W. Scott King contributes a character sketch of Dr. Clifford, which is illustrated by many curious portraits, ancient and modern. The sketch is a very appreciative tribute to the foremost Nonconformist leader of the present day.

## THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE *World's Work* for September contains the usual series of admirably printed portraits, among others those of Attorney-General Knox, Vassili Verestchagin, Mr. Arthur Balfour, and Mr. Adolph Ochs, who controls four great American daily papers. The most lengthy and the most elaborately illustrated paper is devoted to an account of the United States in Latin America. The writers point out that the relations between the Americans of the North and those of the South, although nominally friendly, are by no means cordial. In business matters the Northern Americans seem to be almost as bad in pushing their business in the Southern parts of their own hemisphere as the British traders are accused of being in all the rest of the world. I notice, however, this part of the article in the supplement "Wake Up! John Bull."

There is an interesting article describing how farming is carried on in the irrigated region of the Western States. The illustrations are innumerable and admirably printed.

Another interesting paper is that which describes the success which has followed the experiments made in breeding new kinds of Indian corn. By careful experiments American have discovered that it is possible indefinitely to vary the constituent elements of the kernel of the corn, inasmuch that they have now a different kind of corn for almost every specific use. One of the by-products of the corn is the pith of the corn-stalk, which can be compressed into an exceedingly small compass. A pinch of this compressed pith placed in a drinking-glass, and saturated with water, will suddenly swell so as to fill the glass, and absorb twenty-eight times its own weight of water. This quality makes it invaluable for the sheathing of battleships. It is placed behind the armoured plates, so that even if the ship's side is pierced, the water can only reach the pith, which immediately swells up and closes the hole. The writer says that Indian corn sometimes grows at the rate of five inches a day; a single mature corn plant has a leaf surface of twenty-four square feet, and an acre of Indian corn pumps up from the soil from 300 to 400 tons of water in a single season.

Mr. McReynolds explains how it is that most of the great trusts are localised in New Jersey. Their Corporation Act has been so successful in attracting corporations that the revenue derived from filing fees and franchise taxes alone is already sixty per cent. of the total revenue of the State of New Jersey. Mr. McReynolds declares that "express provision is made for nearly every species of selfish manipulation and tyranny by the directorate and larger holders."

Mr. W. H. Page gives "An Intimate View of Publishing," and Mr. Cunliffe describes Labour Unions from the inside in a paper which is entitled a "First Hand Study made by Living with the Organisers of Labour."

The magazine, as usual, leaves a bewildering impression upon the mind of the English reader, somewhat akin to that which is produced in a visitor who passes through a great modern machine-shop. The air is filled with the sound of innumerable wheels, an enormous number of workmen are seen busily engaged in an immense variety of tasks; the whole place is alive with energy applied in every direction. The visitor with unlimited time might understand what they are doing, and how they do it; but the net result of a rapid survey is apt to be bewildering, and leave little more than a great blur upon the mind. The *World's Work* is almost uncanny from its suggestions, its restless, almost demonic energy, against which no one can stand up.

## PAGE'S MAGAZINE.

THE October number contains several interesting articles.

## THE GUN V. THE ARMOUR PLATE.

Mr. John Leyland contributes a very readable article upon the present position of naval ordnance. First the projectile, then the armour have had the upper hand, but in the ding-dong race the armour has secured the leading place for the last few years. The Harvey and Krupp plates have enabled thinner armour to be used, and the area covered to be more extensive. This pre-eminence of the armour plate appears to be seriously challenged by what is called the "Johnson cup." This originated in a trial which took place at Shoeburyness in 1891. A plate which was being tested resisted the attack of a projectile, but, when a thin coating of iron had been placed in front of the plate, the projectile passed completely through. It was therefore suggested that if the soft-metal plate enabled the projectile to penetrate the steel, a cap of the same material might with advantage be added to the projectile itself. Wonderful results are claimed for this cap, the armour-piercing power being increased by 25 to 30 per cent. As this cap can be fitted to the projectile it does not necessitate heavy expense, as would any change in the armour. The late Admiral Sampson pronounced against the use of the cap except in special conditions. Of course the cap will reduce the stability of the projectile and greatly diminish the precision of fire.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. H. C. Marillier contributes a further paper on the development of wireless telegraphy, dealing this time entirely with Marconi. He touches upon the vexed question of Marconi's claim to originality, and admits that many of his patents were well known before. However, it is owing to his energy and untiring work that wireless telegraphy owes its present position. Whatever may be said of the originality of his first apparatus, the numerous additions and adaptations are due to his constant experiments carried out on a larger and more costly scale.

## WORLD'S GREATEST SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

A description of the new bridge between New York and Brooklyn is given by Mr. W. B. Northrop. It makes interesting reading, but is not particularly instructive. The photographs are, however, very good. The total length of the new bridge is 7,200 feet, being 1,205 feet longer than the present Brooklyn Bridge. It will cost some £1,600,000 and will be finished in two years. The towers are of steel—not of stone, like the Brooklyn Bridge—and are 333 feet high. Each one weighs 3,000 tons. The bridge will be 118 feet wide. The bridge proper will weigh 20,000 tons. When completed 6,500,000 feet of timber will have been used, 130,000 cubic yards of masonry, and 45,000 tons of steel.

THE *Girl's Realm* for October contains a sketch of King Alphonso of Spain, which should be authoritative, since the materials for it were supplied by the King's Chamberlain. The details given are not materially different from those of other character-sketches. An amusing paper with amusing illustrations is on "The Girls of the Fatherland." "Photography" is the subject of another paper in the useful series on "Careers for Girls." Miss Frances Low begins a somewhat similar series on how to earn a living. In her first paper she treats of journalism, and in terms which will hardly please those zealous for the honour of that profession. Still, Miss Low is an experienced journalist.



**THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.**

THE October number contains several interesting articles, whilst the illustrations are extremely good.

**THE DÜSSELDORF EXHIBITION.**

Mr. Harrington Emerson gives an interesting paper upon the Exhibition on the Rhine. He mentions that in order to avoid the danger of floods, almost all the buildings had to be placed thirty feet above the low-water mark of the Rhine. It should be mentioned, however, that the necessity for this lay in the fact that the site of the Exhibition was upon ground only recently, some six years ago, reclaimed from the swift-flowing Rhine. In two respects the Düsseldorf Exhibition has surpassed all its predecessors. It was ready in time, and it has been managed with extraordinary economy and financial ability. Entrance receipts amounted to 2,300,000 marks, whilst the lottery yielded half that amount. The chief features were the iron and steel machinery exhibits. The Düsseldorf Exhibition is probably the largest and most complete exhibition the world has ever seen of everything appertaining to heat engines and steel-working machinery.

**ORDNANCE ENGINEERING.**

Immediately following this paper comes an article by Mr. J. F. Meigs upon Ordnance Engineering as a mechanical industry. He gives a very interesting description of the enormous advance in both offensive and defensive weapons. For instance, the old guns used to recoil several feet and have to be swung back into place by hand; now, when a 50 to 60-ton gun—about the weight of a fair sized locomotive—is fired, it would be projected to the rear at a rate of about 25 feet per second, or say 17 miles an hour. The field gun has been fitted with hydraulic recoil cylinder, and in consequence the rate of fire is accelerated from four to five rounds per minute to 20 rounds per minute. The writer gives interesting particulars about powder, and points out that quick-firing guns are quite useless unless they can be supplied with the enormous amount of ammunition needed by them. This question of supply is a most burning one both in naval and military circles.

**LIGHTING TRAINS.**

The different methods employed in lighting railway carriages are well described by Mr. H. Guérin. The grumbling passenger in an ill-lit compartment hardly realises the trouble and expense needed to secure a steady-burning light. It is a very complex question, involving the peculiar conditions which belong to the perambulating existence of a railway carriage. Costly experiments have now determined the best method of lighting. Compressed oil gas gives much better results than coal gas, but electricity is best of all.

**EAST AND WEST.**

*East and West* for September is so exclusively Eastern that it would appeal to few readers excepting to Anglo-Indian experts. There is a brief paper by Mr. Boulger, in which he suggests the formation of an Indian fleet, with a Malay squadron. He submits to the ruling Princes of India that they should offer to the Viceroy to raise a fund of half a million sterling for the purchase of a second-class cruiser, which should serve as the training-ship for Indian naval officers and bluejackets, and as the nucleus of an Eastern Navy. The ship should serve only in Indian waters, or on the seas of the Far East, and the crews should be mainly Indian. Each donor should have a right to nominate one cadet to be trained as a naval officer for every £10,000 of donations. He

thinks that the Princes of the Malay Peninsula and the wealthy Chinese merchants might follow India's example and provide a training-ship for the Malay and Chinese races, and the Straits Settlements; and they would neither prohibit nor reject a similar voluntary movement among the Chinese native merchants of Shanghai, Hong Kong, and other parts of China.

**THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.**

THE *Deutsche Revue* opens with an article by Lieut.-General Z. D. Metzler upon the armed peace of Europe and the disarmament question. He goes over much of the ground now so familiar to us as to the huge cost of moving and feeding the colossal armies of modern Europe. If, for instance, the whole 4,330,000 men of the German army were mobilised the cost of maintenance would work out at about one and a quarter million pounds a day. Add to this the dislocation of trade and commerce, which would be an inevitable result, and we have the chief cause for continued peace in Europe. An appeal to arms would now involve such fearful consequences that statesmen are more and more loath to let slip the dogs of war. General Metzler points out that we have had continued wars during the last few years, but wars of a sort which will always occur, and which, in his opinion, no Arbitration Court can help to avoid. There are wars in which one side is very much superior to the other, and seizing an opportune moment, decides to attack in order to increase its territory. Such was the case in the South African and in the Spanish-American wars, although in the latter case many would deny the fact that America felt herself very much stronger than Spain. The event proved she was, but beforehand it was surely in doubt.

Mr. V. Brandt gives a short appreciation of Cecil Rhodes. He points out that Rhodes made money not for the sake of doing so, but because it enabled him to strive towards his goal—the extension of British rule in South Africa. He began with nothing, and presented his Fatherland with a territory five times as large as the British Isles.

The *Deutsche Rundschau* completes its twenty-eighth volume with this number, and intends having, as one of its chief features during its twenty-ninth year, a novel entitled "Refugium Peccatorum," by Ossip Schubin. Georg Gerland gives a very full account of the eruption of Mount Pelée in Martinique. He treats the subject from a scientific point of view, and gives a great deal of useful information. Mount Pelée was covered with luxurious growth, and it is the wonderful fruitfulness of these islands which induces such comparatively large numbers to reside there. To live in such a volcano-strewn land seems otherwise quite foolhardy. August Fournier writes upon Marie Louise and the downfall of Napoleon, and Alfred Thumb upon the old Persian cuneiform inscriptions. The development of mankind is, he says, one of the first objects of scientific research, and Grotefend, by his researches amongst the inscriptions of old Persia, has done very much to increase our knowledge of the history of the human race.

THE *Musical Times* for October is a very good number. "J. B. Cramer (1771-1858)" is the subject of the biographical sketch, and his portrait forms the frontispiece. Of Exeter and its Cathedral there is a brightly written and beautifully illustrated description. With its comprehensive survey of the musical world at home and abroad, this magazine should be highly appreciated by all lovers of the "heavenly maid."

## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* for September contains only one article calling for special notice; that is, the symposium on the vexed problem "Will the Novel Disappear?" But there are several other articles of considerable interest, notably that of Mr. Arthur Symons on "Casanova at Dux."

## WAS CASANOVA TRUTHFUL?

Mr. Symons lately spent some time at the château of Dux, in Bohemia, where the famous diarist spent the last years of his life. He went through all the Casanova papers in the library, and came to the conclusion that Casanova's memoirs are not only genuine but are entirely true. Casanova's extraordinary attractiveness for women Mr. Symons verified by going through his love-letters. Mr. Symons gives several quotations from unpublished writings of Casanova, from which I select the following edifying little essay in ethics:—

A girl who is pretty and good, and as virtuous as you please, ought not to take it ill that a man, carried away by her charms, should set himself to the task of making their conquest. If this man cannot please her by any means, even if his passion be criminal, she ought never to take offence at it, nor treat him unkindly; she ought to be gentle, and pity him, if she does not love him, and think it enough to keep invincibly hold upon her own duty.

## THE ORIGIN OF ANCIENT CIVILISATION.

Professor E. W. Hilgard, in answer to the question "Why did Ancient Civilisations Flourish in Arid Countries?" replies that the cause must have been the exceptional fertility of arid land when irrigated. In rainy countries most of the fertilising elements of the soil are washed out of the land. Potassium, phosphorus, nitrogen and calcium are the elements in soil which require replacement when crops have been reaped. But nearly all arid soils are calcareous, all have large amounts of potash in readily accessible forms, nitrates are so abundant as sometimes to form 40 per cent. of the soluble salts in the soil; and, finally, water-soluble phosphates are often plentiful. The ancient culture-peoples learnt this by experience; and avoided cultivating the readily exhausted soil of the forest-regions. Hence we find civilisation springing up first in the arid parts of West and Central Asia, of India, and of Mexico.

## THE LAW OF PRIVACY.

An interesting question—still more interesting to Americans than to Englishmen—is raised by Mr. E. L. Adams' paper under the above heading. The question is whether or not private individuals have a right of privacy to which they can appeal to prevent the publication of gossip about themselves, of photographs, and of the use of their names for advertising purposes. The question, as might be expected in view of American journalistic methods, has often been raised in the United States, but the law in all cases seems to have refused to give protection. A young lady, whose portrait an American milling company had published as "The Flour of the Family," brought an action against the company on the ground that she had been humiliated, exposed to ridicule, and injured in health as the result of the publication. But the Court gave judgment against her, on the ground that to recognise the right of privacy would lead to endless actions whenever comments of any kind were printed or spoken. The most that has been done is in

the State of California, where it is unlawful to publish the portrait of any person who does not hold a public office without that person's consent.

## CRITICAL CONTRADICTIONS.

Mr. H. C. Howe, writing on "Contradictions of Literary Criticism," gives a large number of quotations to show how, even on particular points of detail, critics of repute are in diametrical opposition to one another. He deals with Tennyson alone, and certainly the critics seem to have differed with a vengeance. For instance, asks Mr. Howe, is "Enoch Arden" simply and tenderly written? Here are two opinions, one by Hallam Tennyson, the other by Mr. Dawe:—

## YES.

"His similes in 'Enoch Arden,' he said, were all such as might have been used by simple fisher-folk, quoting this as one of the tenderest (he thought) he had written:—

'She heard,  
Heard and not heard him; as the village girl,  
Who sets her pitcher underneath the spring,  
Musing on him that used to fill it for her,  
Hears and not hears, and lets it overflow.'"

## NO.

"Walter Bagehot has pointed out that in no single instance throughout the poem is Tennyson content to speak in the language of simplicity. The phrases are often happy, often expressive, but always stiff, with an elaborate word chiselling. To express the very homely circumstance that Enoch Arden was a fisherman and sold fish, we are told that he vended 'ocean-spoil in ocean-smelling osier.'"

Taine called "In Memoriam" "cold and monotonous and too prettily arranged." But another critic specially characterises it as having "passion pulsing through every vein of thought." Altogether, critics seem to differ as much as doctors—happily with less serious results, for while the patient dies during the dispute the poet is often made immortal by cause of it.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

The best of the other articles is that of Mr. H. C. Dwight on "Americans Abroad as seen from a Consulate." It is very brightly and amusingly written, but not quotable. Mr. Sidney Webster writes on the new Philippine Government, with special reference to the proposed expropriation of the friars. Signor Maggiorino Ferraris writes on Italy's National Debt. There is a detailed article by a Colombian on the state of Colombia. Mr. A. M. Wergeland writes on Grieg as a national composer.

## THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

FROM the *Pall Mall Magazine* for October we notice several articles elsewhere. Besides these Mr. A. W. Jarvis tells pleasantly the story of the beautiful Miss Walpole, whose story is taken mainly from Horace Walpole's letters.

Captain Barclay discusses the mysterious origin of the Maoris, and their unexplained sacred images.

The well-known American writer who records his impressions of British Men of Letters has something interesting to say about Trollope, Du Maurier, Mr. Labouchere, and several others. Mr. Labouchere he regards as an extinct force. Anthony Trollope always wrote 800 words between eight and eleven each morning. The writer has only known four men who could thus compose to order and scoff at inspiration. Only one is of the first rank. They were Trollope, Sir R. Burton, Browning, and Marion Crawford.

Mr. H. MacFarlane describes the "Dolls' House" at the British Museum, the place where the tiniest books in the world are kept, the size of a penny postage stamp, or less.

## THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE *Revue de Paris* for September opens with a fascinating natural history article, under the general title of "Pirate Insects," by M. Berthelot.

## THE ANTARCTIC PROBLEM.

M. Rabot attacks the difficult question of what he calls the Antarctic problem. Up to the present time the North Pole and the South Pole have defied every effort made by man to penetrate their icy fortresses. This is even truer of the South Pole than of the North Pole, for more than one explorer can congratulate himself on having very nearly reached the North Pole, but the portion of the map where the South Pole may be supposed to be still shows a large blank space. Curiously enough, the problem excites the most interest in England and in Germany, and in the summer of 1901 the *Discovery* and the *Gauss* left Europe bound for the South Pole, while a few weeks later a third expedition, commanded by Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, also set forth on the same enterprise. The French writer points out that this ardent research of what has hitherto baffled the explorers of the Christian era may well be called the twentieth century crusade, for there is scarce a civilised nation, save France, which has not made a more or less determined effort to solve the tantalising problem.

## THE NATIONAL MUSIC OF RUSSIA.

Has Russia a typical music of her own? Yes, says M. A. Bruneau, who was sent by the French Minister of Fine Arts to find out whether this was indeed the case. We are not told with what object this enquiry was set afoot, but the results are not without interest to the lovers of the "heavenly maid." In the seventeenth century the Russian composer, Nikon, reformed the Greek Liturgy, and caused the organ to give way, in Orthodox churches, to the human voice. During the eighteenth century he was succeeded by several remarkable composers, but they one and all devoted their talents to church music. Then early in the last century Titow wrote several operas, some of which are still popular, but not till thirty years later did a Russian composer arise whose fame penetrated beyond his native country. Michael Glinka did for Russian music what Shakespeare did for English literature; he gathered up all the best work of the composers of the past, confirming the popularity of several airs which have been sung by the Russian peasantry during immemorial ages, for it should not be ignored that Russia has long had a folk music of her own, much as other countries have a folk lore of their own. At the present time, according to the French critic, the leading Russian composer is Rimsky Korsakow, who has composed several operas, and who himself conducted the first performance of his greatest, "Antar," during the French Exhibition of 1889. M. Bruneau notes with approval that Russian composers do not seek their libretti among their friends, or among those writers who regard the words of an opera as of little consequence; instead, they seek for inspiration among the works of the great writers; thus Gogol has inspired more than one opera, and Pouchkine is a mine of wealth to the Russian composer.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles consist of two long instalments of Madame de Remusat's letters from her provincial home, written from 1815 to 1817, and which scarce possess enough interest to have been worthy of publication; of an historical paper setting forth the oft-told tale of Louis XIV.'s infatuation for Madame de Montespan; and an anonymous attack on the red-tapeism which makes France's distant colonies compare so unfavourably with those which go to compose Greater Britain.

## REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

BOTH the September numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* seem to show the debilitating effects of the holiday season, for it must be confessed that they are not so interesting as usual. We have noticed elsewhere M. Pinon's article on Bizerta and M. Bremond's appreciation of Edward Thring.

## A FRENCH VIEW OF R. L. STEVENSON.

M. Gaston Bonet-Maury contributes a study of R. L. Stevenson as traveller and romance writer. Of course he naturally pays special attention to "An Inland Voyage" and "Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes;" and, indeed, he traces the bond between Stevenson the traveller and Stevenson the romance-writer to this passion for exploring, this taste for adventure. The influence of Sir Walter Scott he traces in several of the novels, and he also attributes to Edgar Allan Poe, Dickens, and Meredith a good deal of influence on Stevenson as a writer. At the same time he does bring out very clearly how much Stevenson owed to certain French writers both great and small. There were the poetry of Charles d'Orléans and Villon, the critical spirit of Montaigne, and the works of Balzac, Baudelaire, and Victor Hugo. Stevenson hated Zola, indeed he would not have exchanged a chapter of Dumas *père* for all Zola's bag of tricks—fiction suffering from small-pox, he called it! After the death of Dumas he regarded Alphonse Daudet as incontestably the first of French romance writers, and he also appreciated the genius of Bourget and Loti. M. Bonet-Maury divides Stevenson's romances into three groups—those which portray the manners of certain social classes, those which analyse certain curious psychological states, and, thirdly, the romances of love properly so called.

## PIERRE LOTI IN INDIA.

In the second September number M. Pierre Loti continues his remarkable travel articles on India. It is an extraordinarily rich and splendid style which M. Loti brings to the description of the mingled wonders and horrors of India's ancient faiths. In this article, too, he describes his visit to Pondicherry, which naturally awakens in his loyal French heart very mingled feelings. When Loti was ten years old an aged great-aunt once spoke to him of a friend she had had long ago in Pondicherry, and read to the little boy a passage from one of her letters, dated even then half a century back, in which there was much talk of palm-trees and pagodas. So it was with a deep sense of melancholy that he arrived at this little, old, dying town, the grave of so many splendid hopes. It must all the same be an intensely interesting place. There are several French families there who preserve the traditions of the old manners of the eighteenth century, the period to which their furniture and their clocks belong.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Among other articles may be mentioned the continuation of M. Sorel's series on the Peace of Amiens; M. Prinz on the Collectivist tendency; and M. Charles Benoist on production, wages, and agreements in coal mines.

## China and Her Mysteries.

ALL who desire to understand China and the problems which arise owing to the opening of that country by European Powers, should read "China and Her Mysteries," by Alfred Stead, which gives in a simple form the essential points about China and the Chinese. Sent post free from this office for 1s. 6d.

## LA REVUE.

THE interest of *La Revue* is always varied and well sustained. Prince Khilkoff's unpublished reminiscences are noticed separately.

## THE FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

Dr. S. Bernheim, as the head of "L'Œuvre de la Tuberculose Humaine," writes a lengthy article on tuberculosis and how to insure against it. Every year at least 150,000 consumptives die in France. Recent statistics prove that 200,000 is nearer the mark. For each tuberculous person dead there are three living; of these 600,000, it is estimated that 300,000 are needy. In Paris the evil is worse than in the provinces. And whereas tuberculosis is increasing in France, it is decreasing in England and Germany. Out of 1,000,000 there were in 1899 in Russia over 4,000 deaths; France 3,000, Germany 2,000, England and Scotland 2,000. These are from pulmonary consumption alone. Dr. Bernheim then gives many details of the German system of combating consumption. Germany now possesses eighty-three popular sanatoria, which can hold 20,000 poor consumptives. The sick and old age insurance funds have favoured in every way the building of sanatoria. Dr. Bernheim argues that what has been so successful in Germany might be made to succeed in France. The machinery of provident societies is all ready to hand. Provision would be needed for 30,000 consumptives—that is, fifty sanatoria of 150 beds each. Every sanatorium would cost £20,000. The initial outlay of £1,000,000 is only the sum which Dr. Bernheim tells the Mutual Assistance Societies they are at present spending so badly, without real benefit to the sick, whose ever-increasing numbers alarm them.

## POWDERED MILK.

Dr. Caze describes the labours of Dr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, which have resulted in reducing milk to powder. We may now always have enough milk in our hospitals even in the hottest climates. Evaporated milk was a failure; concentrated milk contains no elements of pure milk except caseine; but powdered milk seems really to have solved the problem. Dr. Campbell has spent three years in experiments and spent £20,000, and now powdered milk, "Nutrium," is a regular article of commerce, and the factory for it in Pennsylvania is already flourishing. The milk is sterilised, heated and condensed by means of sterilised air until the milk becomes a thick paste, where the processes of desiccation and granulation are completed. When the product is quite dry it is crushed in a mill, reduced to powder, and put into parcels of from 1lb. to 5lb. Dr. Caze thinks the benefits of powdered milk will be enormous. Bakers and pastrycooks will find it more economical, the working classes will get their milk cheaper, doctors will use it immensely, and above all it will lessen infantile mortality.

## THE OBSCURE HISTORY OF MONTE CARLO.

M. Goldorp, writing on Monte Carlo and how it has come to be what it is, tells a curious story of how in thirty years vice has transformed a village of 600 souls into a Principality of 20,000, the richest and most attractive in the world.

The £1,000,000 revenue of the Casino pays all the expenses of the Principality, affords the Prince a handsome income, and pays the costly *personnel* and the enormous interest to the shareholders.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Changeur gives an interesting account of Mme. de Saint-Balmon, a truly remarkable and admirable woman, though some of her exploits, he admits, may be partly

legendary. At any rate, to her Louis XIII. offered the command of a regiment of infantry.

M. Pottier gives a depressing account of the proletariat in the theatrical and concert world.

## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

WITH the exception of M. Raffalovich's paper on syndicates and trusts and on their effect on modern life, noticed elsewhere, there is little worthy of special note in the September numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue*.

## EDUCATION IN ITALY.

M. Raquini attempts to explain the new system of public education now being tried in Italy, and which seems to be entirely modelled on that of modern France. He gives some curious details concerning the salaries paid to professors. It is easy to imagine the feelings with which even the youngest of Oxford dons would regard a total income of something like £150 a year, rising, when old age is reached, to £240. This scale only applies to the teachers at the great universities. A master at an ordinary public school or *Lyce* considers himself very fortunate when after twenty-five years' work he can earn as much as £120 a year. In spite of the fact that education is in Italy absolutely obligatory, few of the Italian poor, especially in Southern Italy, can yet read or write. Each parish is allowed to "run" its own school as it fancies. In Umbria one unfortunate schoolmaster with a total salary of £20 a year was supposed to manage three parish schools. In another populous little town the teaching of 130 children is confided to one harassed individual.

## SYNDICATES AND TRUSTS.

M. Arthur Raffalovich contributes to the first September number of the *Nouvelle Revue* a paper on the very topical subject of syndicates and trusts. It is a brief, well-written account of the present position of this movement for the concentration of industry, which has attained such enormous proportions in the last few years. M. Raffalovich observes that the present development coincides with the great prosperity of the United States which followed the Spanish-American War, and the outburst of speculation which then seized upon the great American financiers, though it left the simple public relatively cold. As regards what may be called the ethics of the trust movement M. Raffalovich has no special remedies to suggest in order to mitigate its ill effects in a social sense. In practice it is not, as a rule, the shareholders who do benefit, but the financial go-betweens, who succeed in effecting the sales of individual businesses to the trust or the syndicate; indeed, it would seem to be a fatal law of the trust movement that every such organisation should be over-capitalised. It is interesting to note that the writer hails with satisfaction the success of the Brussels Convention on Sugar Bounties, and he appears to have a wholesome dislike to trade bounties bestowed by the State in any form, for he is well aware how greatly these artificial restrictions assist the operations of trusts and syndicates.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

In the second September number of the *Nouvelle Revue* M. Rodocanachi contributes a study of Margaret of Orleans, the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, a grand-daughter of Henry IV. of France.

Other articles consist of a political paper entitled "The Bargain in the East," by M. Cirilli; an account of the efforts lately made at Gratz to combat hailstorms by scientific means; and articles on compulsory vaccination in France and her colonies, and on Falguière, all short and unimportant.

## THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Nuova Antologia* follows up the agitation against the White Slave traffic which it courageously initiated some months ago by an excellent *résumé* from the pen of Marquis Paulucci de Calboli, of the work accomplished by the International Congress held in Paris last July, at which sixteen countries were represented, and also of the progress made by the movement throughout Italy during the last year. It is gratifying to record that every section of the nation, Catholic and Protestant, Liberal and Socialist, has joined in the movement, the need for action being emphasised by the geographical position of Italy, from whose ports girls may be shipped with deplorable facility to Cairo, Constantinople, Tunis, and other haunts of vice. Very much requires to be done before the traffic can be suppressed; but at least, as Marquis Paulucci rejoices, the conspiracy of silence which hitherto has enveloped the subject has been broken down, and that in itself is a great step towards moral reform.

The fame of Mr. H. G. Wells has just spread into Italy, thanks to the recent translation into Italian of his "War of the Worlds." Both the *Nuova Antologia* and the *Nuova Parola* for September publish laudatory notices of his work, together with his portrait, and hail him as the creator of an entirely new type of fiction. The leader of modern thought to whom the *Nuova Parola* devotes its monthly biographical sketch, is Mrs. Besant, whose life is described at length and with much enthusiasm. It is curious in a paper otherwise accurate to find the late Mr. Bradlaugh, of all men, spoken of throughout as "Lord Bradlaugh."

The *Rivista Moderna* (August 15th) publishes an exceedingly interesting article on the private life of Mazzini, inspired by a previous article in which the great patriot was described as suffering all his life from "sexual anæsthesia." To accuse a man of having never loved a woman appears to E. del Cerro as an unpardonable insult, and he therefore describes how Mazzini entertained a lifelong affection for a young widow whose acquaintance he made in exile at Marseilles in 1831. The secret bond that united them is proved beyond a doubt by the existence of many letters that passed between them, which, unknown to the writers, were opened and copied by the Florentine police and preserved by them. The author is also able to quote a very touching letter written by Mazzini to his friend on her death-bed, just forty years after they had first met. The September number contains a very sympathetic sketch of the late Lord Dufferin, by far the most popular ambassador we have sent to Rome of recent years.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* (Sept. 20th), taking as its theme the priceless astronomical instruments which Count Waldersee was pleased to transfer from Pekin to Potsdam as part of his country's war-booty, gives a long account of astronomy as practised by the Chinese, pointing out that they already possessed in the thirteenth century instruments which were not made in Europe before the sixteenth. It was the Jesuits' well-known superiority as astronomers which first secured for them in China the consideration they enjoyed during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The erection of a new statue of St. Francis on the picturesque hillside of La Verna inspires the *Rassegna Nazionale* to devote two articles to the Saint of Assisi (Sept. 1st and 15th). G. Grabinski begins an elaborate study of the life of Montalembert, specially interesting at the present moment as showing how the Catholic party

in the middle of last century secured that right of freedom of education of which the authorities to-day have just deprived them.

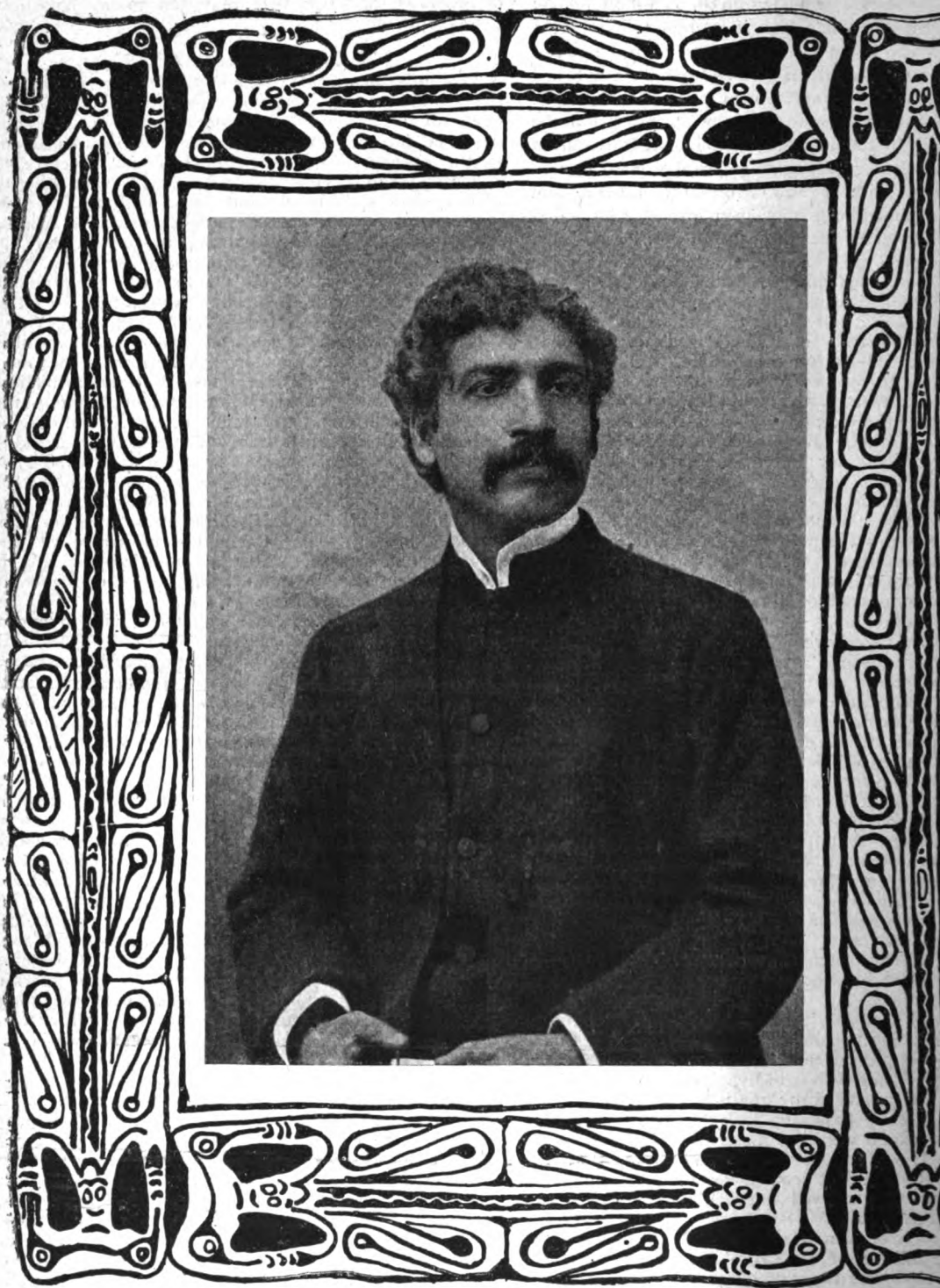
## THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

THE most attractive article in the current *Elsevier* is that on the art of printing on cretonne and other stuffs. Both animals and man have experienced the necessity or desire of decorating themselves, as the writer points out in the opening lines, and man has had recourse to colouring or to designs affixed in some way or other to plain cloths. Coloured decorations on cloth were brought to Holland by Portuguese navigators in the Middle Ages, and the Dutch set to work to copy them; in England, similar attempts were made about the same time, and in 1634, under Charles II.—which is probably a misprint for Charles I.—a patent was granted for "The Art or Mystery of Affixing Wool, Silk and Other Materials of Divers Colours on Linen, Silk or Other Cements; to Make Them Useful for Hangings, etc." In 1720 the wearing of these printed stuffs was forbidden. There is a good deal of interesting information in the article, both historical and technical, and several designs are shown in the illustration. There is a great liking nowadays to learn "how it is done" in respect of everything, so this article will be welcome. Among the other contents of this magazine is a description of a stay in the Berkel district, which forms pleasant reading, but contains nothing remarkable and is illustrated with the usual country scenes. The art contributions are in evidence again, while a story and the monthly chats make up the list for this month.

*Woord en Beeld* has an account of a visit to a coal mine, written and illustrated by Mr. Oppenoorth and another better known contributor, Mr. Krabbe. The illustrations show us the type of miners, the boring of a passage, and other incidents in coal mining. The writers give us a good description, with historical data. The portrait of Mr. Cort van der Linden, with a character sketch, makes us better acquainted with a prominent man in Holland; there is another descriptive sketch, this time of a country district, a play, music, and an instalment of a novel as a monthly supplement.

Passing the novel of Augusta de Wit, previously noticed, the first contribution is "Poetry and Labour," based on a German book called "Labour and Rhythm." The origin of poetry is a difficult problem to solve, but there seems to be some ground for believing that it came into existence with the performance of tasks which were not pleasurable ones, and these tasks may be summed up in the word "work." To cheer the weary hours of labour the workers sang, keeping time with the movement of their hands or the strokes of the primitive tools or machines. The woman at the spinning wheel, the Chinese tea-pickers, and numerous workers in all parts of the world, have their songs or rhymes to accompany the movements they or their implements make as the task is performed. The work seems to be done more easily when a song accompanies it, and this may well suggest that labour created poetry. The spelling question is an important one in Holland, and Professor W. van Helten gives his views on the simplification of Dutch spelling. To our mind there is not so much necessity for the simplification of Dutch spelling as for the simplification of Dutch words. Why will our German and Dutch friends write such a word as (to give an English equivalent) "fire insurance company" without a break? If they must join it up, why not put hyphens between the words, as "fire-insurance-company"?





*Photograph by Kate Pragnell.]*

PROFESSOR J. C. BOSE, B.Sc.

# THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

## IS MATTER ALIVE? BY PROFESSOR BOSE.

[Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. publish this day (October 15th) a scientific work by Professor J. C. Bose, B.Sc. London, of Calcutta University, which, under the simple title of "*The Response of Matter*," establishes the very startling truth that what we call dead matter can be proved to be alive!

He does not go so far as to suggest that a piece of steel has either sex or soul, or heart or mind, or consciousness. But he does prove that inorganic substances are capable of feeling to an extent which enables them to make that distinct and registrable response to external stimulus which has hitherto been regarded as the distinctive sign of life.

The following account of the discovery of Professor Bose, written by a competent hand, is illustrated, by permission of the publishers, with blocks appearing in the book.]

EVER since the birth of modern science men have been fascinated by the difference between the organic and the inorganic. The mystery of life, and pre-eminently of animal life, has attracted as many inquirers as ever did the quest of the philosopher's stone. For it seemed to imply a far greater miracle. Its myriad individuality; its eager movements; its peculiar forms; its growth of large from small, and back to embryo again; its persistence of species combined with its rapid evanescence of individuals; above all, its possession of consciousness, rising into thought and knowledge—these and other characteristics make up a phenomenon so complex and stupendous in its seeming unlikeness to all else in Nature, that, in the first enthusiasm of science, living things were inevitably assigned a place by themselves and a terminology of their own.

But alluring as was the task of dissecting out the mighty puzzle and putting it once more together, the scientific intellect had time after time to turn back from the attempt which it had already felt was foredoomed to failure. There were plants that moved visibly and animals that never moved at all; and the very existence of the science of organic chemistry is an abiding protest in chemical regions against the arbitrary distinction between living and non-living products.

### IF RESPONSE IS A SIGN OF LIFE,—

Yet there was one criterion of life which seemed to stand persistently alone. This was the characteristic of irritability, or power of responding to stimulus. You pinch your arm: there is an immediate response in the feeling of pain. In response to the stimulus something is sent along the nerve to the brain, which causes the sensation. In fact, we have here something like an electric circuit, the effect of a shock in any part of the body being sent along the conducting nerve to the detecting brain. If an isolated piece of muscle or nerve be connected with a detector of electric current—a galvanometer—then each time a muscle or nerve is stimulated by a pinch or shock of any kind the thrill of response is

betrayed by an electric pulsation. These electric pulses give a faithful indication of the "livingness" of the tissue. When the tissue is killed the electric pulse ceases to beat. We can thus read the history of the life-process autographically recorded before our eyes; we can watch the diminishing pulsation with the waning of life and the final arrest at the moment of death. The up-and-down curve of throbbing life is replaced by a line of immobility at the moment when it passes into non-life.

### —THEN METAL IS A LIVING THING!

Thus the pulse of electric response is regarded as the criterion between the living and non-living. When it is not found, we are in presence of death or else that which has never lived. A living thing is responsive, a dead thing is not. The living response with the attendant phenomena of sensation were supposed to be due to the working of a mysterious "vital force" which found its dwelling-place in the living.

Alas, however, for human boastfulness! since as the result of the latest discovery it appears that this harmless little arrogance of man eager to believe that his corporeal brain and frame obey laws different from, and greatly superior to, those which govern the mineral world—this seemingly innocent morsel of ignorant vanity is about to be refused to us. For as regards response, the gulf that yawned between vital and non-vital has been bridged, and the bounds of sympathy are pushed into a new domain by proofs that the responsive processes seen in life have been foreshadowed in non-life, and that even metals respond precisely in the same way as human beings!

It is too early as yet to estimate the full significance of such a discovery. The unity proclaimed is far-reaching and marks an epoch in scientific thought.

### THE DISCOVERER OF THE LIFE OF METALS.

Dr. Jagadis Chunder Bose, to whom we owe this discovery, is the professor of science at the University of Calcutta.

After taking his degree in Calcutta, he won entrance as a scholar at Christ's College, Cambridge, in the year 1881. His course there ended in

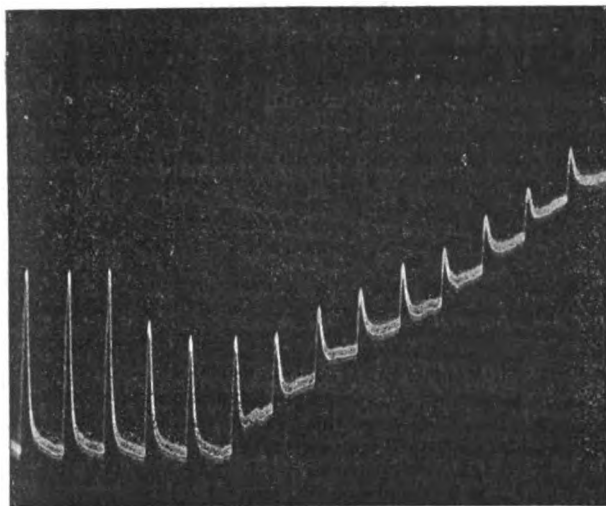


Fig. 1.—Effect of chloroform in depressing the electric “pulse” of response in a plant. The electric pulse measures the livingness of a tissue. The record shows the normal pulse before, and depressed pulse after the application of chloroform.

1884 with his taking simultaneously the Natural Science Tripos and the London B.Sc. degree, and he returned to India to receive—thanks to the interest of Lord Ripon, then retiring—the Chair of Physics in the Presidency College, Calcutta.

Ten years later his work won the recognition of the Royal Society, which published his paper on the “Determination of the Indices of Refraction of various substances for the Electric Ray.” In the year 1895-7 Professor Bose spent nine months in this country on his first scientific deputation from the Government of India. During this period he received the degree of D.Sc. of the University of London in recognition of the value of his research. The scientific world, both in England and on the Continent, was greatly interested in his apparatus for the detection and measurement of the properties of invisible light.

Since his return to India in 1897 Professor Bose's investigating energy must have been redoubled, to judge from its results. It was therefore inevitable that he should be sent once more to Europe by the Government of India as a delegate to the International Scientific Congress held in Paris two years ago. This was specially due to the great interest taken in the cause of scientific progress by Sir John Woodburn, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The first account of Professor Bose's discovery—The Responsive Power of Inorganic Substances—was thus announced before the Paris Congress, a full account of which appeared in the Transactions of the Congress. Since reaching England he has pursued the many-sided outcome of his inquiry, and his communications have been published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society. In May last year he delivered a Friday evening discourse at the Royal Institution dealing

with the responsive phenomena in the living and non-living. He subsequently undertook an extensive inquiry on the response in the transitional world of plants, and an account of this work has been published in the Journal of the Linnæan Society.

#### CHARACTERISTICALLY HINDU.

Finally, it is not the least remarkable fact about his great theory of stress and strain that this comprehensive conception should have revealed itself to a Hindu mind. For the doctrine means simply that molecular action is one in all matter, living and non-living. And here Dr. Bose appears to have come, without intention, and working by the most modern methods, on the time-honoured goal of his people's effort. Dr. Bose's discovery is in some special sense the contribution of his whole race. We are told of a certain Madonna of Cimabue's that it was carried in triumph about the streets, and old men in Florence wept for joy that they had lived to see such an advance in the painting of human emotion. Some such relation exists in this case between the regional thought and interest of the Hindu people and this scientific achievement of their fellow-countrymen. For if the simple ryot in his fields and the grain-seller in the bazaar could but master that technical jargon in which the man of science feels that his ideas must be buried—could but understand the concrete picture of the creation which *stress and strain*—suggests they would say quietly, “Yes, that *must* be true!” Surely there are few instances of dramatic fitness in the history of science to parallel this.

#### HIS WORK ON ELECTRIC WAVES.

It will be interesting to say a few words of Professor Bose's previous work on electric waves,

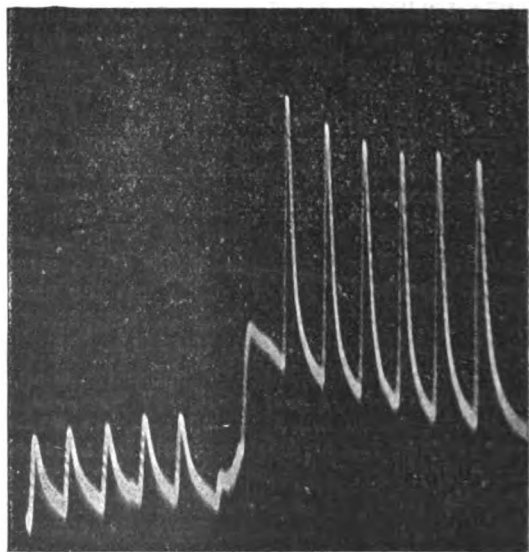


Fig. 2.—Effect of “stimulant” in exalting the electric pulse in metal.

from which he was unexpectedly led to his present line of investigation. It was the English physicist Maxwell who from theoretical considerations first came to the conclusions that light was a kind of electric vibration, to all but a single octave of which the human eye was blind. (Similarly with the ear, there are whole ranges of sound inaudible to us; it is probable indeed that certain notes reach the insects which we shall never hear!) Hertz, in Germany, was able to produce electric waves by rapid electric vibration and narrowly anticipated in this Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent English physicist. It is by means of this invisible light, sweeping through space with incredible swiftness in its mighty billows, that wireless messages are sent. Thus, with the discovery of electric vibration new realms of radiance possessing wonderful and unknown properties were opened out.

Naturally the great difficulty in investigating these rays arose from their invisibility. Some apparatus was required which would serve to detect them. Branly, in France, observed that the shock of electric waves produced changes in metallic particles by which their power of conducting the electric current became increased. What these changes might be remained a mystery, but it was evident that by this means detectors of electric waves could be made. At first, however, these detectors or receivers proved very capricious in their action, but Professor Bose succeeded in producing a type of receiver which was quite consistent in its working. He was also able to construct a very perfect electric wave apparatus with which the various properties of invisible light could be studied and measured. It was the wonderful performance of this instrument that surprised and delighted the leading *savants* who were amongst his audience at the Royal Institution five years ago. He took various so-called opaque objects—a book, human hair, blocks of wood, and so on—and producing electric waves with the help of his apparatus was able not only to show that rays passed through these masses, but also to measure the angle at which the unseen light became bent in its transmission. With unflinching certainty also the existence of hidden strains within opaque masses was detected by the same means.

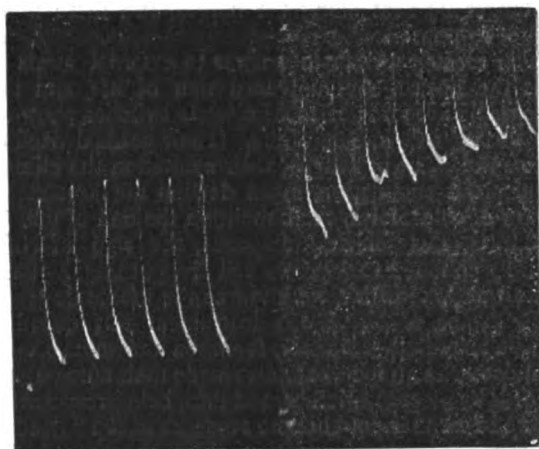
#### "THAT TIRED FEELING" IN METALS.

It was said that the precise nature of the changes made by invisible light on the mass of metallic particles which constitute the receiver remained a mystery. In practical application this fact had a grave drawback. After receiving a signal, the detector would become fatigued from the strain, and a tap had to be given to revive it. The whole thing went by rule of thumb. If the receiver was to be made more sensitive so that messages could be recorded from a greater distance and with greater speed, it must be self-recovering, so as to do away with the contrivance of tapping. To bring about any improvement, therefore, it was clearly necessary that the theory of the receiver should be properly understood.

In the course of a lengthy research, in which a very patient and wearisome investigation had to be made of all the elementary substances, Professor Bose lighted on several which exhibit self-recovery, and of which therefore receivers could be made which would require no further tapping. He came to the conclusion, indeed, that the whole question was one of overstrain. This is seen on some materials like lead wire, which become easily overstrained, while others, such as a steel spring, exhibit greater elasticity, and therefore more easily recover from the effect of strain.

#### SENSITIVE ARTIFICIAL ORGANS.

It was while working on his theory of the effect of external stimulus on matter that he was led on to a new line of investigation, the outcome of which was the construction of artificial organs which simulated the action of our sense organs. These artificial instruments transmitted the impressions received from



BEFORE.                      ↑                      AFTER.  
Fig. 3 —Depressing action of Potassium Bromide on metal.

without to be recorded by suitable electric recorders, just in the same way as our sense organs, the eye, for example, send in messages received from the outside to be recorded by the brain. It is hardly to his mind a question of similarity, but rather of identity.

For what is the distinctive characteristic of life? Is it not the power to respond to external stimulus? We pinch or pass an electric shock through the arm, and a visible twitch shows that the muscle is still living. A dead body does not respond when pinched or shocked; the sudden twitch is thus an indication of life. Physiologists make the twitching muscle record its autograph on a travelling strip of paper, and the autographic record tells the history of the muscle, the story of its stress and strain. When it is fresh the writing is bold and strong, as fatigue proceeds it becomes indistinct, and when the muscle dies the record comes to a stop.

These are, however, but gross indications of the

vital condition. There are other and subtler processes which cannot be so easily detected. Nervous impulses, for instance, are transmitted without any visible changes in the nerve. Yet when a flash of light falls on the eye, something is sent along the optic nerve to the brain, there to be interpreted (or recorded) as visual sensation. This visual impulse, produced by the stimulus of light, is an electric impulse. Whenever a shock or disturbance impinges upon a bundle of receivers in the human body, an electric thrill is produced and courses along the nerves, which are but telegraphic wires, to the central station, the brain.

#### THE NERVOUS SYSTEM OF METALS.

These electric pulsations are regarded as the signs of life. External stress, like light and sound, gives rise to them, and the electric currents thus set up excite the brain and cause sensation. But when any organism dies, accidentally or otherwise, the living mobility of its particles ceases, the stress-pulses can no longer be sent along the nerves, and there is an end of response.

The electric twitch in answer to external stress is thus the perfect and universal sign of life, and the autographic records of these electric twitches show us the waxing and waning of life. Their gradual decline shows the effect of fatigue, their exaltation the climax of artificial stimulation, rapid decline the anæsthetic action of chloroform, total abolition the end of life.

But is this electric response, the sign of life, entirely confined to what we call living things? Is it quite wanting in what we know as the inorganic?

By means of Dr. Bose's instrument this question can be answered definitely, for when the metals were stimulated by a pinch, they also made their autographic records by electric twitches, and thus, being responsive, showed that they could in no sense be called "dead"! Nay, more, it was found that given the records for living muscle, nerves, and metals, it was impossible to distinguish one record from the other. For the metals also, when continuously excited, showed gradual fatigue; as with ourselves, so with them, a period of repose revived their power of response, even a tepid bath was found helpful in renewing vigour; freezing brought on cold torpidity, and too great a rise of temperature brought heat rigor.

#### METALS CAPABLE OF DEATH.

It is said, however, that the ultimate sign of life is inevitable death. An animal is living as long as it is capable of dying. It is true that death can be hastened by poison. Then can the metals be poisoned? In answer to this was shown the most astonishing part of Professor Bose's experiments. A piece of metal which was exhibiting electric twitches was poisoned; it seemed to pass through an electric spasm, and at once the signs of its activity grew feebler, till it became rigid. A dose of some antidote was next applied; the substance began slowly to revive, and after a while gave its normal response once more!

But if the inorganic be indeed touched with this glimmer of living response, then it ought to be possible to construct artificial organs of perception. Of all the

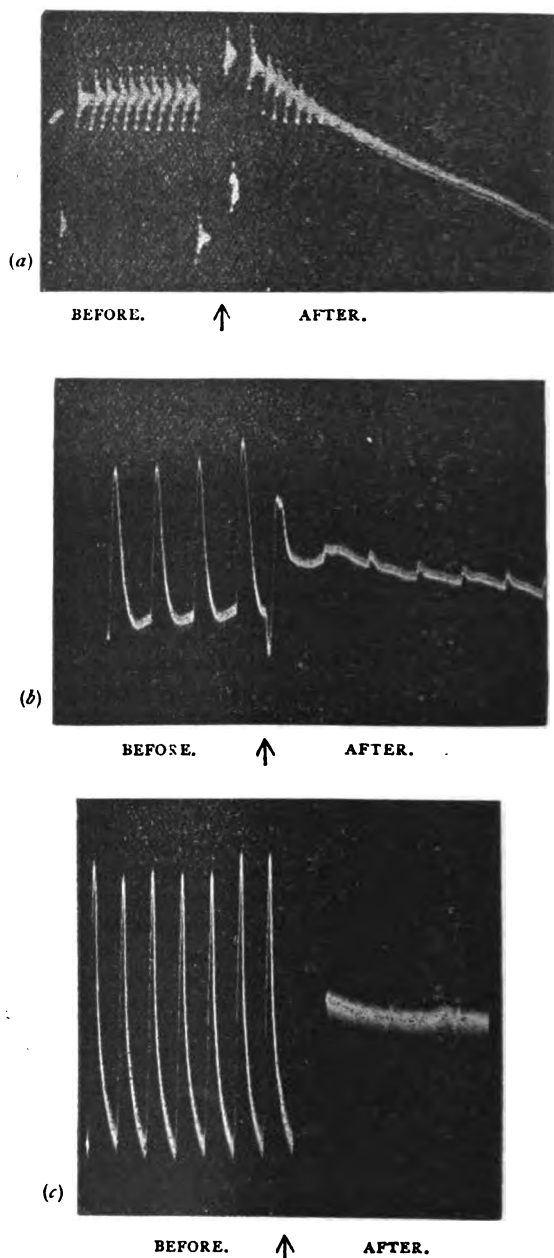


Fig. 4.—Effect of the same poison in abolishing the response in (a) Nerve (Waller), (b) plant and (c) metal.

organs we possess none is so wonderful as the eye. Professor Bose therefore turned his attention to the construction of an artificial retina which would respond



to light. But this particular organ has one advantage over the human eye, inasmuch as its sweep of vision is practically unlimited, detecting waves of to us invisible as well as visible light, whereas we are confined to a single narrow octave.

#### HIS ARTIFICIAL EYE.

It was while he was striving to interpret the hieroglyphic records of his artificial eye that Professor Bose came upon certain hitherto unnoticed and extraordinary phenomena of human vision. For if the action of the artificial corresponded with that of the real eye, then the peculiarities of both must be present in each. It may be said that, according to the stress and strain theory, the sensitive elements in the retina respond to light simply because they are strained or disturbed by it, as a wire is strained by twist. Just as on the removal of twist the wire continues to vibrate, so do the strained particles in the sensitive retina go on oscillating, and thus send pulsating currents to the brain. These pulsating currents, again, cause a pulsating visual sensation. For if one look at a bright object, then shut the eye, the bright object looked at will appear and disappear several times in succession. These "sight echoes" are very persistent, and form the incipient stage of the process we call memory.

#### WHY WE HAVE TWO EYES.

Another fact discovered from the clues given by the artificial retina is that when we look at any object the two eyes do not, at any given instant, see equally well, but each takes up the work of seeing and resting alternately. One falls asleep, as it were, while the other is waking to its maximum consciousness, and then *vice versa*.

Thus Professor Bose was led to the paradoxical statement that under certain circumstances we can see much better with the eyes closed than with them open. To prove this it is only necessary to look at the light through a modified stereoscopic apparatus in which, instead of photographs, we have placed two different inscriptions.

On looking through this one finds the two images superposed, making a blurr. But on shutting the eyes the tangled writing is unravelled, and the constituent parts of a sentence are read clearly by the brain.

Thus sight lends itself to interpretation by the process of strain and self-recovery amongst sensitive atoms, and what is true of the complex organism of the eye is found common to all nerve, all muscle, and to that matter which we have long thought of as lifeless and insensate.

#### A VAST NEW FIELD OF INQUIRY

It will be seen by the least scientific reader that these experiments teem with significance. Not only do they completely destroy all barriers of a hard and fast kind between the responsiveness of the organic and inorganic, showing that the one is merely some

greater complexity of the other; not only do they impress us profoundly with the mystery of the sensitiveness of all things, but they are full of practical suggestions alike for the worker in wireless telegraphy and for medical science. In the last field they are of vast importance. For the effects of drugs have been hitherto capable of only vague experiment, while here we have an opportunity suddenly opened to us of arriving at the clearest data with regard to fundamental processes, quantities and the rest.

#### THE ALL-PERVADING UNITY OF THE UNIVERSE.

Yet every step in this vast simplification—making them all appear as various rhythms and harmonies of a single fundamental sequence—only drives the question deeper—"Who is He that sits within, striking the molecules this way and that? Or what is He, 'Pure, Free, ever the Witness,' Who interprets the records of strain, using the brain as His galvanometer, and discarding alike the laboratory and its instruments when these no longer please Him?" Dr. Bose does well to end his lecture, given at the Royal Institution, May 10th, with the striking passage:—

It was when I came upon the mute witness of these self-made records and perceived in them one phase of a pervading unity that bears within it all things: the mote that quivers in ripples of light, the teeming life upon our earth, and the radiant suns that shine above us—it was then that I understood for the first time a little of that message proclaimed by my ancestors on the banks of the Ganges thirty centuries ago:—

"They who see but one in all the changing manifoldness of this universe, unto them belongs Eternal Truth, unto none else, unto none else!"

Thus we see that the so-called vital response of living matter has met with the same fate as other differentiae of the organic and the inorganic—that once more there is no hard-and-fast line between the living which respond and the non-living which do not, but that in both alike we see the spectacle of matter as a whole possessing irritability and passing out of the state of responsiveness into that of irresponsiveness; having its response in both alike affected by external circumstances and agencies, often identical; responding in different ways in both alike, according as the stimulus is great or little, the critical degree being often the same. In metals and plants, as in animal tissues, we have been shown the phenomena of weariness and depression, together with the possibilities of recovery, of exaltation, of irresponsiveness which is death.

Who can regret this? Is it not the inevitable destiny of all conceptions which imply that a given phenomenon is unique, mysterious, and beyond analysis to check inquiry and thwart the advance of scientific thought? Science can grow only where the mind of the student is prepared to recognise an underlying unity amongst apparently diverse phenomena.

"They who behold but one in all the changing manifoldness of this universe, unto them belongs Eternal Truth; unto none else—unto none else."

M. N.

# SOME NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

## CASANOVA AND WESLEY.\*

IT is probably the first time in the world that these two names have been coupled together in print. Casanova was one of the supreme rascals of the eighteenth century, which counts Wesley as one of its saints. The reason why I couple them together is because last month were republished in London the abridgments of two books which have long been recognised by all students of the social, moral, and religious life of their times as of inestimable value. The juxtaposition of "John Wesley's Journal" with Casanova's "Memoirs" among the books of last September suggested a train of thought which led to the discovery of some resemblance between men who, from the moral point of view, were as far as the poles apart.

Casanova was born in 1725; John Wesley was born in 1703; and both lived to a ripe old age, John Wesley dying in 1793 when he was eighty-eight, and Casanova in 1793 at the age of seventy-eight. Both were men of extraordinary capacity, both led a life full of adventure and of peril, which brought them in the course of their career into contact with many of the most notable of their contemporaries. Both were continually travelling to and fro among their fellow-men, visiting many countries and making the acquaintance of many nationalities. Casanova was an Italian, John Wesley was an Englishman; both in early life were destined for the ministry of the Church. Casanova was intended to be a priest, but he broke down in the delivery of his first sermon, and although he at times showed signs of returning to the priestly fold, his life was spent outside holy orders. John Wesley entered the ministry of the Church of England, but his life's work was spent in building up an organisation outside its pale. Both men had curious psychic gifts. The ghostly experiences of the Wesley family at Epworth are among the best attested stories of modern apparitions, while Casanova's exploits in magic and astrology and his intuitions, although he with characteristic cynicism derides them as mere charlatanism, bear ample testimony to the possession of exceptional gifts which might have been put to better uses. Both were magnetic men of strange influence over their fellows, and we owe to each an autobiographical record which paints with extraordinary fidelity the social and moral condition of European and English society in the period immediately preceding the French Revolution. Both men possessed ready pens, a keen eye, and a wide experience of the vicissitudes of human affairs; and both, although at the very opposite poles of vice and virtue, were possessed of a certain genial humanity.

There the resemblance ends. Casanova was a cynic and a libertine, a gambler, a scoundrel by his own admissions, whose life was one long tessellated pavement of vice and crime. These memoirs long enjoyed such an unenviable distinction that they have been classed among the forbidden books.

John Wesley, on the other hand, was grave, austere, full of apostolic fervour, and every moment of his life was consecrated to the service of his fellow-men. The two men are in many respects types of their respective races. M. Desmoulins might have used them as illustra-

tions for his book—"In what consists the superiority of the Anglo-Saxons"? The Italian, light-hearted, absolutely unmoral, was a bundle of passions and appetites which he indulged without stint wherever he went. The one lived for self and self alone. The other thought only of the welfare, temporary and eternal, of his fellow-men. It would be difficult to say that any human being has ever led a better or happier life because Casanova lived, whereas it has been the glory of Wesley that, because of his labours, millions of men and women to-day are leading happier and nobler lives than they would have done had he never existed.

And yet here we touch upon one of those strange and mysterious ironies of human existence. John Wesley, the hero apostle of the eighteenth century, a man supremely devoted to the loftiest ideals of love and of purity and self-sacrifice, was mated with a termagant of a woman, whose treatment of her spouse forms a modern counterpart to the story of Socrates and Xantippe. Casanova has come to be regarded by his own confessions as the supreme type of the debauched libertine. He spared no woman who crossed his path. He corrupted the maid, depraved the nun, and lived in chronic adultery with the wives of his acquaintances. Yet he was from first to last an exceptional favourite with the fair sex. Wesley was tortured by the one woman with whom he ever lived, while Casanova was overwhelmed with tenderness and affection by the long procession of ladies among whom he flitted with the rapidity and unconcern of a butterfly among the flowers. By such contrasts as this we now and then catch glimpses of the train of reasoning which caused the old Fathers of the Church to regard woman as the very gate of hell.

It is a doubtful question as to whether Messrs. Chapman and Hall have done well to republish Casanova's Memoirs. In the *North American Review* for September, Mr. Arthur Symonds publishes an enthusiastic eulogy upon the book, which from many points of view it deserves, but whether it is well that the reader should have introduced to him, as one of the familiar residents in his library, the accomplished scoundrel who spent his old age in reviving the memory of his immoralities is a matter upon which there is no little difference of opinion.

There can, however, be no difference of opinion as to the services which Mr. Percy Parker has rendered to the world by publishing an abridged edition of John Wesley's Journal. It is characteristic of the fusty obscurantism and dog-in-the-manger jealousy which is apt to characterise all ecclesiastical monopolies that the authorities of the publication department of the Wesleyan Conference have resented the liberty which Mr. Parker has taken in rendering accessible to the world in general the Journals of the Founder of Methodism. These worthies seem to be in the true line of succession of those Scribes and Pharisees who bind burdens grievous to be borne round men's necks, which they themselves will not lend a finger to lift. John Wesley's unabridged Journal, as it has hitherto been issued by the Book-Room, is simply an impossible book. Heretofore its official custodians have resisted all suggestions to reduce it to manageable compass. Mr. Parker has now taken the work off their hands, and they growl at him as if he had infringed some monopoly. The dog-in-the-manger must surely have married into the family of some of the ancestors of these excellent people.

\* "Memoirs of Jacques Casanova de Seingalt, the Prince of Adventurers." In 2 vols. London: Chapman and Hall. Price 32s. net.

\* "John Wesley's Journal." Abridged by Percy Livingstone Parker. London: Isbister and Co.

**THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NEWSPAPER GIRL.\***

THIS is a very brightly-written, entertaining, genial book by an American girl who has had as much experience in journalism as most of her sex. What Elizabeth Banks has not done I am sure I do not know, except that I am sure she has never done anything dishonourable, mean, or unworthy of her sex or her profession. She has had a wide and varied experience, and has gone through many journalistic adventures, both in the Old World and the New. She has survived—and that is something—and she has kept the bird



Miss Elizabeth Banks.

in her breast. Not even New York journalism of the Yellowest variety has deprived her of the natural charm of womanhood. She is as bright as they make them, enterprising, inventive, original, and entertaining. She made her *début* characteristically enough by writing a letter to the *Times*, which attracted general attention on account of the vivacity with which it was written, and ever since that time she has managed to keep herself very much in evidence both in English magazines and English newspapers. It has been a knock-about life, and one which is enough to wear the flesh off her bones, not that she has ever had much surplus of that commodity to begin with. But on the whole, despite all her worries and anxieties, she has

managed to make both ends meet, and while doing so to see a good deal of the world and its ways. She is a quaint girl, with a humorous outlook upon society, a genuine American readiness to turn her hand to anything that is going, and an unsatisfied ambition to write a great novel.

Pending the arrival of this unwritten romance, which is to be written with her heart's blood and illustrated with studies from the life of two continents, we have this book, "The Autobiography of a Newspaper Girl." In its twenty-eight chapters we have a good deal of her life-story, with her experiences in American newspaper offices and her adventures in London. In the chapter "In the Name of Christ" she ventures to blow off a good deal of natural and not unjustifiable indignation against an eminent American woman who posed as zealous in all good works for the rescue of the unfortunate, and who ruthlessly turned a pretty governess into the streets of New York close upon midnight because she discovered that many years before she had loved not wisely but too well. This monster's motto was "In the name of Christ," and Miss Banks has fixed it to the chapter in which she speaks her mind "a piece" on the subject. Note as an interesting fact that the American publisher refused to allow this chapter to appear in the American edition.

Miss Elizabeth Banks is a kind of latter-day miracle of the burning bush, all fire and flame, and yet the bush is not consumed. She has been through the storm and stress of New York journalistic experience, and yet she has maintained her self-respect and commanded the respect of all those by whom she was employed. It is not surprising that, surveying her own experiences, she should frankly record her conviction that many women had much better die right out than expose themselves to the fiery ordeal of being compelled to execute any commission that may occur to the morbid imagination of an editor, or lose their post. "The Autobiography of a Newspaper Girl" is a book which might be read with advantage by all newspaper girls and all who have any ambition to be newspaper girls. I congratulate Miss Banks upon her success, and cordially wish her still more success with her forthcoming novel.

**THE JUST-SO STORIES.\***

THIS volume is remarkable because it contains not only prose and verse from Mr. Kipling's pen, but also many illustrations from his pencil. The "Just-so Stories" are tales told for the amusement, instruction and edification of a child. They are not to be compared for a moment with his "Jungle Book," but they are told with considerable skill; they are wild, weird and original. There are twelve of the stories, telling how the whale got his throat, the camel his hump, the rhinoceros his skin, and the leopard his spots. They explain how the first letter was written, how the alphabet was made; they tell the story of the crab that played with the sea, and the cat that walked by himself, and the butterfly that stamped.

Some of the sketches are extremely clever, and of the verse, here are four lines as a sample:—

I keep six honest serving men,  
They taught me all I knew;  
Their names are What and Why and When,  
And How and Where and Who.

\* "The Autobiography of a Newspaper Girl." By Miss Elizabeth Banks. London: Methuen and Co. Price 6s.

\* "Just-so Stories." By Rudyard Kipling. Illustrated by the Author. London: Macmillan and Co. Price 6s.

**WORLD PICTURES.\***

MR. MORTIMER MENPES has now published three wonderfully-illustrated books, marvels of printing skill, and yet more marvellous as collections of clever sketches upon almost every country and subject. His latest volume deals with the world—no mean task—and certainly whoever buys, reads, and studies the book will have a much clearer idea of how the world looks than he ever had before. There are twenty-one divisions in the book, and since France is the only country which receives three divisions, we see that some nineteen countries are sketched and briefly described. In Brittany and in Holland, as well as in Mexico and India, the versatile Mr. Menpes revels in the beautiful colours and quaint costumes. There are many full-page colour drawings in the book, all of them charming, and many of them inconceivably delicate in colour. Besides these there are many page drawings in black and white, if anything, still more attractive than the colour sketches. The text contains much of interest, besides affording an opportunity for the insertion of countless delicate line sketches here and there on the pages.

To attempt to describe the book and its contents is hopeless without being able to show at the same time all of Mr. Menpes's sketches and pictures. To choose one or two for reproduction from among the feast of colour spread before the reader is a task impossible of satisfactory accomplishment. Of the coloured drawings, that on p. 158, entitled "A Garden, Athens," may perhaps be said to surpass all the others in delicacy of colour and subtle charm. Mr. Menpes's book is one to be bought by all lovers of the beautiful, by all world-travellers, and by all those who desire to travel, since it satisfies the eye, calls to mind delightful memories, and convinces of the necessity to really see the scenes so delightfully pictured.

**ILLUSTRATED HISTORY.†**

MESSRS. CASSELL have published two profusely illustrated volumes dealing with various phases of English life—one descriptive of its remote origins, the other of its latest developments. Some months ago I called attention to the first volume of "Living London," in which a band of writers and artists, under the guidance of Mr. George R. Sims, combined to give a vivid series of pictures of all sides of life in London. The second volume is fully as interesting as its predecessor. It contains fifty-nine brief and brightly written sketches illustrated by 450 photographs and drawings. We are shown London life under many aspects. Nor are the byeways neglected, nor the canals, nor the underground sewers. The American, French, and Jewish colonies are described, and religious London is not overlooked. The other work is of a very different character. It is the first volume of the illustrated edition of the well-known book in which, under the editorship of the late Mr. Traill, many competent writers described the social history of England from the earliest down to present times. The value of this admirable book is very greatly enhanced by the exceedingly careful manner in which the illustrations of the present edition have been selected. It will, when completed, consist of six volumes, containing some 2,500 illustrations, and will form one of the most attractive and excellent pictorial histories that have yet been issued.

\* "World Pictures." By Mortimer Menpes. London: A. and C. Black. 2 s.

† "Living London." Vol. II. Medium 4to. 12s. "Social England." Vol. I. Medium 4to. 12s. net. Cassell and Co.

**THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.**

THE twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth volumes of the supplementary edition of "The Encyclopædia Britannica" are got up on the same liberal scale as their predecessors. Vol. 28 covers the letters Ele—Gla, and Vol. 29 the letters Gla—Jut. The prefatory essay in the first is by Sir Leslie Stephen, and deals with the question of "The Growth of Toleration;" he lays down the principle that a full acceptance of the duty of toleration is the addition of a new article to the code of morality.

One of the best articles in the volume is, of course, Mr. G. W. E. Russell's paper on Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Russell says that, great as were Mr. Gladstone's eloquence, knowledge and financial skill, Gladstone was accustomed to say of himself that the quality which most distinguished him was his faculty of concentration. Mr. Gladstone, says Mr. Russell, lived in the habitual contemplation of the unseen world, and regulated his private and public action by reference to a code higher than that of mere prudence or worldly wisdom. His love of power, which was undoubted, was a resolute determination to obtain that control which would enable him to fulfil the political mission with which he believed Providence had charged him. His natural imperiousness did not show itself in his manner, which was conciliatory and even deferential, but in his sudden resolves, his invincible insistence, and his incapacity to believe that Providence would permit him to be frustrated. Gladstone, concludes Mr. Russell, was by nature conservative, and his whole life was spent in unlearning the prejudices in which he was educated.

Vol. 29 opens with an essay by Mr. Benjamin Kidd on "The Application of the Doctrine of Evolution to Sociological Theory and Problems." Mr. Kidd's style is, as usual, rather obscure and wordy. Modern humanitarianism, he says, is controlled by the higher organic responsibility to life with which the virility and superior efficiency of our civilisation is identified, and through which natural selection in the end produces higher results on a far larger scale.

**MISS FOWLER'S NEW NOVEL.**

THOSE who were charmed with "Isabel Carnaby"—and they are many—will find that Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler's new novel, "Fuel of Fire," greatly resembles it. The plot, as usual, is laid in the Midlands, which Miss Fowler, like George Eliot before her, knows so well and loves so dearly. The story is centred in the ancient family of Baxendale. We learn from the prologue that in the times of the Wars of the Roses Sir Guy Baxendale fell in love with, and would have wedded, in spite of his parents, a forester's daughter, one Vivian of the Glades. But a charge of witchcraft, instigated by Sir Guy's own mother, was brought against the girl, and she was burnt for a witch in Silverhampton Market. In the death agony Vivian pointed to Baxendale Hall and prophesied thus:—

"First by the King, and then by the State,  
And thirdly by that which is thrice as great  
As these, and a thousandfold stronger and higher,  
Shall Baxendale Hall be made fuel of fire."

Henry VIII. fulfilled the first part of the curse by burning Baxendale to the ground. Cromwell's soldiers fulfilled the second. In the present story the prophecy is completed, for the hall is burnt again, though the cause of the fire is a mystery; and not till we reach the end of the book do we learn what was the agency which was "thrice as great as King and State."

# SOME LEADING PUBLICATIONS OF THE MONTH.

(No Christmas and Gift Books are included in this list.)

## SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Baldwin, Prof. J. M. **Development and Evolution** ..... (Macmillan) net 10/0
- Gordon, W. J. **Our Country's Fishes and how to know them: A Guide to all the Fishes of Great Britain.** Illus. in colour ..... Simpkin Marshall 6/3
- Hulme, F. E. **Wild Fruits of the Country-Side** ..... (Hutchinson) net 12/6
- Museums Journal (The).** Ed. by E. Hovarth. July 1901-June 1902 Vol. I. (Dulau and Co.) net 12/3
- Nature Portraits.** Drawings and Photographs. (Rowland Ward) net 21/0
- Reports from the Cancer Research Laboratories: the Middlesex Hospital.** Vol. I., by the Director of the Cancer Research Laboratories ..... (Macmillan) 30/3
- Trails, H. D., and Mann, J. S. (Edite by). **Social England.** Part I. (Cassell) net 1/3
- The Scientific Memoirs of Thomas Henry Huxley.** Edited by Prof. Sir M. Foster and Prof. E. Ray Lankester. Vol. IV. (Macmillan) net 30/3
- Wallis, H. S., and Mill, Dr. H. R. **British Rainfall, 1901** ..... (Staford) 10/3
- Witly, A. (Collected by). **Zoological Results—New Britain, New Guinea, etc.** Part vi. .... Cambridge: University Press 12/6

## HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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- Federn, Karl. **Dante and his Time** ..... (Heinemann) net 15/3
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 Hoare, Henry. *Spade Work: or How to Start a Flower Garden* ..... Humphrys net 1/0  
 In a Tuscan Garden ..... (Lane) net 5/0  
 London Statistics, 1900-1901 ..... (P. S. King and Son) 5/0  
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 Rogers, W. S. *Villa Gardens: How to Plan and How to Plant Them* Illus. .... (Richards) 2/6  
*The Modern Lawyer's Office: Being Suggestions for Improvement in the Organisation of Law Offices, and for the Adoption of Certain American Appliances and Business Methods.* By a Solicitor of the Supreme Court ..... (Stevens) 6/0  
 Valentine, E. Seton, and F. L. Tomlinson. *Travels in Space: a History of Aerial Navigation* Illus. .... (Hurst and Blackett) 10/6  
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- Encyclopædia Britannica.* The Fifth of the New Vols., being Vol. XXIV. of the Complete Work ..... (A. and C. Black and the T. mes)

## [The Jewish Encyclopædia.

THE second volume of the "Jewish Encyclopædia" (Funk, Wagnalls and Co.) is in respect of size, comprehensiveness, and distinction of contributors quite up to the level of the first. It contains nearly 700 pages, 1,600 articles written by 149 different contributors, and 147 illustrations. The volume begins with the word "Apocrypha," and ends with the name "Benash." Among the illustrations is a reproduction of Aquila's Greek translation of II. Kings, a coloured plate showing the distinctive badges worn by the Jews in the Middle Ages, a double plate of an *auto-da-fé* in Madrid, and another plate showing autographs of Jewish celebrities, among which will be found the signatures of Disraeli, Heine, Lassalle, Marx, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Rubinstein and Spinoza, and all the great Jewish financiers and scholars. There are also about thirty portraits of famous Jews. The comprehensiveness of the volume is amazing.

# LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

## COUNTY COUNCILS AND THE MODERN LANGUAGES.

THE County Councils are beginning to see the need of Modern Language Travelling Scholarships; but at the rate of one new county a year we shall not get on very fast. That seems about the average at present. Let us hope that as the ball rolls its accretions will be larger. The Middlesex Council this year gave three holiday travelling scholarships to secondary teachers, of the value of £12 each. Meantime we ourselves have been the happy medium whereby three English lads have spent a pleasant time in a French home, each receiving a French lad as a visitor in return. There is no pleasanter way of increasing one's knowledge provided the accompanying circumstances are congenial. That we cannot guarantee, but we all feel, in all countries, the same desire that a guest should be happy when with us, and go away charmed, and that is really the secret of the success of the scheme.

## A HOLIDAY EXCHANGE.

Needless to say, the French are more eager; the newness of the scheme is an attraction with them, and we are more inclined to wait and feel that the plank beneath our feet is safe. M. Mielle, in a discourse upon holiday scholarships pronounced at the Lycée of Tarbes, says truly (and we may take the words to ourselves):—"France has to-day more than ever need of men of action; there are other fights than those on a field of battle—fights which demand no less energy, courage, and endurance; it is as important to keep rank in the world of economics, of commerce, and of industry as to maintain the glory of our armies in warfare or to be superior in the realms of imagination and art." He then goes on to urge that the giving of such scholarships is true patriotism, and urges the lads amongst his hearers to profit by the holidays, and to turn the sense of the old adage, "Know thyself" into "Know others." Have we "patriots" in England, too? Let them see the value of such scholarships as the Gilchrist and the good work it enables such a man as Mr. Dawes, of the Pembroke County School, to do. His report on Belgian bi-lingual teaching has much food for thought.

## WHAT WILL BE THE WAR OFFICE DECISION?

Surely the ways of our rulers are sometimes queer. The Report of the Committee on Military Education lays great stress upon the need of a good general education as a basis of the special military training; it insists upon a knowledge of modern languages, and makes French or German compulsory for the entrance examinations at Woolwich and Sandhurst. Thus up to a certain age the students are to be reasonably fluent even in speaking French or German. The lad enters Woolwich or Sandhurst, and from that time is dumb as regards other tongues than his own, for it is proposed to abolish the teaching of modern languages there. The idea must be that the knowledge acquired will remain safe and quiescent during the student's military course, like honey carefully sealed in its cells; but do the authorities know so little about a lad's brain-cells as to suppose they can be compared to the cells of the beehive? Any schoolmaster would tell them something different from that.

## AN AUXILIARY LANGUAGE.

M. Coutourat writes concerning the Delegation that adhesions are coming in from such societies as the Académie Impériale des Sciences de Vienne. In England the Keighley Chamber of Commerce is the pioneer in joining. Which reminds me that when Mr. J. Rhodes

first communicated with us, he prefaced his letter with the remark that he should have written before, only he supposed that our earnest interest in the study of Modern Languages would prevent any notice of such a subject as an auxiliary International tongue. But there is no reason for the one to interfere with the other. Such things are largely changed by perspective. Standing in Waterloo Station a few days ago and watching the hansoms go down the approach, at a certain turn the horses' legs appeared to come in actual contact with the iron bar—suspended under the hansom and acting as a drag—I even thought the drag must have slipped, and that some horrible accident would happen; but still looking I soon saw that all had the same appearance at that one particular spot; it was a matter of perspective. Seen from a distance an auxiliary International means of communication may appear needless or absurd, dangerous even. But seen close and examined carefully, it, like Esperanto, becomes a fascinating occupation, which in no wise hinders the study of any national language, but strongly increases the interest in it. It opens up vistas which can only be properly explored from the national standpoint.

## THE FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE.

A short time ago I promised to give M. Coutourat's letter and the Delegation Prospectus, but am prevented by lack of space from giving either in full. Will those who would like to have the prospectus and those also who desire to know more about Esperanto kindly send, with addressed stamped envelope, to the Secretary for International Correspondence at this office? Those who wish to know more about a modernised Latin as an International medium should write to Mr. G. Henderson, St. Katherine's, Oxted. The issues of the *Morning Leader* for the second week in September contained many letters of interest on this subject. The *Declaration* has this preamble:—

An International auxiliary language is not destined to replace, in the individual life of every people, their national idiom, but to serve as a medium for speaking and writing between persons whose mother-tongue is different. It should, therefore, fulfil the following conditions:—

1. It must be fitted for the usages of social life, commercial interchange and scientific and philosophic reports.
2. It must be easy of acquisition for ordinary people.
3. It should not be a national tongue.

The Delegation proposes to unite all the partisans of such an International language and thus lead up to an authoritative and universally accepted solution of this question.

M. Coutourat writes:—

One can well understand that many would prefer English to be this International tongue, whilst many more would prefer it should be French; but leaving on one side national jealousies, English people have no idea of the difficulties of their language to foreigners. True, the grammar is simple—even too simple, for it permits of *equivokes*—but the great difficulty is the pronunciation. "Creature" rhymes with "preacher," and here in one sentence the same syllable has six different ways of pronouncing it: "Though a tough cough and hiccough plough me through."

Foreign schools being now in full swing as well as our own, I hope to receive many lists of scholars, boys especially, who desire French and German correspondents.

Adults are requested to forward lists towards cost of search.

Many Russian and Indian lads desire correspondents; who will respond?

An English lady in India, a teacher, would be glad if English teachers would write to her.

# Wake Up! John Bull.

*An Illustrated Supplement to the "Review of Reviews."*

No. 16.]

Issued as an integral part of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of October 15, 1902.

## RINGING THE TOCSIN AT THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

"WISE WEEK" was the title that used to be given to the week when the British Association for the Advancement of Science held its autumnal meeting in the provinces. Last month the wise men held their "Wise Week" at Belfast, and wisely devoted no small part of their time and energy to ringing up John Bull. President Dewar began with a solemn warning about German competition, Professor Perry followed with a diatribe against our Public School Education, and Professor Henry Armstrong followed on the same side. All had the same warning to deliver: they sounded the tocsin of alarm in the ears of sleepy-headed John Bull. I quote on the next page extracts from their addresses.

## MILITARISM VERSUS EDUCATION.

WHEN John Bull wakes up he will find that during his slumber he has been handicapped for life by the crushing burden of an Army and Navy expenditure greater than that of any of the military Empires of Europe. He cannot both eat his cake and have it. If he spends his millions on preparations for slaughter he cannot afford to educate his people as the Americans educate their children. I reproduce here one of Mr. Davenport's cartoons from the *New York Journal*, which explains succinctly enough why it is the New World is beating the Old World hands down.

### THE TWO ARMIES.



**The American School Army.**

*New York Journal.*

**The European War Army.**

[Sept. 14, 1902.]

*Ours is an army of children, theirs—the Europeans—an army of grown men. But our army is, and will remain, the more powerful. It is an army of education. It will fight and win the battles of its country with brains, defeating those who rely on bullets and muscle.*

# EDUCATE, EDUCATE, EDUCATE! OR PERISH.

## THE WARNINGS OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

**A**T the meeting of the British Association, held at Belfast last month, the president, Mr. Dewar, called attention to the way in which German chemists were beating us hand over hand because the Germans as a nation were so much better educated.

### THE VICTORY OF THE GERMAN CHEMISTS.

Professor Dewar said :—

In 1901 there were 4,500 trained chemists employed in German works, as against 1,700 employed twenty-five years earlier. According to a liberal estimate the number of working chemists in this country is 1,500, while at the very outside it cannot be more than 2,000. In other words, in an industry in which we were once pre-eminent the United Kingdom cannot to-day show more than one-third of the professional staff employed in Germany. As the result of the long-continued labours of this splendidly organised army of scientific workers the value of German chemical industries is officially estimated at not less than £50,000,000 sterling per annum. Professor Dewar says these industries are very largely founded on "basic discoveries made by English chemists, but never properly appreciated or scientifically developed in the land of their birth." Now, what is the explanation of this extraordinary and disastrous phenomenon? I give it in a word—want of education. We had the material in abundance when other nations had comparatively little. We had the capital, and we had the brains, for we originated the whole thing. But we did not possess the diffused education without which the ideas of men of genius cannot fructify beyond the limited scope of an individual. I am aware that our patent laws are sometimes held responsible. Well, they are a contributory cause; but it must be remembered that other nations with patent laws as protective as could be desired have not developed the colour industry. The root of the mischief is not in the patent laws or in any legislation whatever. It is in the want of education among our so-called educated classes, and secondarily among the workmen on whom these depend.

The "really appalling thing" is not that the Germans have captured this or that industry, or even a dozen industries, but that the German population has reached a level of general training and specialised equipment which we can only hope to attain in two generations of hard and intelligently directed educational work!

### THE EDUCATION OF OUR BOYS.

Professor Perry gave a doleful account of the failure of our public schools to educate our boys. The students who enter schools of applied science from our public schools—

Cannot write English; they know nothing of English subjects; they do not care to read anything except the sporting news in the daily papers; they cannot compute; they know nothing of natural science; in fact, they are quite deficient in that kind of general education which every man ought to have. Our school system resembles the ordinary type of old-established works, where gradual accretion has produced a higgledy-piggledy set of shops which one looks at with stupefaction, for it is impossible to get business done in them well and promptly, and yet it seems impossible to start a reform anywhere. What is wanted is an earthquake or a fire—a good fire—to destroy the whole works and enable the business to be reconstructed on a consistent and simple plan. And for much the same reason our whole public school system ought to be "scrapped." What we want to see is that a boy of fifteen shall have had mental

training in the study of his own language, in the experimental study of mathematics, and in the methods of the student of natural science. Such a boy is fit to begin any ordinary profession. The average boy leaves an English school with no power to think for himself, with a hatred for books, with less than none of the knowledge which might help him to understand what he sees, and he has learnt what is called mathematics in such a fashion that he hates the sight of an algebraic expression all his life after.

### TOO MUCH UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Professor Perry said :—

We have all got to see that there is far too much unskilled labour among workmen and foremen and managers, and especially in owners. I laugh at the idea that any country has better workmen than ours, and I consider education of our workmen to be the corner-stone of prosperity in all engineering manufacture. It is from him in countless ways that all hints leading to great inventions come. Unless we pay some regard to the fact that the cleverest people in several nations are hungry for our trade and jealous of our supremacy, we may for a time lose a little of that supremacy. We have been too confident that manufactures and commerce and skill in engineering would remain with us for ever. We have had a very strong hint given us that we cannot for ever go on with absolutely no education in the scientific principles which underlie all engineering. There is another important thing to remember. Should foreigners get the notion that we are decaying, we shall no longer have our industries kept up by an influx of clever Uitlanders, and we are too much in the habit of forgetting what we owe to foreigners, Fleming and German, Hollander, Huguenot, and Hebrew for the development of our natural resources. Think of how much we sometimes owe to one foreigner like the late Sir William Siemens. In our country nearly all discoveries come from below.

### THE NEED FOR IMAGINATION.

Professor Armstrong insisted upon the importance of the scientific use of the imagination, that "an honest attempt be made to teach not only the three R's, but also a fourth, Reasoning—the use of thought-power—and that a properly wide meaning be given to all the R's. Of all powers acquired at school, that of reading was of first importance. Reading was not taught in schools in these days; if it were, people would not waste their time on the rubbish which now figures as literature, and for which a rational substitute must be found. A well-read man was worshipped at the Universities, and held up to all comers as a pattern. Why should not children be encouraged to be 'well read'? Let us admit this and sow books in their path.

"All our narrow views, all our narrow actions, were but consequences of the lack of imaginative power—of our failure to make any scientific use of our imagination. American industry was distinguished by the readiness with which manufacturers scrap their machinery and refit. Why cannot we agree to scrap our scholastic and academic ideals, if not our schools and schoolmasters, and refit on scientific lines? Unfortunately, it too often happened that those placed in authority were the very last to attempt to march with the times."

## THE AMERICAN TRUST AT HOME AND ABROAD.

## THE END OF THE TOBACCO WAR.

FOR the moment American Trusts are somewhat under a cloud. The American Tobacco Trust, after little more than a year's campaign, has abandoned the conquest of the British market. Ogdens has been sold to the Imperial Tobacco Company, and for the moment there is chuckling in the camp of the anti-Trust men. But it remains to be seen whether the foray of the American Tobacco Trust into England has not brought into existence an English Trust which may be quite as tyrannical as its American assailant. The late rivals appear to have agreed to divide the English-speaking world between them, and to scramble for the trade of the rest of the world.

## MR. ROOSEVELT'S CAMPAIGN.

It is somewhat difficult accurately to gauge the real significance of President Roosevelt's speeches on the subject of Trusts. Mr. Fred Harrison takes a sanguine view of his enterprise. He says, in the *Positivist Review*, that Mr. Roosevelt thinks he sees how to curb fraudulent Trusts by legislation and public supervision without interfering with the natural tendency of industry to mass its organisation. He is a bold man, and has entered on a task which demands statesmanship of the highest order. He, too, would be a bold man who pretended to prophesy the result. But the struggle must be one of the most critical in modern history.

On the other hand, the mocking satirists of the *New York Journal* embody in clever cartoons the widespread feeling of scepticism as to the reality of the President's attack upon the Trusts.

The same newspaper continues unceasing its war upon the Trusts. Mr. Oppen's facile pencil is never weary in caricaturing the great corporations which have grown up under the shelter of the protective tariff. Mr. Roosevelt is believed to contemplate a revision of the tariff, but for the moment the Republican party managers are wedded to Protection. I reproduce one of Mr. Oppen's amusing illustrated "Nursery Rhymes for Infant Industries":—



*New York Journal.*

"What are you doing, my pretty maid?"  
"I'm doing the People, kind sir!" she said.

## CHRISTMAS CARDS AND CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

CHRISTMAS is still more than two months away, but the tide of Christmas publications has already begun to flow. One of the earliest and most welcome precursors of Christmas is the arrival of Messrs. Raphael Tuck's box of Christmas calendars, Christmas cards, Christmas pictures, Christmas panels, Christmas books, and Christmas toys for children. The collection this year is as full, as interesting and as varied as ever. Cats seem to be well to the fore in their calendars and picture books. Autograph cards also seem to be in considerable vogue. Celluloid as a material is beginning to be used, albeit a little sparingly. The chief novelty that I notice in this year's Christmas box is a very clever combination of a calendar with picture postcards. Twelve gems of art, pictures by famous masters admirably reproduced, are printed side by side in sets of three. At the foot of each picture there is the calendar for the month, and at first sight it appears to be merely an ordinary picture calendar of rather more than usual attractiveness. But if you look closely you will find that each picture is separated from the other and from the calendar at the foot by a perforated edge, so that when the month is over you tear off the picture, and, turning it over, behold! on the other side it is a postcard which is used to be sent through the post. Therefore at the end of each month instead of allowing the picture, of which you have got tired, to hang against the wall, you can detach it, and send it to any person you please as a picture postcard. The idea is very ingenious, and is another indication of the extent to which the popularity of the picture postcard is spreading in this country. We are still a long way behind Germany, where it is said the Post Office profits by £3,400 a day, which is paid for the postage of picture cards sent through the post. Raphael Tuck's Annual, and the gaily coloured cardboard toys for children, are as bright and interesting as ever.

The only other parcel of Christmas literature yet to hand reaches me from Messrs. Nelson and Sons. As a specimen of colour-printing done in this country it deserves special mention. Hitherto, we have always been told that English printers in colours could not compete with their German rivals. The best of our colour-printing work has hitherto been done in Germany. As the demand for colour-printing increases day to day, I am glad to see, from Messrs. Nelson and Son's books, that at least one of our publishers has found it possible to design and print his coloured illustrations at home. The most notable of their Christmas books is the 3s. 6d. short life of Christ, published under the title of "A Friend of Little Children." It is written by M. A. Hoyer, and very copiously illustrated. There are nearly twenty full page illustrations admirably printed in colour. The design of the pictures is good, and the quality of the colour-printing excellent. Messrs. Nelson also send us several of their Nursery Rhymes and Christmas picture books dealing with Red Riding Hood, birds, etc. The question as to the prices at which colour-printing can be done in this country, as compared with Germany, is one upon which the outside public have no information. All we can speak of is as to the quality, and the quality in this case is excellent.



## WHY ENGLAND IS LOSING GROUND.

BY AN AMERICAN OBSERVER.

MR. ARTHUR GOODRICH contributes to the *World's Work* for September a brief article entitled "England as Seen by an American Business Man." It is an interview with an active American business man who constantly visits this country, and some of his remarks are worth quoting.

This American observer says that, while the effect of the American invasion has been exaggerated, it is to a considerable measure an accomplished fact, and has produced a changed attitude of the British merchant and trader towards American business men and American products. Even in two years the suspicious air of English business folk has lessened considerably. He thinks there is no material change as yet in the equipment or in the methods of English business concerns, except in those that are run by American capital and American ingenuity. The English have led the world so long that they do not take the cry of "Wolf! wolf!" seriously. The English are much more devoted to pleasure and sport than to politics or business. He is much impressed with the fact that even at these critical times most people in England were reading *Tit-Bits*, *Answers* and the *Golden Penny*—papers, he says, of which it is no exaggeration to say Americans would not read if paid to. When you tell the Englishman that there is danger ahead from foreign competition, he replies: "It will come out all right," and leaves his office to spend the rest of the afternoon at football or cricket. He will not work night and day, as many American wealthy men are in the habit of doing. He does business, but he does not mean business, and throws his heart more into cricket than into the work in the office. Stop-press news, news that is important enough to stop the presses to insert, is almost entirely sporting news. English business men have a quiet, dignified courtesy, and an inexhaustible patience which they show when they listen to Americans who tell them, with no provocation at all, how they should emulate the land of the Stars and Stripes.

Of the British workman this American observer says "He drinks too much, and loses both time, quickness, and keenness. He begins early, and stops for breakfast and dinner, and loses more time by stopping and starting; and thirdly, in comparison with Americans, he has no ambition." The Morgan Steamship Trust came nearer waking up the average Englishman than any preceding incident, but England has been losing her high place on the seas for a number of years. British self-confidence and lack of initiative are enabling the Germans to control much business that before the war was done by English ships. In 1901 the German boats carried 223,000 passengers to New York, as against 120,000 carried by the English lines.

The last word is as follows:—"The English do not know the competition that is being built up against them, and they do not care. That is the truth. But the condition cannot be more than temporary. The English people are so sensible, healthy, vigorous, and industrious that they are certain to come to their senses in course of time." At the same time he hints that it may be too late.

BY A BRITISH OFFICER.

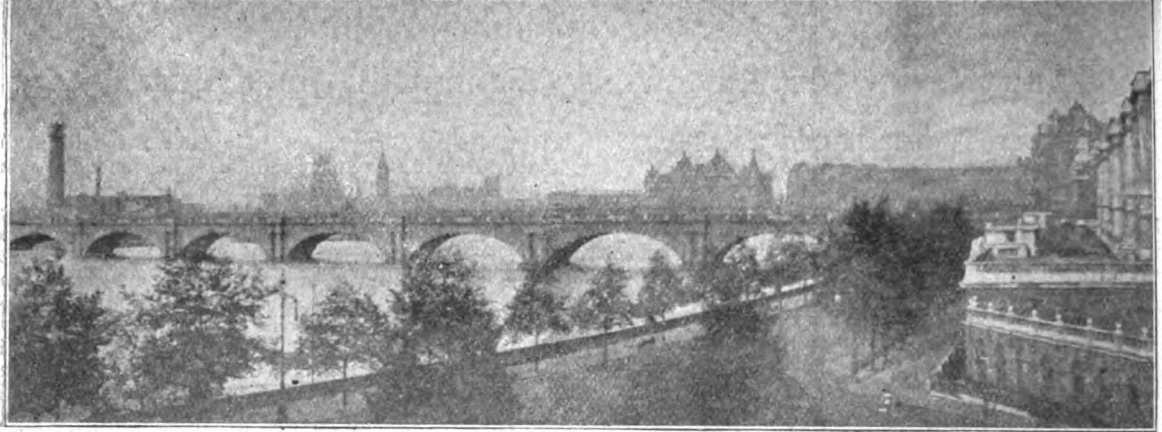
There is a short but interesting paper in the *Contemporary Review* for October, by Major C. C. Townsend, on "The American Industrial Peril." Major Townsend has been recently making a lengthy inspection of English and American factories on behalf

of the Indian Government. He came to the conclusion that American supremacy in industrial science is due not to anything special in the genius of the American, but to the environment and general conditions of thought among which the American lives. "It is not the Yankee, but the air of Yankeeland that leads to success." As evidence of this, Major Townsend mentions that in one great city of the Union he found that the president of the greatest electrical concern, the president of one of the largest national banks, the president of one of the largest engineering concerns, and one of the greatest preachers were all British. The master mechanics in many factories are Englishmen.

It is not so much in the excellence of American machinery that success lies as in the outturn obtained by that machinery. American machinery cannot surpass the machinery used by the best English firms; but nowhere outside the States does machinery yield such an outturn. Major Townsend also lays stress on the encouragement given to American workmen. In the United States every man has a right to see his boss; he gives no reason except that he wants to see him, and he is sure of a careful hearing. If his suggestion proves to be of value he is well rewarded.

## ARE OUR "BUSINESS MEN" MEN OF BUSINESS?

A WRITER who signs himself R. E. Verned contributes to *Macmillan's Magazine* for October an impeachment of the English business man. He maintains that the business man of England has, for a lifetime past, proved himself to be unpractical, and it is for that reason he is endangered in his supreme place by the business men of other nations. Mr. Verned maintains that the old conception of business ability, which was all very well for our forefathers in the age of production, is no longer the formula of success in our time, which is an age of distribution. To be a good ledger clerk does not prove that one would be a good head of a financial corporation; and if our business men do not cease to make the mistake of going on for ever on this assumption we shall end by being celestialised or taken over by the Hottentots. The business man has a very good conceit of himself, and he is perpetually sneering at the Government because it is not a Government of business men. But, says Mr. Verned, every Government office is conducted on principles far more conducive to efficiency than the principles prevailing among business men. In the public offices nepotism has been abolished; in private offices it is the rule for Englishmen to regard the firm as a family concern. In the second place, every Government does insist upon securing evidence of the possession of a certain amount of education on the part of its employees. But business men stand almost alone, when picking their clerks, in ignoring the value of the trained intelligence arising from education. They will have nothing to do with the universities, and regard capacity to keep accounts and manage a typewriter as much more valuable qualifications for a post in the City than a first-class university degree. Business men also have an idea that there is something in the atmosphere of their offices that breeds practical ability. But there is no magical creative power in a ledger. It is astonishing that they should be equally contemptuous of those who have a special commercial education. In commercial education, says Mr. Verned, we have attained a prominent position in the rear.



SHOT. TOWER. WATERLOO BRIDGE. PARLIAMENT ABBEY. WHITEHALL COURT. SOMERSET HOUSE.

From my Office Windows : Looking Westward.

To our Readers

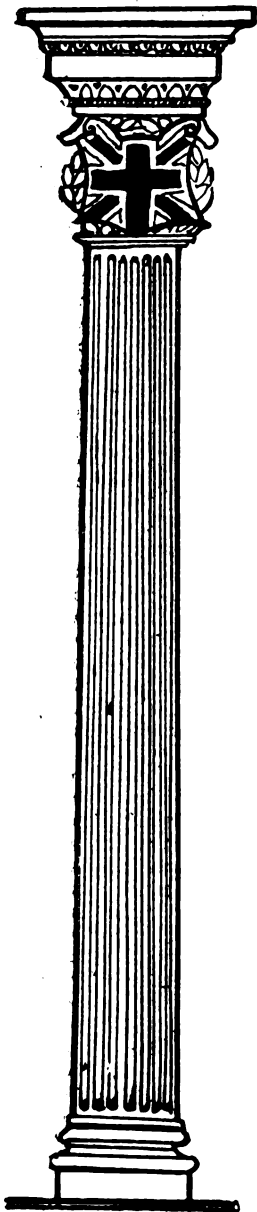
## SPECIAL OFFER FOR 1903.

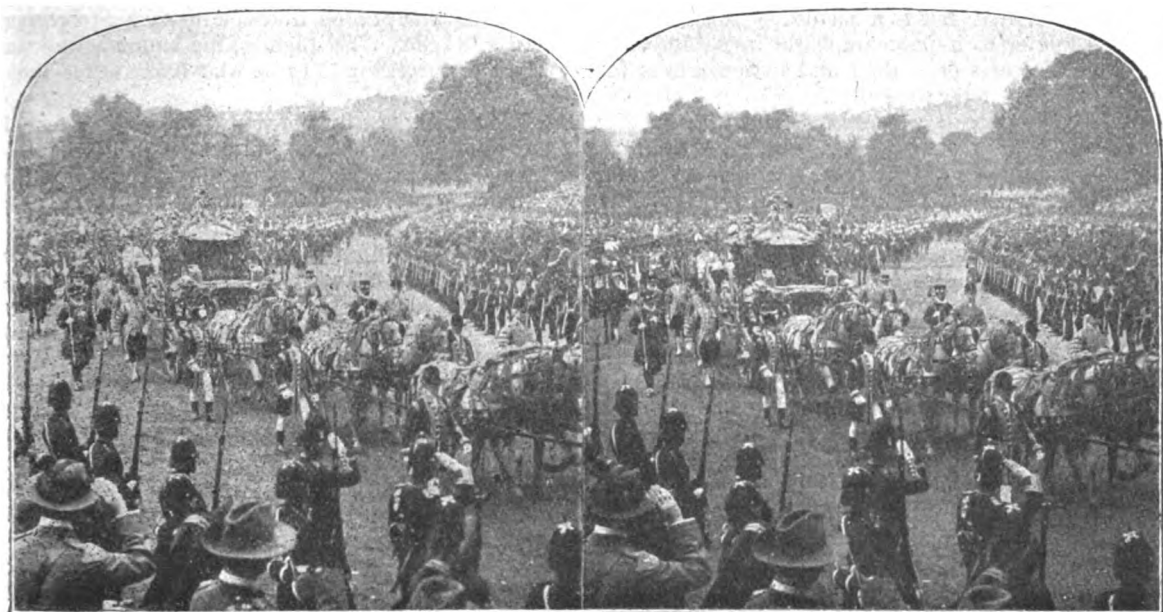
OFFICE OF THE "REVIEW OF REVIEWS,"  
MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK STREET,  
*October 1st, 1902.*

AT this time of year in America the publishers of all the magazines begin to advertise special inducements offered to their readers who are intending to renew their subscriptions for the coming twelve months. The notion of pushing business by offering special inducements to subscribers is one which might be acclimatised here with considerable advantage.

I am the more tempted to make an essay in this direction because it might be possible by such arrangements not only to extend the circulation of the REVIEW and increase its influence, but also to secure for my readers advantages which they would otherwise lose. What is the object of the REVIEW? It is to make the world more vivid, more real, more interesting to the people who live in it, to keep people in touch with the great movements which stir mankind, to enable them to feel more than they would otherwise have done the world-wide communion of mind with mind and heart with heart. For more than a dozen years now it has been my endeavour month by month to produce a magazine which would enable the dweller in the remotest countryside to feel something of the glow and rushing life of the great world from which he is secluded, and at the same time to enable those who are in the midst of the rush and whirl of everyday events to form some idea of the drift and tendency of the great drama of contemporary history. The swarm of magazines which have come into existence since the REVIEW first stirred the somewhat stagnant waters of the publishing world in 1890 have for the most part contented themselves with ministering to the amusement of their readers.

The aim of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has been very different from the first. It has had a serious purpose, which precluded the publication of fiction or of the other features of the lighter magazines. It has been emphatically the organ of ideas. In the score of bound volumes which constitute the file of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS there is to be found a living history of the last twelve years, and not a history merely of events, but a veritable encyclopædia of ideas, carefully collated and condensed from the periodical literature of the world. No working journalist, no student of our times who wishes to refer to phases of the political, social, and other movements of the time, can lay his finger anywhere upon a more complete collection of the best that has been written in recent years upon this subject.





**The Coronation Procession : Specimen of Keystone Stereoscopic View.**

Keeping in mind the original intention of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and casting about for some way of benefiting my annual subscribers, it was suggested that nothing would be better than to arrange for a special offer by which our subscribers could obtain both the REVIEW and a specially attractive addition to their library under the price at which either could be bought separately. Largely under the stimulus of the emphatic benediction of Oliver Wendell Holmes the Americans have taken up the Stereoscope, and have improved and developed it so that it is rapidly coming to be recognised as an indispensable adjunct to every public and private library. In place of the old heavy box into which stereoscopic views were formerly introduced, there is now a very light aluminium Stereoscope, which is held in one hand, and can be easily adjusted to the varying eyesight of the persons who use it. The best of Stereoscopes, however, would be useless without Stereoscopic Views ; and these, too, have undergone an improvement which has at least kept pace with the improvement of the Stereoscope itself. The Keystone View Company, which is now domiciled in Great Britain, and is represented by some two or three score of active and energetic agents who are canvassing the country from end to end, and doing a good business both for the Company and for themselves, has done a great deal to open the eyes of the British public to a sense of the use of the Stereoscope. They have published a veritable library of Stereoscopic Views which have been taken by their own photographers in all parts of the world. Their complete library is advertised at 100 guineas. It contains more than 200 dozen of Stereoscopic Views, which in their totality constitute a veritable Pictorial Encyclopædia of everything that is most interesting on the world's surface. When the managers of our libraries realise the Stereoscope's importance as an adjunct to the books on their shelves we may depend upon it that the Stereoscopic Library will form one of the most popular and useful additions to every public library and reading-room. But a Stereoscopic Library costing 100 guineas is practically out of the range of ordinary individuals. Fortunately the Keystone View Company do not confine themselves to doing business with millionaires and public institutions. They will supply a single Stereoscope and a dozen slides for 16s. 6d. But a dozen slides is a somewhat inadequate equipment for a Stereoscope. Orders are usually taken by the agents of the Keystone Company for a handsome box containing a Stereoscope and fifty assorted Stereoscopic Views. The market price of this is £2 14s. 6d., made up as follows :—Stereoscope, 7s. 6d.; fifty slides at 9s. a dozen, 37s.; and the box, 10s. It is impossible for the majority of mankind to see most of the exciting events of history, and for the enormous majority the most famous and beautiful and historic scenes on the world's surface can only be known by the aid of the pencil of the artist or the pen of

the ready writer. But as a picture is superior to the most eloquent printed description, so a Stereoscopic View is superior to a photograph, for it enables us to see things in relief. The figures, the monuments stand out with a clearness of outline and an apparent solidarity which is surprising to those who have never looked through modern stereoscopes.

I have therefore made arrangements with the Keystone View Company for the supply at special rates of a Stereoscope with a set of fifty Views, packed in a box, to those who subscribe direct to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for 1903 to this office. But this offer must be confined to subscribers who are resident in the three kingdoms. The Box with the Stereoscope cannot be sent by book post, and the working of the parcel post to foreign countries is very unsatisfactory.

The terms of this offer are explained on the next page. In brief, it enables any of our subscribers to secure for 42s. that for which otherwise they would have to pay £3 3s. od., thus effecting a saving of 21s.

I especially call the attention of all those who are interested in Stereoscopic Views, and who are beginning to cast about as to the purchase of Christmas presents and New Year's presents, that this offer renders it possible for them to make a very handsome present which would otherwise have cost them £2 14s. 6d. for the sum of £2 2s., and will secure them a FREE subscription for a whole year to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Should they already be subscribing to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS through the ordinary channels of the trade, I will send a copy of each issue of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for 1903 to any other address they might send me, at home or abroad. And here it may be well to remind those who have friends and relatives abroad that there is no New Year's Gift so acceptable to the exiled Briton as a magazine which twelve times a year reminds him of the old folks at home, and keeps him in touch with the greater world from which he may be for the time being cut off.

This offer is open until the end of the year, and will expire on December 31st. Subscribers can choose from any of the following sets, but I would specially recommend the composite set, which has been specially made up for our subscribers:—

- (A) Fifty selected views in Palestine.
- (B) Fifty selected views in Egypt and Turkey.
- (C) Fifty selected views in the British Isles.
- (D) Fifty selected views in Switzerland.

- (E) Fifty selected views in Italy and Greece.
- (F) Fifty selected views in Europe.
- (G) Fifty selected views in America.

The following is a list of the Views in Set H specially selected for our readers:—

#### THE "REVIEW OF REVIEWS" SELECTED SET OF STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.—H.

- |                                                    |                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. The Coronation Procession of the King.          | 25. The Castle of St. Angelo.         |
| 2. The Funeral Procession of Queen Victoria.       | 26. The Rialto, Venice.               |
| 3. The Duke and Duchess of York at Ottawa.         | 27. The Alhambra.                     |
| 4. The Funeral of President McKinley.              | 28. The Acropolis.                    |
| 5. The Eruption of Mount Pelée.                    | 29. View of Constantinople.           |
| 6. British Troops entering Pretoria.               | 30. View of Stockholm.                |
| 7. Groote Schuur, Mr. Rhodes's house at Cape Town. | 31. View of Florence.                 |
| 8. Wrecked Peking.                                 | 32. View of Gibraltar.                |
| 9. Westminster Abbey.                              | 33. The Capitol, Washington.          |
| 10. Canterbury Cathedral.                          | 34. The Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. |
| 11. Houses of Parliament, Westminster.             | 35. The Falls of Niagara.             |
| 12. The Tower of London.                           | 36. Yosemite Valley.                  |
| 13. St. Paul's.                                    | 37. City of Mexico.                   |
| 14. Shakespeare's Birthplace.                      | 38. The Sphinx and Pyramids.          |
| 15. Burns's Birthplace.                            | 39. View of Jerusalem.                |
| 16. Edinburgh.                                     | 40. The Matterhorn.                   |
| 17. Lakes of Killarney.                            | 41. The Jungfrau.                     |
| 18. Giants' Causeway.                              | 42. View of Oberammergau.             |
| 19. Notre Dame.                                    | 43. The Dying Gladiator.              |
| 20. Arc de Triomphe, Paris.                        | 44. Gold Mining in the Rand.          |
| 21. Cologne Cathedral.                             | 45. Among the Lilies.                 |
| 22. Milan Cathedral.                               | 46. Our Coloured Brethren.            |
| 23. St. Peter's, Rome.                             | 47-50. Pictures for Children.         |
| 24. The Colosseum, Rome.                           |                                       |

It may be seen from the list of views that the selection covers a wide field, contains pictorial representations of the more important events of the new century, views of the most famous buildings in the Old World and the New, together with pictures of the most beautiful scenery and historic cities in the whole world.

It is possible that some of those who read these lines may be unable to pay down at once the £2 2s. required by this offer. In order to meet this case I have adopted the instalment system which has lately been imported into this country from the United States, and will undertake to send the box at once, and supply the REVIEW every month, on receipt of a postal order for 10s., and a signed undertaking to pay 5s. a month for the following seven months. Subscribers will find on p. 439 a form of subscription which will suit this purpose.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR SUBSCRIBERS!

# THE "REVIEW OF REVIEWS" for a year, and BOX OF STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

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**We pay carriage.**

*(We are only enabled to do so because we have acquired a large number of Boxes of Views.)*



How the Stereoscope is used.

## SPECIAL OFFER.

Our special offer is, unfortunately, strictly limited to residents in the British Isles. This is owing to the fact that the box and Stereoscope cannot be sent abroad. Many may, however, desire to have the REVIEW OF REVIEWS sent as a present to some friend abroad. If so, fill in form for purpose at foot.

## LITTLE PAYMENTS.

As soon as we receive the form below filled in and 10s., we will despatch the box of views to address given, carriage paid, at once, and the REVIEW will follow in due course for twelve months. Subsequent payments of 5s. will have to be made on the 1st of each following month. If further views are desired, they will be supplied—to those who go in for the special offer, but *to them only*—at 6s. a dozen. The ordinary market price is 9s.

TO THE MANAGER (SPECIAL OFFER), "REVIEW OF REVIEWS," 14, NORFOLK STREET, W.C.

I accept your special offer of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for twelve months, and the Box of Stereoscopic Views, and enclose 10s. I hereby agree to make further payments of 5s. on the first day of each month until I shall have paid 45s. in all. The box of views is to be sent, carriage paid, at once, but all right and title to it remains with the REVIEW OF REVIEWS until the full amount has been paid.

Signed .....

The box, which is to contain set ..... of views, is  
to be sent to:—

Name .....

Address .....

Date .....

The REVIEW OF REVIEWS is to be sent for twelve  
months, beginning ..... to:—

Name .....

Address .....

Date .....

Please write clearly, and state if Mr., Mrs., or Miss.

If the box of views and the REVIEW OF REVIEWS are bought outright for £2 2s., the above form need not be signed, of course.



# LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

N.B.—The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

**Ainslee's Magazine.**—STREET AND SMITH, NEW YORK. 10 cts. Sept.  
St. Louis. Illus. Earl W. Mayo.  
Yachts of the Millionaire. Illus. S. A. Wood.  
The Woman's Commonwealth of Washington. Illus. Margarita S. Gerry.  
Emergency Foods. H. E. Armstrong.  
Dowie and Dowiesism. Illus. R. Linthicum.

**Animal Life.**—HUTCHINSON. 7d. Sept. 15.  
The Great Cats. Illus. Sir Harry Johnston.  
With the Night Jars. Illus. E. Step.  
The Life Story of the Dragon Fly. Illus. F. Enoch.

**Antiquary.**—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. Oct.  
The British Section of Antonine's Itinerary. Contd. Canon Raven.  
The Church of the Blessed Virgin, Burham, Kent. Illus. J. Russell Larkby.  
Notes made in Miltenberg. W. E. A. Axon.  
An Italian Eye-Witness of the Coronation of Charles II. A. Valmigli.

**Architectural Record.**—14, VESKY STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Sept.  
Modern Italian Architecture. Illus. A. Melani.  
A French Method of Cement Construction. Illus. J. Schopfar.  
Reinforced Concrete Construction. Illus. G. Hill.  
The New Stock Exchange at New York. Illus. M. Schuyler.  
French Sculpture in Wax. Illus. F. Lees.  
The "Big Store" of Paris. Illus. P. Calmettes.

**Architectural Review.**—EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND. 6d. Oct.  
Architecture at the Royal Academy; a Discussion.  
The Life and Works of Charles Robert Cockerell. Concl. Illus. Robert Pepps Cockerell.  
Robert Pepps Cockerell. Prof. F. M. Simpson.  
Mediaeval Figure-Sculpture in England. Contd. Illus. Edward S. Prior and Arthur Gardner.

**Arena.**—GAY AND BIRD. 25 cts. Sept.  
The *Arena* for the Coming Year. Alliance Publishing Co.  
The School in the Promotion of Progress. Geo. McA. Miller.  
Newspaper Criticisms of Public Men. Duane Mowry.  
Our Duty in the Danish West Indies. Hroff Wisby.  
The Philosophy of Genius. Merwin-Mari: Snell.  
The Mask of Charity. Joseph Dana Miller.  
Humanity's Part in the Labour Problem. George F. Spinney.  
The Criminal Classes. Adelle Williams Wright.  
Extreme Utilitarianism. W. H. Dilworth.  
Art for America; a Conversation with Prof. John Ward Stimson.

**Art Journal.**—H. VIRTUE. 1s. 6d. Oct.  
Frontispiece:—"The New Arrival." Etching after: William Holt.  
Hugh Cameron. Contd. Illus. Edward Pennington.  
Netherlandish Pictures in the Wallace Collection. Illus. Claude Phillips.  
Rothemurhus. Contd. Illus. Rev. Hugh Macmillan.  
Book-Illustration. Edward F. Brewtnall and Lewis F. Day.  
Tooled Bookbindings. Illus. Lewis F. Day.  
Wallace Rimington's Water-Colours. Illus. H. Ellen Browning.

**Asiatic Quarterly Review.**—ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, WORKING. 5s. Oct.  
Famine; the Indian Phantom. R. E. Forrest.  
Indian Administration as viewed by Messrs. Dadabhai, Digby, and Datt. A. Rogers.  
Indian Medical Service, Past and Present. Surgeon-Gen. W. B. Beaton.  
The Indian Land Revenue. "Rusticus."  
The Present Position of Christian Missions in India. A. Nundy.  
Representative Government in South Africa. Sir C. A. Roe.  
Chinese Buddhism. E. H. Parker.  
Siam's Intercourse with China. Lieut.-Col. G. E. Gerini.

**Atlantic Monthly.**—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. Sept.  
Of the Training of Black Men. W. E. Burghard du Bois.  
Memories of a Hospital Matron during the American Civil War. Emily V. Mason.  
A National Standard in Higher Education. H. W. Horwill.  
Democracy and Society. Vida D. Scudder.  
The Kansas of To-day. C. M. Harger.  
A Bit of Unpublished Correspondence between Henry Thoreau and Isaac Hecker. E. H. Russell.  
The New Navy in America. T. Williams.  
What Public Libraries are doing for Children. H. C. Wellman.  
William Black. E. Fuller.

**Badminton Magazine.**—HEINEMANN. 1s. Oct.  
Rugby Football. F. H. B. Champain and E. G. N. North.  
Sport in Northern Nigeria. Illus. Capt. B. R. M. Glossop.  
With regard to the Pheasant. L. H. de Visse Shaw.  
The Bloodhound as a Sporting Dog. Illus. R. Richardson.  
The Past Cricket Season. H. Gordon.  
An October Morning in Northumberland. L. B. Jupp.  
Sport on Canadian Salmon Streams. Illus. A. P. Silver.

**Bankers' Magazine.**—WATERLOW. 1s. 6d. Oct.  
The Amount of Gold in the World.  
The American Monetary Position.

**Blackwood's Magazine.**—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. Oct.  
Mere Children in Finance. A. T. S. Goodrick.  
Edinburgh, the Home of the German Band. George B. Gardiner.  
The Elevation of Thomas Atkins.  
Musings without Method. Contd.  
The Treasury and Art—in Scotland.  
On the Heels of De Wet. Contd.  
Sport and Politics under an Eastern Sky.

**Bookman.**—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. Sept. 15.  
Matthew Arnold. Illus. G. K. Chesterton.  
Some Possible Effects of the Late War on Literature. J. J.  
In the King's Library. Illus.

**Bookman.**—(America.) DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cts. Sept.  
Some Humour of Some Humorists. Illus. La Touche Hancock.  
Was Talleyrand born in Mt. Desert, Maine? Jane Marsh Porter.  
French Men of Letters of the Second Empire in Caricature. Illus. L. E. Roussillon.  
The Bases of the Drama. Contd. Marguerite Merington.  
Maeterlinck and the Forbidden Play. F. T. Cooper.  
Early American Bookbinding. Illus. W. L. Andrews.

**Canadian Magazine.**—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cts. Sept.  
The Significance of the Coronation. Illus. W. J. Thorold.  
Robert Burns. Illus. Prof. Clark.  
Our Autumn Night Skies. With Chart. Elsie A. Dent.  
Lacrosse in Canada. Illus. B. W. Collison and J. K. Munro.  
The Queens of Europe. With Portraits. Margaret Sherrington.

**Captain.**—GEORGE NEWNES. 6d. Oct.  
War Medals. Illus. H. J. Shepatone.  
Vendetta; Some Incidents from Montenegro. Illus. R. Wyom.  
Schools Lays and College Lyrics. C. L. McClure Stevens.

**Cassell's Magazine.**—CASSELL. 6d. Oct.  
About Mr. C. Hayden-Coffin. Illus. R. de Cordova.  
The Dubarry Diamonds; the Strange Story of a Necklace. Illus. R. Davey.  
Across the Dolomites; a Tyrolean Ramble. Illus. H. Spender.  
Famous Oaks of Britain. Illus. C. L. Warner.  
Double Lives. Illus. W. W. Hutchings.  
Some Phases of the American Navy. Illus. W. W. Whitelock.

**Cassier's Magazine.**—33, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND. 1s. Sept.  
The British Fleet. Illus. Archibald S. Hurd.  
Costs of Electric Power Transmission. Alton D. Adams.  
Future Markets for American Iron and Steel. Illus. Axel Sahlin.  
Progress in the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel. Illus. Henry W. Howe.  
Automobiles for War Service. Illus. Brigadier General J. H. A. Macdonald.  
Municipal Socialism in Great Britain. James Boyle.  
Mining at High Altitudes in Colorado. Illus. T. A. Rickard.  
Liquid Fuel for Ships. Sir J. Fortescue Flannery.

**Catholic World.**—22, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s. Sept.  
The Vexed Question of the Friars. Rev. A. P. Doyle.  
An Economic Study of the Miner as He is. R. Catright.  
Luiza de Carvajal. Illus. Rev. M. P. Hefferman.  
French Life in Town and Country. Rev. P. Farrelly.  
The Ancient Tyrolean Bishopric, Brixen, and Its Millennial Festival. Illus. Charlotte H. Courson.  
Concerning a Few Anglo-Celtic Poets. Anna B. McGill.  
St. Rose of Lima. Mary MacMahon.  
The "Côte d'Azur." Illus. S. de Pierroles.  
Nature and Modern Pessimism.

**Century Magazine.**—MACMILLAN. 12. 4d. Oct.

The Artist and the Camera; a Debate on Photography as an Art. Illus. A. Black.  
Modern Pictorial Photography. Illus. A. Steiglitz.  
Artist Life in Venice. Illus. H. Pennington.  
Recollections of American Poets. Illus. Wyatt Eaton.  
The Quest for Cages. Illus. R. Riordan.  
Americans in Europe; Rolling Stones. Illus. E. Gregory.  
Building New York's Subway. Illus. A. Ruhl.  
Difficult Engineering in the New York Subway. With Diagrams. F. W. Skinner.  
Art in Public Works. Illus. S. Baxter.  
Chapters from the Biography of a Prairie Girl. Illus. Contd. Eleanor Gates.  
Dowie analyzed and classified. Illus. J. M. Buckley.  
Dowie and His Profits. Illus. J. Swain.  
The Cardiff Giant; the True Story of a Remarkable Deception. Illus. A. D. White.  
Andrew Carnegie. Illus. H. W. Mabie.

**Chambers's Journal.**—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 7d. Oct.

Clubs I have known. T. H. S. Escott.  
George Rounney. Sir Herbert Maxwell.  
Some New Educational Methods.  
The Lessons of the Zoo. F. G. Affalo.  
The New York Police Force. President T. Roosevelt.  
Old Gardens. Rev. P. H. Ditchfield.

**Chautauquan.**—CHAUTAUQUA PRESS, CLEVELAND, OHIO. 30 cts. Sept.

Menelik II.; "King of the Kings of Ethiopia." Illus. E. A. Start.  
The Privaters of 182. E. L. Sabin.  
A Forgotten American Exploration of the Dead Sea in 1848. Illus. J. R. Spears.  
Irrigation and the American Frontier. Maps and Illus. E. E. Sparks.  
Why Brigands thrive in Turkey. Illus. Emma P. Telford.  
Everyday Japan. Illus. F. E. Peabody.  
The Brownings in Florence. Lillian V. Lambert.

**Church Missionary Intelligencer.**—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. 6d. Oct.

Chalmers of New Guinea. E. S.

**Contemporary Review.**—HORACE MARSHALL. 2s. 6d. Oct.

The French Study of the Boer War. An English General Officer.  
Politics and Education. Augustine Birrell.  
A Naturalist's Pic-nic on the Oregon Coast. Dr. Woods Hutchinson.  
An Open Letter to the Registrar-General. Hon. Stephen Coleridge.  
Labour Organisations in the United States. Carroll D. Wright.  
The Theory of Government by Democracy. E. R. Newbigin.  
The Abuse and Control of Hypnotism. F. W. Edridge-Green and E. G. P. Bousfield.  
Centenarian Friendly Societies. John Malcolm Ludlow.  
The French in Central Africa. Edgar J. Wardle.  
The American Industrial Peril. Major C. C. Townsend.  
Sea-Magic and Running Water. Fiona Macleod.  
Indian Caste and English Law. E. M. Konstam.  
Foreign Affairs. Dr. E. J. Dillon.

**Cornhill Magazine.**—SMITH, ELDER. 1s. Oct.

An Adventure in Saint Vincent. Sir William Laird Clowes.  
Prospects in the Bar.  
The Minor Writings of Charles Brockden Brown; Alms for Ob'ivion. R. Garnett.  
Some Peasant Women. George Bourne.  
On the Writing of English Verse. C. Oman.  
With George Wither in Hampshire. F. Sidgwick.  
The Little Boy. Mrs. Bryson.

**Cosmopolitan.**—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 6d. Sept.

The Czar's Simple Life. Illus. F. Morris.  
Beauty in Advertising Illustration. Illus. J. B. Walker.  
Children of the Stage. Illus. Elizabeth McCracken.  
The Tuskegee Institute; Problems in Education. Illus. Booker T. Washington.  
Captains of Industry. Illus. Contd. G. A. Townsend and Others.  
An Actor's Summer Colony in Massachusetts. Illus. C. H. Meltzer.  
Mankind in the Making. H. G. Wells.

**Critic.**—PUTNAM, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Sept.

William Morris in the Making. Illus. Elizabeth L. Cary.  
Again the Literary Aspirant. Jack London.  
The Literary Associations of the Hudson. Illus. E. M. Bacon.  
The Japanese Drama and the Actor. Onoto Watanna.  
Literary Landmarks of New York. Illus. Contd. Charles Hemstreet.  
Balzac as a Playwright. Illus. W. Littlefield.

**Critical Review.**—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 1s. 6d. Sept.

Recent Work in Egyptology and Assyriology. Prof. A. H. Sayce.  
James's "The Varieties of Religious Experience; a Study in Human Nature." Rev. C. H. Wheeler Robinson.  
Chase's "The Credibility of the Book of the Acts of the Apostles." Prof. R. J. Knowling.

**East and West.**—21, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 1 rupee. Sept.

Education of the Backward Classes in India. Maharajah of Baroda.  
Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Caine, and the Prosperity Myth. S. S. Thorburn.  
Memories of Martinique. Miss D. Harding.  
The Madras Land Revenue System. G. Venkataratnam.

How to commence an Eastern Navy. D. C. Boulger.  
Reform in the System of Government in India. C. W. Whish.  
A Bird's-Eye View of Brahmanism. S. M. Natesa Sastrri.  
Land Revenue Assessment in Gujarat. G. K. Parekh.  
Some Indian Problems. Sir H. J. S. Cotton.  
Some Observations on the Universities Commission. S. K. Bikhsh.

**Economic Journal.**—MACMILLAN. 5s. Sept.

Free Trade and Protection. L. L. Price.  
Mr. Wise's Industrial Arbitration Act. W. P. Reeves.  
Agricultural Co-operative Credit Associations. W. H. Dawson.  
Public House Trust Companies. E. Hesketh.  
Business Aspects of British Trusts. H. Macrosty.

**Educational Review.**—THE AMERICAN SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOK AGENCY. 1s. 8d. Sept.

The Outlook for the Average Man. A. Shaw.  
Herbert Spencer and What to study. W. T. Harris.  
Education and the Social Ideal. Ira D. Howeth.  
My Schools and Schoolmasters. Aaron Gove.  
Prof. Hyslop's Report on Mrs. Piper. W. T. Marvin.  
Some Fundamental Principles of American Education. N. M. Butler.

**Empire Review.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. Oct.

The Nonconformists and the Education Bill:  
Is the Bill unjust to Nonconformists? Bishop Talbot.  
The Nonconformist Objections. Rev. J. Guinness Rogers.  
Humours of the Irish Law Courts in the Nineteenth Century. T. P. Stuart.  
The Cape Colony and Suspension. T. L. O'Reilly.  
The Australian Cricketers. Pelham F. Warner.  
Weights and Measures; Advantages of the Metric System. George Moores.  
The English Spelling of Indian Proper Names. Col. G. H. Trevor.  
Life Insurance. Thrift.  
Thirty Years in Australia. Contd. Ada Cambridge.  
The Colonial Clergy Act. Canon Charles L. Dundas.  
The Military Problem. Charles Lyon.  
Professions for Women in Australia. Ethel M. Nall.  
Phases of Over-Sea Life. Old Students of the Colonial College.  
Indian and Colonial Investments. Trustee.

**Engineering Magazine.**—222, STRAND. 1s. Oct.

The Foundations of the American Iron Industry. A. Brown.  
The Physical Limits of Electric Power Transmission. A. D. Adams.  
Salient Features of the Düsseldorf Exposition. Illus. H. Emerson.  
Ordnance Engineering as a Mechanical Industry. Illus. J. F. Meigs.  
Mining Industry and Mineral Resources of British Columbia. W. M. Brewer.  
The Lighting of Railway Trains in Europe. Illus. H. Guérin.  
Money-Making Management for Workshop and Factory. Chas. U. Carpenter.

**Engineering Times.**—P. S. KING. 6d. Sept. 15.

Modern Steam Boiler Construction. F. J. Rowan.  
Superheat and Superheaters. H. Cruise.  
Steam Boiler Appliances. W. F. Goodrich.  
Modern Electrical Engineering. S. F. Walker.

**English Illustrated Magazine.**—UNWIN. 6d. Oct.

The Story of Cape St. Vincent. Illus. Commander the Hon. H. N. Shore.  
In the Heart of the Canadian Rockies. Illus. J. Outram.  
The Isthmus of Panama. Illus. Mary A. Vials.  
Vittoria Accoramboni. Illus. Countess Martinengo Cesarasco.  
Snuff-Boxes and Snuff-Box Stories. Illus. A. W. Jarvis.

**Etude.**—T. KRUSK, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cts. Sept.  
Sir A. C. Mackenzie. With Portrait. W. Armstrong.

**Everybody's Magazine.**—J. WANAMAKER, NEW YORK. 10 cts. Sept.

A Working Girl at the Pittsburg Pickle Factories. Illus. Bessie van Vorst.  
Life in the Mining Region in Strike-Time. Illus. F. Norris.  
Man's Solution of Domestic Problems. Illus. Charlotte Teller.  
Arthur James Balfour. Illus. T. P. O'Connor.  
The Moral Value of Manual Training and Labour. Booker T. Washington.

**Expositor.**—HODDER AND SToughton. 1s. Oct.

St. Matthew xxvii., 16-20. Prof. H. B. Swete.  
The Idea of the Fourth Gospel and the Theology of Nature. Principal Fairbairn.  
A Lost Chapter of Early Christian History. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.  
The Scope of the Ministry. Rev. A. E. Garvie.  
The First Epistle of St. Peter and the Book of Enoch. Prof. C. Cleinen.

**Expository Times.**—SIMPKIN MARSHALL. 6d. Oct.

Jeremy Taylor and Richard Baxter. Rev. M. Lewis.  
The Credibility of the Acts of the Apostles. Rev. E. R. Bernard.

**Fellden's Magazine.**—TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 1s. Sept.

The Cowlairs Incline Engine of the North British Railway. Illus. B. Taylor.  
The Bursting of Small Cast-Iron Flywheels. Illus. Prof. C. H. Benjamin.  
The New Education Bill considered in conjunction with Technical Instruction and Foreign Competition. W. Naylor.  
The South Wales and Bristol Direct Railway. Illus. Special Commissioner.  
Lighting of Towns by Electricity. Illus. S. F. Walker.

**Folk-Lore.**—DAVID NUTT. 5s. Sept. 25.

The Lifting of the Bride. W. Crooke.  
Balochi Folk-Lore. M. L. Dames.

**Fortnightly Review.**—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 2s. 6d. Oct.

The Conditions of Success. Max Nordau.  
Siam and the Powers. With Map. X. Y. Z.  
The Boer Generals at Downing Street. Edward Dicey.  
Yet a Few More French Facts. Richard Davey.  
Impressions of the Bruges Exhibition. Claude Phillips.  
German Light on German Policy. Calchas.  
German Colonies and Naval Power. J. L. Bashford.  
The Bodleian Library. J. B. Firth.  
Seven Years of Unionist Government in Ireland. An Old Whig of the School of Grattan.  
The Revolt from Rome:  
Is there a Revolt? Father Taunton.  
The Puzzle. Rev. A. Galton.  
Science and Religion. Concl. W. H. Mallock.  
Mankind in the Making. Contd. H. G. Wells.

**Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.**—147, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. 10 cts. Sept.

The American Negro. Illus. C. Smith.  
Lightning. Illus. F. Street.  
The Autobiography of a Thief. Illus. Edited by H. Hapgood.  
The Humbert Swindle. Illus. E. P. Lytle, Jr.

**Genealogical Magazine.**—ELLIOT STOCK. 1s. Oct.

Is the Red Dragon Welsh? A. C. Fox-Davies.  
Things Which might be Attended to. Contd.  
The Arms of the English Royal Family. Contd.

**Gentleman's Magazine.**—CHATTO AND WINDUS. 1s. Oct.

Life-Saving Appliances used by Beetles. J. Isabell.  
The Bodleian Library. R. V. Lennard.  
Iron in the Forest of Dene; Strong as Iron. S. M. Crawley Boevey.  
General de Sonis; a Warrior-Saint of the Nineteenth Century. E. Perronet Thompson.  
Some Early Art Sales. G. P. Gordon.  
The "Holy Experiment" of William Penn. E. E. Taylor.  
Phineas Pett, Naval Constructor. Concl. E. W. Williams.  
James Shirley, Alexander Smith and T. N. Talfourd; an Elizabethan and Two Modern Dramatists. J. Kindon.

**Geographical Journal.**—EDW. STANFORD. 2s. Sept. 15.

The Geographical Conditions determining History and Religion in Asia Minor. With Map. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.  
The Caura Affluent of the Orinoco. With Map. E. André.  
Summary of the Results of Dr. Sven Hedin's Latest Journey in Central Asia, 1899-1902. Maps and Illus. Dr. Sven Hedin.  
The "Sudd" of the White Nile. Illus. E. S. Crispin.

**Geological Magazine.**—DULAU. 1s. 6d. Sept. 15.

The Giant Beaver (Trogotherium) from the Thames Valley. Illus. E. T. Newton.  
The Wood's Point Dyke, Victoria, Australia. Illus. F. P. Mennell.  
On Marine and Subaerial Erosion. Illus. H. W. Monckton.  
Life of Dr. Ferdinand von Roemer. With Portrait. F. W. Simonds.

**Girl's Own Paper.**—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Oct.

A Honeymoon in Venice. Illus. Sophie Pelham-Burn.

**Girl's Realm.**—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 6d. Oct.

The Life of Alfonso XIII. Illus. Rachel Challice.  
The Girls of the Fatherland. Illus. Darley Dale.  
Miss Eugénie Joachim and Madame Blanche Marchesi; Two Celebrated Teachers of Singing. Illus. Frances Brunner.  
Photography as a Career for Girls. Illus. Jessie Trimble.  
Milton Mount; the Famous School at Gravesend. Illus. C. N. Spender.

**Good Words.**—ISBISTER. 6d. Oct.

Ruskin's Music. W. G. Collingwood.  
Letters and Reminiscences from Last Century. With Portraits.  
Laying the Boundary-Line from the Orange to Vaal Rivers. Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Warren.  
Dames and Knights of the Three-Century Order. Concl. With Portraits. Isabel M. Hamill.  
Insects' Eggs. Illus. J. J. Ward.

**Great Thoughts.**—4, ST. BRIDE STREET. 6d. Oct.

America and England, by Dr. Lorimer; Interview. Illus. R. Blathwayt.  
The Armour Institute at Chicago, by Dr. Gunsaulus; Interview. Illus. R. Blathwayt.  
Sir James Simpson. Illus. Rev. R. P. Downes.

**Harmsworth Magazine.**—HARMSWORTH. 3d. Sept. 15.

Beavers; Nature's Civil Engineers. Illus. A. R. Dugmore.  
The Captain of an Ocean Greyhound; the Autocrat of the Sea. Illus. M. Foster.  
Caran d'Ache's Humorous Drawings; Stories without Words. Illus. J. N. Raphael.  
At School in the Fields. Illus. H. Howard.  
The Romance of Book-Collecting. Illus. Editor of *Connoisseur*.  
How to succeed as a Shopkeeper. Illus. W. Whiteley.  
People the Old Country should send to the Colonies. Illus. Symposium.

**Harper's Monthly Magazine.**—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 1s. Oct.

The Knickerbocker Era of American Letters. G. E. Woodberry.  
At Monte Carlo. Illus. A. Cassaigne.  
Plant Battles. Illus. J. J. Ward.  
Newest Definitions of Electricity. C. Snyder.  
Some Letters of Bret Harte. Mary S. Boyd.

**Harvard Graduate's Magazine.**—517, EXCHANGE BUILDING, 53,

STATE STREET, BOSTON. 75 cents. Sept.  
Elihu Root, Governor Taft, and Gen. L. Wood; Three College-Bred Americans. President T. Roosevelt.  
A Study of Self-Sacrifice. G. H. Palmer.  
From a Graduate's Window; a Dreamer's Excuses.  
What Oxford can teach Us. E. P. Warren.

**Homiletic Review.**—44, FLEET STREET. 1s. 2d. Sept.

Light from the Monuments of the Times of Isaiah. Prof. A. H. Sayce.  
Moses. Contd. J. M. Ludlow.  
The Gothic Bible. Prof. T. W. Hunt.  
The Salvation of Society. W. W. McLane.  
Must Protestantism go? Prof. J. B. Thomas.

**House.**—T. FISHER UNWIN. 6d. Oct.

William Morris. Contd. Illus.

**Irish Monthly.**—M. H. GILL, DUBLIN. 6d. Oct.

John O'Hagan on Thomas Carlyle.

**Journal of the Board of Agriculture.**—1, ESSEX STREET, STRAND. 1s. Sept. 15.

Finger and Toe in Turnips. Illus.  
The Compounding of Rations for Farm Stock. W. T. Lawrence.  
Larch and Spruce Fir Canker. Illus. G. Massee.  
Liver Disease (Tuberculosis) of Poultry. A. Meek.

**Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.**—J. J. KELNHER. 2s. Sept. 15.

What should be the Disposition of the *Matrimonial and Personal* of the British Navy in Time of Peace, and How can the Peace Strength be most rapidly expanded to War Strength? Lieut. T. Dannreuther.  
Education and Its Ancillary, the Military Problem. Lieut.-Col. James Baker.  
Personal Reminiscences of a Free State Burgher during the Investment of Ladysmith.  
Reconnaissance as a Fine Art. Major F. C. Ormsby-Johnson.

**Juridical Review.**—GREEN AND SONS, EDINBURGH. 3s. 6d. Sept. 15.

A Scottish Note on the Coronation. Sir James Balfour Paul.  
The Advocates' Library. Illus. Concl. W. K. Dickson.  
Lachaud. Prof. N. J. D. Kennedy.  
The Validity of Bequests in General Terms. J. Duncan Millar.  
The Paternal Power in Slavonic Law. C. H. Huberich.  
The Parochial Settlement of Deserted Wives. R. Lamond.  
The Family in the French Civil Code. C. Gans.

**Knowledge.**—326, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. Oct.

The Origin of Species in Sociology. J. Collier.  
The Quagga; a Missing Link. Illus. R. Lydekker.  
Across Russian Lapland in Search of Birds. Illus. Contd. H. F. Witherby.

**Lady's Magazine.**—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. Sept. 15.

Conjuring. Illus. Mlle. Patrice.

**Lady's Realm.**—HUTCHINSON. 6d. Oct.

Queen Alexandra as a Sick Nurse. Illus. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.  
Some Eastern Marriage Customs. Illus. S. Jamal.  
A Chat with Miss Beatrice Offor, Artist. Illus. W. S. Campbell.  
Feminine Fencers and Their Clubs. Illus. A. Kenealy.  
Bishop Ryle of Exeter. Illus.  
Shopping in Paris. Illus. "Philomène."

**Leisure Hour.**—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Oct.

"J. B." of *The Christian World*, and "Lorna" of *The British Weekly*. Illus. D. Williamson.  
I should like to be a South Sea Trader. Louis Beck.  
"Old Mortality" and Sir Walter Scott. Illus. J. A. S. Barrett.  
Vallombrosa. Illus. Madams S. V. Bompiani.  
An Experience on the Yukon River. Illus. G. Lamont Gordon.  
Kafir Manners and Customs. W. S. Fletcher.

**Library World.**—181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET. 6d. Sept. 15.

Branches. L. Stanley Jast.  
The Small Library. Contd. J. D. Brown.

**Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.**—PHILADELPHIA. 1s. Sept. Fall Work in the Garden. Eben E. Rexford.**London Quarterly Review.**—C. H. KELLY. 2s. 6d. Oct.

Baalbec. Dr. Hugh Macmillan.  
Overcrowding and Emigration. U. A. Forbes.  
A New Christian Apologia. Prof. W. T. Davison.  
Fact and Fiction about Italy. Anne E. Keeling.  
The Coming of Sin. A. Brown.  
Modern Criticism and the Gospels. G. Milligan.  
The Poetry of the Great Dominion of Canada. G. J. H. Northcroft.  
The Seat of Authority in Religion. J. H. Leckie.

**Longman's Magazine.**—LONGMANS. 6d. Oct.

A Shepherd of the Downs. Contd. W. H. Hudson.  
The Relic Market. H. Macfarlane.  
The Behaviour of Animals in Unfamiliar Circumstances. Rev. J. Isbell.

**McClure's Magazine.**—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cts. S.

Cuban Reciprocity—a Moral Issue. Illus. W. A. White.  
Pelée the Destroyer. Illus. A. F. Jaccaci.  
How I became an Aéronaut. Illus. Contd. Alberto Santos-Dumont.  
Six Months among Brigands. Illus. Contd. Miss Ellen M. S'coe.  
Attorney-General Knox, Lawyer. With Portrait. L. A. Coolidge.

**Macmillan's Magazine.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. Oct.  
The Nine Days of Orleans. Joan of Arc and Anatole France.  
An Old Pocket-Book (1758). Rev. W. K. Stride.  
The Paradox of the English Business Man. R. E. Vernède.  
Our Insignificance.  
The First English Radicals. A. M. D. Hughes.

**Missionary Review.**—44, FLEET STREET. 2s. 6d. Sept.  
Marcus Whitman. Illus. Miss Belle M. Brain.  
Aggressive Enterprise in Missions. Dr. A. T. Pierson.  
The Golden Opportunity in Korea. H. G. Underwood.  
The Story of Cucheng. Illus. Contd. S. McFarlane.  
Religion in the Philippine Islands. Rev. C. G. Roop.

**Monthly Review.**—MURRAY. 2s. 6d. Oct.  
Lessons of the War. Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Y. Brabant.  
The New Developments within the Liberal Party. O. Eltzbacher.  
The French Canadian in the British Empire. Contd. H. Bourassa.  
Sir Bartle Frere. Sir G. Arthur.  
The Golden Age of Egypt. Illus. J. Ward.  
Marconi's Recent Invention. Prof. A. M. Worthington.  
Rodin. T. Sturge Moore.  
A Portrait of St. Francis of Assisi. Illus. Sir Martin Conway.  
Rodolphe Töpffer. J. A. Fuller Maitland.  
West Irish Folk Ballads. Lady Gregory.  
A Burney Friendship. Contd. George Paston.

**Munsey's Magazine.**—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. Oct.  
Boston; the City of a Great Tradition. Illus. D. Story.  
Art in Dress. Lady Randolph Churchill.  
The Hohenzollerns. Illus. R. H. Titherington.  
Coaling Ships at Sea. Illus. F. C. Perkins.  
The Fortunes of Football. Illus. E. Clavering.  
The Barren Lands of America. Illus. C. Marriott.  
The Doorways of New York. Illus. F. S. Arnett.  
The True History of Lafitte. J. R. Spears.

**National Review.**—EDWARD ARNOLD. 2s. 6d. Oct.  
Europe and the Bohemian Question. Dr. Karel Kramar.  
Do English Railways Earn their Dividends? H. W. Wilson.  
The Origin of the Franco-Prussian War. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett.  
The Serious Problem of the Motor-Car. A. C. Harnsworth.  
Fairy Tales in the Schoolroom. Miss Catherine Dodd.  
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.  
St. Helena. A Prisoner of War.  
The Australian Eleven of 1902. W. J. Ford.  
The Ruin of Education in Ireland. Joseph R. Fisher.  
From Some Recollections of a Diplomatist. Sir Horace Rumbold.  
Greater Britain.

**New England Magazine.**—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 2s. 6d. Sept.  
Popham, Maine; the Door-Step of New England. Illus. J. K. Wilson.  
Lydia Huntley Sigourney. Illus. Grace L. Collin.  
Mr. Wyman's Forestry Experiment in New Hampshire. Illus. M. B. Thrasher.  
A Bundle of Old Almanacs. Elizabeth Cumings.  
Washington Irving and the House of the Four Chimneys. Illus. Garret Van Arkel.  
Southborough. Illus. Martha E. D. White.  
Church and State in New England. A. F. Moulton.

**New Ireland Review.**—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. Oct.  
The Saving of a Nation's Language. Rev. T. A. Finlay.  
Who wrote Burns's Poems? A County Court Judge.  
Dr. Bunbury and His Neighbours. Rev. M. O. Riordan.

**New Liberal Review.**—33, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 1s. Oct.  
The Higher Criticism and Dr. Cheyne's Criticism. Prof. W. E. Barnes.  
How to attain Liberal Unity; Symposium.  
Industrial Progress in America. S. E. Moffett.  
Rose's Life of Napoleon. Judge O'Connor Morris.  
Recent Elections and the Liberal League. M. P. Thackeray as a Liberal. S. P. Kerr.  
"For Review." A. Lawrence.

**Nineteenth Century.**—SAMPSON LOW. 2s. 6d. Oct.  
The Monroe Doctrine. Sir Frederick Pollock.  
An Imperial Court of Final Appeal. Justice Hodges.  
More about Professional Criminals. Sir Robert Anderson.  
The Education Bill. Sir John Gorst.  
The Education Bill; a Plea for Mutual Concessions. Bishop Percival.  
The Education Bill; Symposium.  
Our Unready Army and Some Historic Parallels. O. Eltzbacher.  
In Danish and Russian Old-Age Homes. Miss Edith Sellers.  
Spa and Its English Associations. Mrs. Walter Creyke.  
Jane Austen's Novels. Walter F. Lord.  
Swedish Trout-Fishing. Earl of Mayo.  
A Conservative Reform Programme. Sidney Low.

**North American Review.**—WM. HEINEMANN. 2s. 6d. Sept.  
Will the Novel Disappear? Symposium.  
The New Philippine Government. S. Webster.  
Why Ancient Civilisations flourished in Arid Regions. E. W. Hilgard.  
Americans in Europe as seen from a Consulate. H. G. Dwight.  
Casanova at Dux. A. Symons.  
Political and Economic Situation in Colombia. E. A. Morales.  
The Law of Privacy. E. L. Adams.  
Grieg as a National Composer. A. M. Nergeland.  
Sanitary Problems of Isthmian Canal Construction. G. M. Sternberg.

The American Navy's Greatest Need. Commander R. C. Smith.  
Contradictions of Literary Criticism. H. C. Howe.  
Management and Uses of Expositions. G. F. Kunz.  
The Public Debt of Italy. M. Ferraris.

**Open Court.**—KEGAN PAUL. 6s. Sept.  
The Foundations of Geometry. Illus. Dr. G. B. Halsted.  
The Doctrine of the Mithraic Mysteries. Illus. Prof. F. Cumont.  
Hiawatha and the Onondaga Indians. Illus. Conclud'd. Dr. C. L. Henning.

**Outing.**—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 2s. 6d. Sept.  
The Old Coach Road. Illus. H. H. S. Pearce.  
The Music of the Marsh. Illus. Gene Stratton-Porter.  
After Rhinoceros on the Upper Nile. Illus. E. S. Grogan.  
The Meaning of the Automobile. Illus. W. J. Lampton.  
Women in Athletics. Illus. Christine Terhune Herrick.  
Schooling the Thoroughbred for the Race Track. Illus. W. P. Pond.  
Fishermen of the Deep Sea. Illus. A. J. Kenedy.  
The Woodcock; a Woodland Hermit. Illus. E. C. Kent.

**Overland Monthly.**—SAN FRANCISCO. 10 cts. Oct.  
Scientific and "Freak" Photography. Illus. N. Brennan.  
Silk-Culture in California. Illus. Carrie Williams.  
Expert Photography as applied to Forestry. Illus. Morgan Backus.  
The Danger of Uncharted Rocks. Illus. John Finlay.  
California as a Gem State. Gilbert E. M. Bailey.

**Page's Magazine.**—CLUN HOUSE, SURREY STREET. 1s. Oct.  
The Gun versus the Armour Plate. Illus. J. Leyland.  
The Development of "Wireless" Telegraphy. Illus. Contd. H. C. Marillier.  
The World's Greatest Suspension Bridge. Illus. W. B. Northrop.  
Milling Machines. Illus. Contd. J. Horner.  
Water-Tube versus Cylindrical Boilers. Illus.  
Modern Practice in Milling and Amalgamating. Contd. E. Smart.

**Pall Mall Magazine.**—18, CHARING CROSS ROAD. 1s. Oct.  
Morocco: a New Touring Ground. Illus. Capt. P. H. Fawcett.  
Impressions of London and Londoners in Coronation Year. C. M. Depew.  
An Iron Golconda in the Lake Superior Region. Illus. W. S. Harwood.  
The Strange Story of the Beautiful Miss Walpole. Illus. A. W. Jarvis.  
The Maoris; a Mystery of the South Seas. Maps and Illus. Capt. A. V. Barclay.  
The Cricket Season of 1902. A. C. MacLaren.  
The Dangers of the Alps. Illus. H. Spender.  
A Library within a Library.  
The Doll's Library at the British Museum. Illus. H. Macfarlane.

**Pearson's Magazine.**—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. Oct.  
Photographing Mountains. Illus. G. D. Abraham.  
Jan Kubelik; a King of Music. Illus. M. Woodward.  
Arthur Head and His Studies; Eye to Eye with Wild Beasts. Illus. T. Morton.  
The Simplon Tunnel; the Longest Tunnel in the World. Illus. H. C. Fyfe.  
The Jack Tar of Japan. Illus. M. Tindal.  
Red Deer Stalking. Illus. S. L. Bensusan.

**Philosophical Review.**—MACMILLAN. 3s. Sept.  
Psychological Analysis in System-Making. Prof. Margaret F. Washburn.  
The Aim and Scope of the Philosophy of Religion. Prof. F. C. French.  
The Functional View of the Relation between the Physical and the Physical. Prof. H. H. Bawden.  
The Concept of the Negative. Dr. W. H. Sheldon.

**Physical Review.**—MACMILLAN. 50 cents. Sept.  
The Density and Coefficient of Cubical Expansion of Ice. J. H. Vincent.  
An Experiment Relating to the Application of Logtange's Equations of Motion to Electric Currents. W. S. Day.  
Sparkling Distances between Plates for Small Distances. R. F. Earhart.  
Test of the Liquid Air Plant at Cornell University. F. Allen and W. Ambler.

**Post-Lore.**—GAY AND BIRD. 6s. 6d. Oct.  
Modern Life and Modern Poetry. Josephine Preston Peabody.  
Stevenson's Essays. F. M. Smith.  
Echoes and Growth in Rudyard Kipling. Prof. B. A. Heydrick.  
Shakespearean Questions. Dr. W. J. Rolfe.

**Positivist Review.**—WM. REEVES. 3d. Oct.  
The Anniversary of Comte's Death. R. Newman.

**Psychological Review.**—MACMILLAN. 3s. Sept.  
Visible Motion and the Space Threshold. G. M. Stratton.  
The Effect of Sub-Divisions on the Visual Estimate of Time. Mabel L. Nelson.  
The Relation of Auditory Rhythm to Nervous Discharge. R. MacDougall.

**Quiver.**—CASSELL. 6d. Oct.  
Bunyan's "Christian" in Art. Illus. A. Fish.  
Scenes in Convict Life. Illus. W. R. Davey.  
The Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Illus. E. Bruce Low.

**Railway Magazine.**—35, FETTER LANE, FLEET STREET. 6d. Oct.  
The Works of Messrs. Robert Stephenson and Co.; a Cradle of the Locomotive. Illus. E. M. Bywell.  
The Railway of Warwickshire. Illus. T. R. Perkins.  
Twist Great Britain and Ireland. Illus. D. T. Timins.  
The New Locomotive and Corridor Trains of the Midland Great Western Railway. Illus. B. Hope.  
The Glyn Valley Tramway. Illus. H. Fayle.  
British Locomotive Practice and Performance. Illus. Contd. C. Rous-Marten.

**Review of Reviews.**—13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Sept.  
Migration to the Canadian Northwest. Illus. Cy Warman.  
The Political Situation in England after Salisbury. Illus. W. T. Stead.  
Baron Yeich Shibusawa: the Creator of Industrial Japan. Illus. S. Sams.  
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jurist. Illus. G. P. Morris.  
The late Rabbi Joseph, Hebrew Patriarch of New York. Illus. A. Cahan.  
The Russian Jew in America. M. Fishberg.  
The Census of Manufactures. S. N. D. North.  
An Instance of Profit-Sharing. S. Cabot.  
The Bonus System of rewarding Labour. H. L. Gantt.  
Improved Conditions in the American Farmer's Life. C. H. Matson.  
The Farmer's Balance Sheet for 1902. W. R. Draper.  
The Diffusion of Agricultural Prosperity. H. C. Adams.  
"Fixing" Nitrogen from the Atmosphere. Illus. T. C. Martin.

**Review of Reviews.**—MELBOURNE. 9d. July.  
Edward VII.; the King of a Crowned Republic. Dr. W. H. Fitchett.  
In Search of a Federal Capital. J. W. Kirwan.  
The Swan Song of Mr. Spencer.  
Mr. G. F. Watts. Illus. W. T. Stead.

**Royal Magazine.**—C. A. PEARSON. 4d. Oct.  
H. Beerbohm-Tree: a Master of Make-up. Illus. M. Woodward.  
Living Leaves and Walking-Sticks. Illus. P. Collins.  
Impromptu Wedding Rings. Illus. P. Landor.  
Modes and the Motor. Illus. G. Western.  
Vulcana: the Strongest Woman on Earth. Illus. H. T. Holmes.

**St. Nicholas.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. Oct.  
Mother Nature and the Jointed Stick. Illus. D. Beart.

**Scottish Geographical Magazine.**—EDWARD STANFORD. 1s. 6d. Sept. 15.

Lake Bonnevill: the Predecessor of the Great Salt Lake. Maps and Illus. Prof. J. E. Talmage.  
Geography in Italy in 1901. Illus. Prof. Count F. L. Pullé.  
Disputed Questions in Zoogeography.

**Scribner's Magazine.**—SAMPSON LOW. 1s. Oct.  
The Work of J. Q. A. Ward. Illus. Russell Sturgis.  
Fire-Fighting To-day and To-morrow. Illus. Philip G. Hubert, Jr.  
Among London Wage-Earners. Contd. Walter A. Wyckoff.

**Strand Magazine.**—NEWNES. 6d. Oct.  
Football Teams recalled. Illus. C. B. Fry.  
The King's Naval Engineers. Illus. A. T. Story.  
Martyrs of Fashion. Illus.  
From Behind the Speaker's Chair. Illus. Contd. H. W. Lucy.

**Sunday at Home.**—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Oct.  
Sunday in New York. Illus. J. W. Clark.  
The Hus-House Association Diploma. Illus. D. Alcock.

**Sunday Magazine.**—ISBISTER. 6d. Oct.  
In the Grip of the B.ignids. Illus. Contd. Miss Ellen M. Stone.

**Sunday Strand.**—NEWNES. 6d. Oct.  
Miss Sybil C. Parker, Artist: Interview. Illus. A. B. Cooper.  
Bishop Browne of Bristol: Interview. Illus. R. de Cordova.  
Sunday in Vienna. Illus. Miss Mary Spencer Warren.  
The Great European Drinking Contest. Diagrams. W. Greenwood.  
British Orphan Asylum, Slough. Illus. P. Preston.  
African Institute, Colwyn Bay. Illus. Charity Commissioner.

**Temple Bar.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. Oct.  
Thackeray and Dickens. L. Melville.  
A Piece of Spectral Evidence. L. W. Vernon Harcourt.  
The Piper of Francheville. May Byron.  
The Old Chorister. F. H. Barby.  
The Romance of the Motor-Car. W. Dale.

**Temple Magazine.**—6A, DUDLEY STREET. 6d. Oct.  
Costumes of the Holy Land. Illus.  
Curious Places of Worship. Illus. Leslie Gilliams.  
How the Gospel has civilised the Red Man. Illus.  
The Serchelles: the Most Beautiful Islands in the World. Illus. Rev. G. P. Walters.  
Amongst the Kurkus. Illus. Rev. Eric Lewis.

**Theosophical Review.**—3, LANGHAM PLACE. 1s. Sept. 15.  
The Book of Epiphany. W. M. Blackden.  
"Prometheus Unbound." Mrs. Duddington.  
The Genesis of the Talmud. G. R. S. Mead.  
The Evolution of Consciousness. Contd. Mrs. Annie Besant.  
A Dösan Creation Myth. Mrs. Hooper.  
The Physical Basis of Mind. Miss Pope.

**Westminster Review.**—8, YORK BUILDINGS, ADELPHI. 2s. 6d. Oct.  
Mr. Rhodes's Scholarships.  
Social Reforms. J. A. Nicklin.  
Is the Altruistic Idea evolving in Man? A. Stodart-Walker.  
The Non-Existence of Matter. Alan S. Hawkesworth.  
Henry Holiday and His Art. Angus M. MacKay.  
Fighting the Plague in India. Dr. Josiah Oldfield.  
The Apollonius of Philostratus. W. B. Wallace.  
Missionaries in India: Lambs among Wolves. Sister Nivedita.  
The Secularist Position with regard to Education. Thomas Gardner.  
Clergymen as Educationists. A Cambridge Graduate.  
The Church and Women. Francis Swiney.  
The Decay of the Curate. T. C. Dale.  
The Position of the Clerk. J. J. Nevin.

**Wide World Magazine.**—NEWNES. 6d. Oct.  
The Man-Eaters of Tsavo. Illus. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Patterson.  
Caravan Life in the New Forest. Illus. M. Arnold.  
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Salmon-Catching on the Fraser River. Illus. Thomas L. Jarrett.

**Windsor Magazine.**—WARD, LOCK. 6d. Oct.  
The Making of Pirates in the Convict Days. Illus. L. Beckenham.  
W. Jeffrey.  
Mimicry and Protective Coloration in Nature. Illus. R. B. Lodge.  
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Canada: the Home of the Six Nations. Illus. Judge Ermatinger.

**Woman at Home.**—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. Oct.  
The King's Doctors. Illus. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.  
Max Pemberton. Illus. One Who Knows Him.

**World's Work.**—25, JERMYN STREET. 2s. cts. Sept.  
A Typical Irrigated Community. Illus. J. Blethen.  
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The United States in Latin America. Illus. W. Bulfin.  
By Trolley from New York to Chicago. Illus. A. B. Paipa.  
An Intimate View of Publishing. W. H. Page.  
Labour Unions from the Inside. M. G. Cuniff.  
England as seen by an American Business Man. A. Goodrich.

**Young Man.**—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. Oct.  
The "Tolstoy Colony" at Christchurch. Illus. A. Fifield.  
Volcanic Eruptions and Their Significance. F. Ballard.  
Sir Alfred Lewis Jones. With Portrait. J. Macleay.

**Young Woman.**—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. Oct.  
"Hassall" at Home; a Visit to the Famous Poster Artist. Illus. E. E.  
What it means to be a Minister's Wife. Mrs. Joseph Hocking.  
The Twentieth Century Wife and Mother. Mrs. Fenwick Miller.

## THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

**Deutsche Monatschrift.**—ALEXANDER DÖCKER, BERLIN. 2 Mks. Sept.

Christianity and Art. C. Gurlitt.  
Josephine Schöffel. Concl. A. von Freydoerf.  
Germany and the Panama and Nicaragua Canal. F. Lamp.  
Nietzsche. O. Siebert.  
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. Concl. O. Finsch.  
In the Land of Ophir. Karl Peters.  
Music and Modern Literature. L. Schmidt.

**Deutsche Revue.**—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 6 Mks. per qr. Sept.

The Armed European Peace and the Disarmament Question. Lieut.-Gen. Metzler.  
Gen. and Adm. von Stosch. Contd. U. von Stosch.  
The Tomb of Innocent XI. Fürst B. Ode-Edchi.  
The Polish Question in Prussia, 1823-1834; Letters by G. n. von Wrangel.  
Prof. G. von Below.  
The Development and the Present Condition of the Cathode and Röntgen Rays. Dr. A. Hug-nbach.  
Cecil Rhodes. M. von Brandt.  
A Stammbuch of the Frankfurt Parliament. M. G. Schmidt.  
The Arabian Monuments of Cairo. Franz Pasha.

**Deutsche Rundschau.**—GEBR. PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per qr. Sept.

Theodor Storm. O. Frommel.  
Tunis. Concl. C. Bardt.  
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Marie Louise and Napoleon. A. Fournier.  
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Colonial Troubles. M. von Brandt.  
The Germans in Pennsylvania.

**Monatschrift für Stadt und Land.**—MARTIN WARNECK, B. 3 Mks. per qr. Sept.

Tariffs, etc. Dr. G. Koch.  
The German Trade Union Movement. F. Behrens.

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The Art Exhibition at Düsseldorf. Concl. S. Bissel.



**Kunstgewerbeblatt.**—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. Sept.  
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The Zinal Rothorn. Illus. T. Wundt.  
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**Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.**—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG.  
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Walter Leistikow. Illus. W. Weisbach.  
The Wallace Collection in London. Illus. J. P. Richter.  
**Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft.**—BREITKOPF  
UND HÄRTEL, LEIPZIG. 10 Mk. p. r. ann. Sept.  
Bayreuth, 1902. A. Mayer-Reinach.  
"Princess Osra" and "Der Wald." C. Maclean.

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**Bibliothèque Universelle.**—HACHETTE. 202. per ann. Sept.  
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**Revue Politique et Parlementaire.**—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS.  
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Relations between Flanders and Portugal, 1034 to 1682. Oscar Godin.  
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A Pilgrimage to Palestine. I. P. Yuvachev.

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N. V. Gogol. Contd. N. Kotlyarevsky.  
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**Russkii Viestnik.**—ST. PETERSBURG, NEVSKI 136. Sept.  
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The Czechs and the Germans.

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St. Wolfgang, Sa'zammergut.

with English holiday makers, and it has a great advantage in being so placed that in reaching it the traveller can visit some of the best show-places in Germany and Switzerland. Bruges, Brussels, and Cologne all deserve a visit, and the splendid steamers of the Rhine tempt one to ascend that historic river. Nurnberg is justly famed for its old buildings and walls, whilst from the castle the red roofs of the town form a unique picture. Next year, however, Munich will doubtless claim a larger share of visitors, as the Wagner ring is being given there in August in the splendid Prince Regenten Theatre. To see "The Meister-singer of Nurnberg" rendered in the beautiful way it was this year gives added interest to a trip from Bavaria's capital to Nurnberg. The theatre

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When breaking the journey to Italy here, the tour is continued by steamer on the Lake of Garda, South to Desenzano, for Milan, or via Peschiera to Verona and Venice.

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### The Falls of Schaffhausen.

many an old legend and story. Echoes of the Nibelungen Lied, whose home is on the Danube, are heard even here. Gmunden, Ischl, and St. Wolfgang are all lovely spots. Perhaps the last, nesting in a lake whose green water reflects the mountains which entirely surround it, offers the most attraction to anyone wanting a complete rest amid the most charming natural beauties. The Scharfberg at the rear of the village affords a splendid panoramic view of the whole district. A mountain railway renders ascent easy. The light railway from Ischl to Salzburg runs through the most perfect scenery imaginable, and mounts higher and ever higher amidst lakes and hamlets before it finally descends to Salzburg. The observation car at the end of the train should be secured if possible. Salzburg rivals Nurnberg in many ways, and

the nearness of the Konigsee, a perfect natural gem, and the salt mines add considerably to its attractiveness. In a later paper we hope to deal more thoroughly with it. The railway journey to Innsbruck is truly grand and magnificent, and should if possible be made by

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day. A moonlight night, however, almost rivals the day for such a trip. Innsbruck is recognised as the best centre for short trips, and at the same time offers so many attractions itself that it is becoming more and more popular every year. The Hof Kirche, with the Emperor Maximilian's splendid tomb and the surrounding statues in bronze, is in itself enough to justify a stay in the town. There are many other places to visit in Tyrol, but, after having done so, the best way to return is by Lindau and by boat over the Lake of Constance. A visit to the famous Schaffhausen Falls is extremely easy on the way to Basle, whilst a stay at Rheims is worth while if only to see that most wonderful cathedral in which all the French Kings were crowned, and where Jeanne d'Arc had her culminating triumph. The hotel accommodation in Austria is splendid, the people hospitable, and the cuisine excellent.

## WHERE TO STAY.

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Many of these correspondents have fallen in the fight or have died of disease; but let us hope the majority are still at home, and many of them will be not a little surprised to find the letters which they wrote three years ago printed in this book. Everyone, from the Commander-in-Chief downwards, has been loud in the praise of Tommy Atkins as a fighter; but it is only in this book that Tommy receives the recognition which is due to him as a letter-writer and war correspondent. Hence

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many of whom will discover for the first time that they have not only been winning battles, but have actually been engaged in writing books. For intense human interest, for vivid description, and for faithful portrayal of the realities of war as it is seen by the men of the firing line, there is nothing to compare in all the voluminous literature which the war has produced.

This book is not merely a collection of soldiers' letters; it is also, so far as it goes, a very readable history of the campaign in Natal down to the Battle of Colenso. Besides a frontispiece by Stanley Wood, representing Tommy writing a letter home, using the butt of his rifle as a desk, it also contains ten maps, and plans of battlefields in the seat of war in Natal.

The book is divided into nineteen chapters, which deal with the Battle of Talana Hill, the fight at Elands Laagte, the retirement from Dundee, Lombard's Kop, and Nicholson's Nek, the raid south of the Tugela, the Siege of Ladysmith, and the Battle of Colenso. All these battles are described in this book by the men who actually took part in the fighting, and who wrote of what they actually saw and felt.

In addition to the descriptions of battles and of sieges, there are other chapters which possess an intense human interest. In them Tommy Atkins describes his experiences, on board the steamer which conveyed him to the Cape, and his impressions of South Africa, when he reached his port of debarkation. The chapters "*In Camp and on the March*," "*Religion in Camp*," "*The Emotions of the Battlefield*," and "*Concerning Tommy Atkins*," are full of personal touches of enthralling interest. It is not too much to say that this book, with its innumerable extracts from soldiers' letters, gives a far more vivid and realistic account of war as it is experienced by the men who make it than any other book that has been published since the war began.

It was originally intended to have compiled a complete history of the war from the letters of Tommy Atkins. Unfortunately, long before the capture of Pretoria the newspapers at home ceased to publish letters from the front, and it was found impossible to carry out the original design of the editor. Volume I. remains alone, the first volume and the last, a solitary and unique memorial of the war. No collection of the literature of the war is complete without this volume, and those who have it can very well dispense with a great number of the other books.

Owing to the difficulties connected with the press censorship it was difficult, and in the later stages of the war impossible, to procure this book in South Africa. Now that peace has been restored, there is no obstacle to sending copies to the Cape. It may be purchased at Capetown, and those who have still a friend at the front will find few more interesting Christmas-books to send out to Tommy Atkins than the volume of which he is indeed the chief author.

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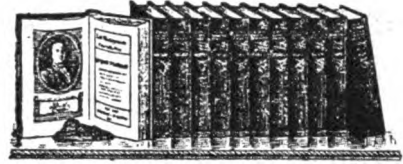
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CONTENTS

FRONTISPIECE  
Mr. J. P. MORGAN.

CHARACTER SKETCH:  
Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P.

With New Portraits.

TOPIC OF THE MONTH:

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE IN AMERICA.  
How to Cure Disease by Suggestion  
*Mr. Carnegie and the Future  
of the World.*

THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH:  
BY MANY CARTOONISTS.

THE  
REVIEW OF REVIEWS

SOME ARTICLES

|                                                          | PAGE |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------|
| The Boers and the Empire. By General Botha . . . . .     | 485  |
| International Arbitration. By Professor Beesly . . . . . | 486  |
| The Labour Question in South Africa . . . . .            | 487  |
| Cheap Theatres for the Masses . . . . .                  | 488  |
| A Grave Diplomatic Indiscretion . . . . .                | 490  |
| A Canadian Scoff at American Supremacy . . . . .         | 492  |
| America Mistress of the Universe . . . . .               | 493  |
| The Education Controversy . . . . .                      | 496  |
| The Pope's List of Forbidden Books . . . . .             | 498  |
| What is Crime? By Max Nordau . . . . .                   | 501  |
| Lessons from the German Manœuvres . . . . .              | 501  |

REVIEWED.

|                                                         | PAGE |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------|
| A Submarine Salvage Boat . . . . .                      | 502  |
| A Panorama of the Human Race . . . . .                  | 502  |
| Emile Zola and His Life Work . . . . .                  | 503  |
| The Literature of the Nineteenth Century . . . . .      | 504  |
| Sir William Richmond and his Work . . . . .             | 505  |
| Modern Philanthropy under Fire . . . . .                | 506  |
| The White Slave Trade . . . . .                         | 507  |
| Motors and Motorists . . . . .                          | 508  |
| Journalism for Girls. By Miss Frances Low . . . . .     | 508  |
| The Mechanism of a Modern Hotel. By Carl Ritz . . . . . | 509  |
| How Young Royalty is Brought Up . . . . .               | 509  |



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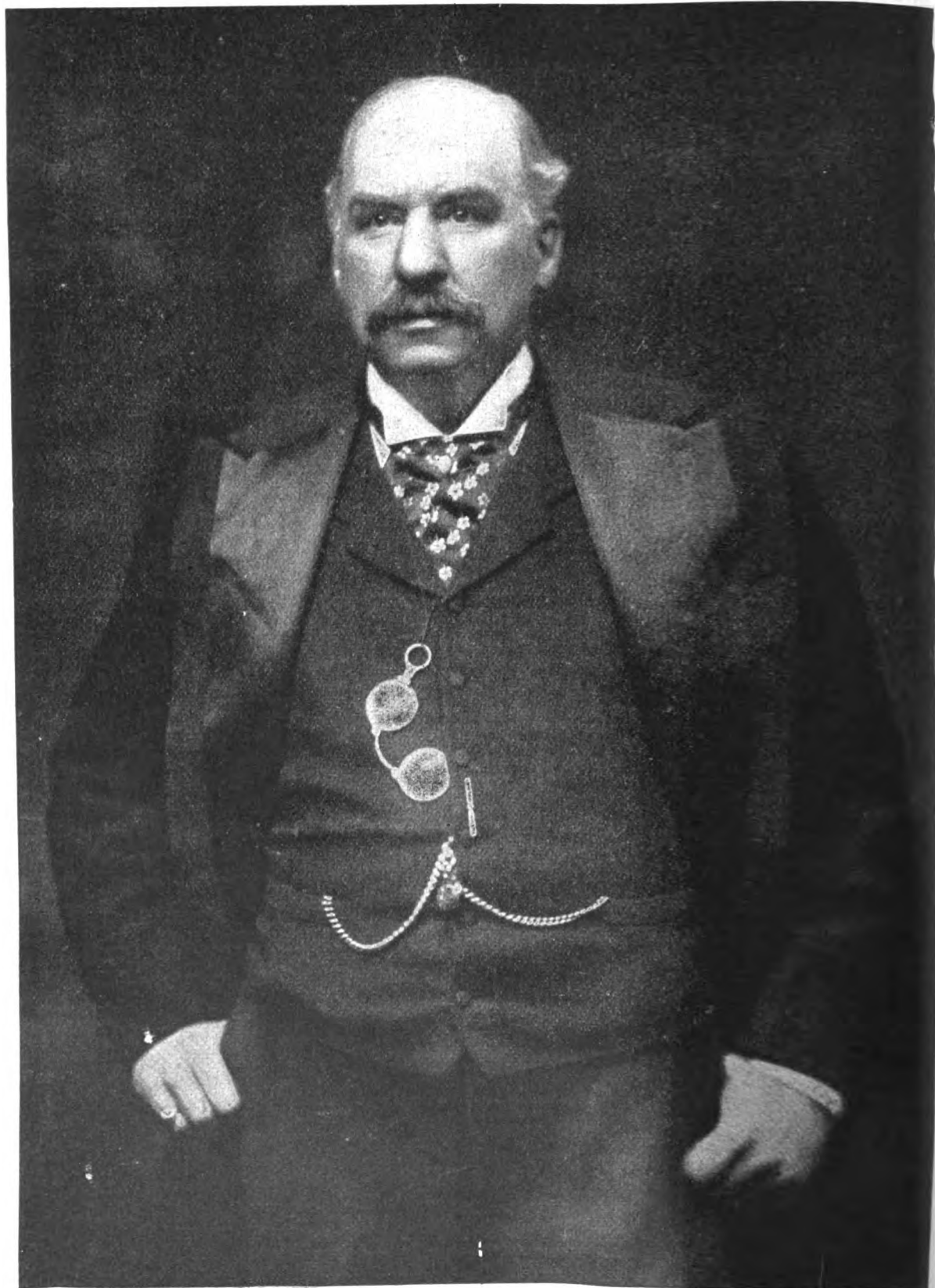
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No. 155, Vol. XXVI.



NOVEMBER, 1902.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Nov. 3rd, 1902.

**What  
Mr. Chamberlain's  
Journey Means.**

The announcement that Mr. Chamberlain finds it necessary to spend three winter months in South Africa has been the occasion for much comment; but none of the commentators seem to have grasped the real significance of his visit. Everyone approves of it, and the fact that public opinion should be so unanimous indicates the general consciousness that governing from Downing Street—or, in other words, the old theory of the British Empire—has broken down. Mr. Chamberlain's visit entails, among other things, his absence from the Colonial Office for nearly five months. For the last five years he has hardly been absent five weeks at a time, and during the brief periods when his body was not there he was never out of the range of red boxes and official telegrams. For a period of six weeks he will be on the high seas; he is going by the East Coast, and for three months he will be travelling about South Africa—six thousand miles distant from the office from which he has

hitherto governed the Colonies of the Empire of Great Britain. Before the war, everyone would have declared that such a journey would have been impossible. Now, everyone declares it is natural, right and proper.



*Westminster Gazette.*

**Going "Nap" on Africa.**  
But he is going as the great Pacificator.

**The  
Need for being  
on  
the Spot.** Mr. Chamberlain's journey but confirms the truth which is pressed upon our attention every day by the breakdown of the Imperial Government in Ireland. It is an admission that, notwithstanding submarine cables and wireless telegraphy, the problem of governing human beings is not one which can be solved at a distance. The Government must not be at Downing Street, it must be on the spot. As long

as there is no need for governing—that is to say, so long as local populations are left free to govern themselves, and there is nothing for Downing Street to do—Downing Street can do it very well. But when questions become acute and grave difficulties have to be faced and overcome, if Downing Street asserts a right to a supreme voice in the solution of this question, then the master of

[Oct. 29.]

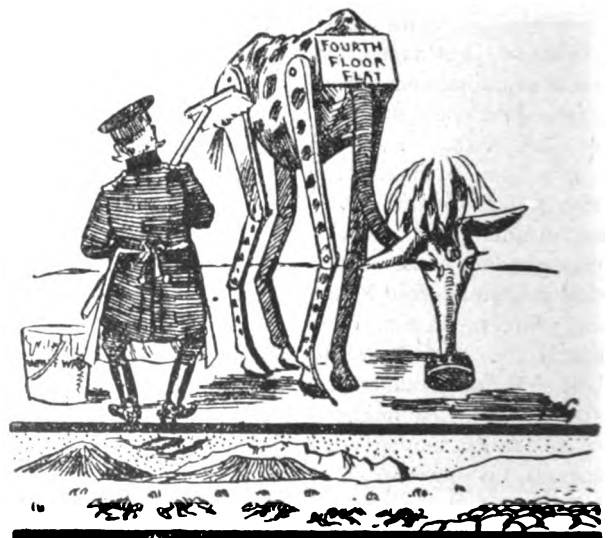
Downing Street must quit his official sanctum and settle the question on the spot. It is all very well to steer the ship from the shore when the captain and crew are in close touch with the owner, the skies are blue and the seas smooth, but when storms arise and there is a mutiny on board, if you want to have any control over your ship you must be on deck. Mr. Chamberlain is going on deck. But his departure is an advertisement, known and read of all men, of the abandonment of the old idea that a man seated in an office on the banks of the Thames can wisely administer the affairs of dim and distant populations at the other end of the world.

What is to happen in the Colonial Office during Mr. Chamberlain's absence? He will spend, no doubt, a small fortune in cables, but even telegraphing, regardless of expense, will not enable Mr. Chamberlain to make South Africa the governing centre of the Empire. Colonial questions, which may arise during his absence, must either be dealt with by the permanent staff, or hung up until his return. That is to say, while Mr. Chamberlain's departure to South Africa brings the holder of supreme power nearer to the place where it is exercised, so far as South Africa is concerned, it removes him further away than ever from the other Colonies with whose affairs he has been accustomed to deal. If no question of importance arises, well and good, the system will work well enough when there is nothing for it to do; but if anything turns up—and anything may turn up at a moment's notice—Mr. Chamberlain may yet have occasion to repeat the oft-quoted saying of King Harold, when the news reached him after his victory over Harold Hardrada in Yorkshire, of the landing of the Normans in Pevensey Bay: "If I had been there this had not happened, but it is not given to one man to be in two places at one time."

The news of Mr. Chamberlain's intended visit to South Africa has led to his being invited to Australia and New Zealand. These, however, are but compliments. Australia and New Zealand govern themselves without any interference from Mr. Chamberlain. In these Colonies and in Canada the Colonial Office has achieved the ultimate end of all Governments with exemplary success—that is to say, it has dug its own grave. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand are to all intents and purposes independent Republics, who govern themselves in their own way, the absolute power being vested in the men on the

spot, and any attempt on the part of Downing Street to over-ride their decision would be a signal for instant revolt. If the local governing majority in South Africa three years ago had but been up to their work, and had realised that it was their duty to keep the Home Government in order, as do the Australians and the Canadians, there would have been no war, and Mr. Chamberlain would have had no need to make a pilgrimage to South Africa. Unfortunately they were too complaisant or too timid. Their failure to "hold the pass" wrecked everything and entailed upon us, among other things, the necessity of sending the Colonial Secretary 6,000 miles from his natural base of operations to see what could be done to save the country from the red ruin he has brought upon it.

This indicates the true direction of Imperial evolution. The Empire will perish, must of necessity perish, if it cannot be transformed into a very loose federation of independent republics. But even such an Empire may be too big for the intellect and energy of those who, at the centre of affairs, are entrusted with the management of matters which are recognised as of common concern. No matter how the Empire may be developed in the direction of a



Westminster Gazette.]

[Oct. 15.]

#### How the Pallmallatherium lost its weak Spots.

So the pardonably flabbergasted and quite undeservingly censured Pallmallatherium got hold of as many horses and mules as the Army could use—and a great many that it couldn't—and dealt with all imaginable sorts of people much more grasping than itself, and overworked itself generally, so that it came out in weak spots all over and contracted proboscis irritation from having paid so much through the nose.

Then they said, We can't have this maculose and fearfully conspicuous object wandering about out of harmony with all its surroundings: let us make it into an albino. So they took the Pallmallatherium and whitewashed it from end to end as well as they knew how.

And that is how the Pallmallatherium lost its spots.

federation of republics, there must be some centre where there are men charged with preparation for Imperial defence. The War Office and the Admiralty will survive even if Downing Street becomes little more than a clearing-house for the Agents-General of the Colonies. But it is unfortunately at the War Office where the Imperial break-down has been the most signal. The men who have been charged with the direction of the military affairs of the Empire have been proved to be inadequate to the task to which they were entrusted. No one can read the report of the Remount Commission, or attend the meetings of the War Commission, without having it forced upon him that the expansion of the Empire has outrun the growth of the minds of those who were supposed to direct its forces—in other words, the Empire is too big for the capacity of the men who direct it.

#### A Simple Test.

Little Englanders may gloat over this discovery, but I confess I regard it with infinite regret. No such political organisation as the British Empire has ever existed which gathered together so many lands within one political system, and which secured the local populations so much liberty in managing their own affairs. To extend the area of absolute local self-government, and to protect it against all aggression from Powers less devoted to the principles of liberty, has ever been the cherished ideal of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS; but the conviction is daily being more and more driven home to us that our governing men are incapable of rising to the height of their position. Take one simple test: the Empire, whose frontiers may be attacked at any moment, ought certainly not to extend its frontiers faster than it can, to say the least, construct the maps which are indispensable for their defence. But our Empire-makers have left the map-makers far in the rear. Until the map-makers catch up, the makers of new frontiers had better take a rest.

#### Paralysis at the Centre.

It is hardly too much to say that the evidence taken before the two Commissions amounts to the demonstration of the existence of paralysis at the centre of the Empire. There seems to be no communication between the various lobes of the brain of the Empire—in other words, there is no governing brain, no organ which keeps all the departments in touch and secures harmonious concerted action. One department will play for war, while the other department, which ought to prepare for war, refuses to contemplate the possibility of

such a contingency. There is no correlation between the War Office and the Admiralty and Foreign and Colonial Offices. The result is inevitable disaster. We have got a Defence Committee of the Cabinet which is supposed to represent an approximation towards a guiding brain. But that Committee has no relation with the Intelligence Department of the War Office, and no control over the direction of Imperial policy. Everything seems to have gone to pieces, and the supreme duty of the hour, if the Empire is to be saved, is to create some kind of Government which will be the brain of the Empire. At present there is no such organ.

It is this fact which gives such importance to the proceedings of the Commission which is investigating behind closed doors the conduct of the late war. Some ill-informed criticism has been passed upon the decision of the Commission to exclude the public from its investigations. If it had decided otherwise its proceedings would have been abortive. The Commission is charged nominally with an inquiry



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#### No Admittance even on Business.

MR. BR-DR-CK: "Can't admit you while it's going on. We'll tell you all about it afterwards."  
JOHN BULL: "Look here. You've taken my money, and I mean to come in."



into the operations of the war; really it is a coroner's inquest upon, if not the corpse, at least the paralysed body of the Empire. Its first function is to ascertain how it is that the war came about without any preparations having been made for a contingency which was always possible, and was rendered inevitable by the speeches of Mr. Chamberlain. Such an inquiry could no more be conducted with open doors than reporters could be admitted to the confidential deliberations of the Cabinet. Secrecy was the first condition of success. The most important witnesses would have been dumb if every word that they uttered were to appear in the papers next morning. The Commission must also, in pursuing its inquiries, glance, at least, at the many contingencies of possible future wars, which it would be madness to discuss publicly in the hearing of the nations concerned. The exclusion of reporters was, therefore, of hopeful augury. At last we seem to have got a Commission courageous enough to probe the wound to the bottom. It would be difficult to exaggerate the magnitude of the responsibility which lies upon Lord Elgin and his colleagues; upon them more than any other body of men in the Empire depends the future of the great Imperial system which has been built up by our forefathers, but which seems to be crumbling to pieces in our hands.

The  
Foreign Office War  
with the  
Mad Mullah.

The extent to which Government offices get out of touch was curiously illustrated last month when the Foreign Office sent to the newspapers the report of the defeat of a British force by the Mad Mullah, of which several hours later the War Office had heard nothing. The Foreign Office, it seems, with the aid of the India Office, is conducting a punitive campaign against the Mad Mullah, so-called—a native chief residing within the Italian sphere of influence, who has a weakness for stealing camels from natives over whom we profess to exercise “a kind of protectorate” in Somaliland. Colonel Swayne, who was leading a column, chiefly composed of native levies, appears to have been ambushed by the Mad Mullah on October 6th at a place called Erego. Two British officers were killed and fifty men, while one hundred men and two officers were wounded. Colonel Swayne was able to effect his retreat unmolested, but the Mad Mullah is master of the situation. Next year a force of 5,000 men is to be despatched to teach him to behave—when, it is to be hoped, the Foreign Office will condescend to take the War Office into its counsels.



*Daily Dispatch.*

[Manchester.]

### The Burden of Empire.

The Latest Little Addition to the Load.

If the War Office cannot keep in touch with the Colonial Office and the Foreign Office, it seems to be peculiarly accessible from other quarters. Sir M. Hicks Beach signalled his liberation from the trammels of office by making a speech, in which, after warning the public that the present rate of expenditure was ruinous and wasteful, he made the following cryptic allusion to the state of the Foreign Office:—

Sir M. Hicks Beach's  
Indictment.

The country wanted a drastic reform at the War Office, and this reform was wanted in the military rather than in the civil element. But they would never reform the War Office or the army until they made the great mass of military officers pay more attention to the duties of their profession, and devote their lives to them as did our navy officers, and until they removed all those outside influences which now interfered in the management of the army and with the selection for appointments and promotion—interferences which would never be tolerated in any well-organised department of the Civil Service.

What are these “outside influences”? Black Michael, questioned on this point, preserves an obstinate silence. But it is to be assumed that the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer does not make such an accusation without warrant.

Efficiency  
and  
Liberalism.

Lord Rosebery at last, after preaching efficiency to others, appears to have begun to realise the fact that it was time he did something to restore efficiency to his own party. He somewhat petulantly refused the olive branch tendered him by Mr. Black, M.P., at the beginning of October, but on



Westminster-Gazette.]

[Oct. 1.

**Seven Years of Sin.**

**SIR MICHAEL:** I've been livin' in sin for seven long years,  
And the money I've wasted like water;  
But now I'm repentin' in sackcloth and tears,  
And in future I'll live as I oughter.

**SIR WILLIAM:** Ah! I knew he'd repent one day!

[In the last seven years our expenditure had increased at the rate of no less than five and a half millions a year; and we could not go on in that way.—SIR M. HICKS BEACH at Bristol, September 29th, 1902.]

November 1st he was in a more conciliatory mood. He said:—

I welcome more especially the suggestion of the association that a conference should be held between the Liberal leaders to consider as to a common plan of campaign against the Conservative Government. I, as far as in me lies, will promote the success of that suggestion, and urge on my political friends who come under the category of Liberal leaders to join any such conferences or those to which they may be summoned.

Good so far as it goes; but how far does it go?

The chief obstacles in the way of co-operation between them is Lord Rosebery's repudiation of the Newcastle programme and his denunciation of Home Rule. At Edinburgh he thus explained away his demand for a clean slate. After speaking of the questions dealt with in the Newcastle programme, he said:—

By the "clean slate," I do not mean to wipe out those questions from consideration, but rather that they should be approached in the newest spirit with the best lights at the time when they required to be practically dealt with. My point is that for a political programme that you mean to carry into action you must have it short, you must have it adapted to the needs of the time, and, therefore, you must not proclaim it months, years, perhaps decades before you are actually going to apply any power to its solution.

To which the answer is, that there are programmes and programmes—programmes for to-day, programmes for to-morrow, and programmes for the day after. A good

comprehensive programme for the century is one thing. A programme on which to fight next General Election is another. If, instead of talking about cleaning the slate, Lord Rosebery had only insisted upon dating it, how much fuss would have been spared!

Lord Rosebery tried to get round his denunciation of Home Rule by producing an Irish programme of his own. Beyond the plea that we must have more time in which to observe the working of the Local Government Act, his proposal is limited to two propositions. First, give precedence to the Land Question; and, secondly, try and evolve a kind of Home Rule in Ireland based on existing local governing bodies which would be capable of application to the rest of the kingdom. Subject to the usual conditions insisted upon by all English Home Rulers, he said:—

I am quite ready to admit that it would be well if there could be gradually developed from the basis of these local bodies in Ireland some higher local bodies, or body if you will, on a scheme which might be applicable to England and to Scotland by which Ireland, and, if you will, Scotland and Wales and parts of England, could relieve Parliament of the business of their purely domestic concerns, and at the same time administer those domestic concerns in consonance with the genius, the habits, and the traditions of the country.

But why must nothing be done for Ireland unless we can make an Irish shoe that will fit an English foot? Ireland cries aloud for a new pair of boots. England is not ill-content with things as they are. Lord Rosebery's scheme, however, only seems to differ from Mr. Gladstone's in that his Home Rule Parliament would be elected by the County Councils, whereas Mr. Gladstone would have had it elected directly by the people.

The first case tried under the Hague Convention came to a satisfactory close last month, when the Court unanimously decided that the Mexican Government was in the wrong in its controversy with the United States as to the right of the Roman Catholic Church in California to one-half the Pious Fund which in 1869 Sir Edward Thornton decided was her due.

The Tribunal ordered the Mexican Government to pay £285,000 interest accruing since Sir Edward Thornton's award, and a further sum of £14,000 a year in perpetuity. The doctrine of *res judicata* invoked by the United States Government was unanimously upheld by the five arbitrators. After the hearing was over the Court privately drew up with equal unanimity a series of recommendations to the signatories of the Conventions as to slight

amendments which were desirable in the procedure of the Court. It was suggested, for instance, that there should be a preliminary agreement as to the language to be used in court, and also that it should not be obligatory for the Umpire always to preside over the Tribunal. It has been agreed to refer to the Hague Tribunal the dispute between Japan and the three Powers, England, France and Germany, as to the right of Japan to levy house tax upon buildings standing on land ceded to the Foreign Governments in the treaty ports. The Japanese Ambassador at Paris, Count Motono, will be the Japanese arbitrator. M. Renault will be the representative of the three Powers. Germany nominated Dr. von Martitz, and England Sir Edward Fry. The three Powers drew lots, and France won the right to nominate M. Renault. The arbitration will not come on for more than twelve months, owing to the time necessary for the preparation of the case. Last month King Oscar decided the dispute between Germany and the United States as to damage done by American troops in Samoa in favour of Germany.

There is fortunately no need to refer the dispute between France and Siam to the Hague Tribunal. For France and Siam have come to terms, and the dispute is at an end. Siam cedes to France 20,000 square kilometres of territory. In return France promises to evacuate Chantabun and restores to Siam the right to occupy the twenty-five kilometre zone on the right bank of the Mekong. The surrendered territory is contained in a triangle on the right bank of the river Mekong, with the line from the mouth of the Stang Rolnos on the lake to Bassak as its base, and includes a slice of the province of Ankor and the provinces of Meluprey and Bassak. France also obtains a special provision, in that if Siam wishes to make ports, canals or railways on her portion of the Mekong basin she must either do it with her own resources or "come to an agreement" on the subject with the Government of France. The King of Luang Prabang continues to be vassal of both France and Siam.

#### Russia and Manchuria.

Mr. Morrison of the *Times*, having at last been permitted to cross Manchuria, reports to his newspaper that Russia is strictly and literally fulfilling her treaty obligations in that country. As Mr. Alfred Stead pointed out six months ago in the *Times*, her evacuation of the country was a concentration on the railroad which left Russia as absolutely mistress of the situation as we are in Egypt. The only difference is that Russia has an undisputed treaty right to garrison the whole line of railway, whereas we have no treaty right whatever to occupy Egypt. That, however, in no way prevented the usual outcry against Russian bad faith, etc., etc. There seems to be literally no limit to Jingo stupidity.

#### The Misgovernment of Ireland.

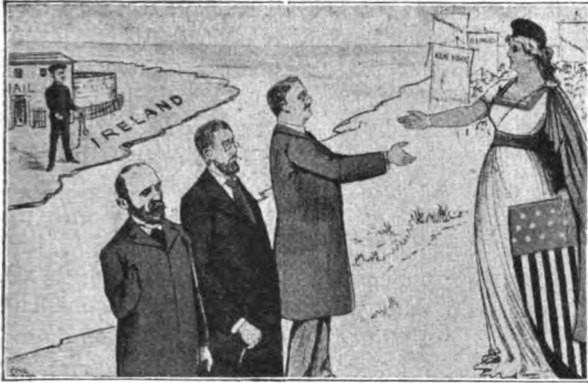
The position of affairs in Ireland shows no improvement. Mr. Wyndham seems to have lost his head. Usually the Castle is goaded into repressive measures by the pressure of the landlords, but in at least one instance Mr. Wyndham's action in imprisoning the local leaders of the Nationalist Party was undertaken in direct opposition to the unanimous protests of the landlords of the district. What makes the matter worse was that the Chief Constable had personally promised that no arrests should take place if the people would behave themselves. They did behave themselves, but he was compelled to break his word. Although Mr. Wyndham admits that there are not fifty cases of boycotting in Ireland, he has proclaimed district after district, including



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#### A Man of His Word.

RUSSIAN BEAR (still in Manchuria): "I said I'd go, and—here I am!"

*Weekly Freeman.]*

[Oct. 18.]

**At Home and Abroad : A Contrast.**

the capital, which is practically crimeless, and is clapping the local leaders of the people into prison to meditate on the plank bed, and, in the intervals of hard labour, on the blessings of English rule. When Parliament met, Mr. Balfour refused to give the Irish a day for the discussion of their grievances unless their demand was supported by the regular Opposition. Ultimately, after much waste of time and bitter discussion, the Irish were allowed a night in which to arraign the Government of their country. After this the whole Irish Party shook the dust off their feet as a testimony against their rulers, and departed from St. Stephen's, leaving the Government to carry its Education Bill as best it could in their absence. While these scenes were being witnessed at Westminster, Messrs. Redmond, Dillon, and Davitt were enjoying a triumphal reception on the other side of the Atlantic—another reminder that the United States much more than the United Kingdom commands the loyalty of the Irish race.

**The  
Boer Generals  
in  
Berlin.**

While the delegates of the Irish nation are appealing for assistance to the American public, the delegates from that new and more distressful Ireland which we have created in South Africa have been appealing to the charity of Europe. The Generals met with an enthusiastic reception in Brussels, Paris and Berlin. But, as was anticipated from the first, they got more cheers than halfpence. Their visit to Berlin was heralded by a curious controversy as to whether or not they were to be received by the Emperor. The Kaiser, naturally enough, wished to see the men whose heroic stand against the invaders of their country has demonstrated, among other things, the worthless-

ness of the military tactics still persisted in by the German army. He did not wish to offend the British Government, and therefore caused to be conveyed by secret channels to the Generals his wish to see them if they came to Berlin, but added that they must be presented by the British Ambassador. To this the Generals replied that if they received an official intimation to the effect that the Kaiser wished to see them, and that he also wished them to be presented by the British Ambassador, they would at once endeavour to comply with his wish. This, however, did not suit the Kaiser; possibly he feared that the British Ambassador would refuse to present them. He refused to issue the official invitation, which alone would have justified the Generals in asking to be presented by Sir Frederick Lascelles. The Boers, on the other hand, rightly refused to take the initiative in seeking an interview with the Kaiser. That is the simple truth concerning the incident, which, as usual, has been much misrepresented by the Press. When the Generals went to Berlin they were received as we received Garibaldi in the old times when Englishmen still believed in Liberty and Nationality. Count Herbert Bismarck made himself very conspicuous in welcoming them to the Reichstag.

**The Generals  
and  
Mr. Chamberlain.**

The three Generals then returned to London with the avowed purpose of seeking an interview with Mr. Chamberlain in which they could put before him, for the first time, their Petition of Rights under the terms of the Treaty of Peace. Mr. Chamberlain, however, has not received, and possibly will not receive, them. General de Wet is now on his way back to Africa, leaving Generals Botha and Delarey to plead

*Amsterdammer.]*

**The German People and the Kaiser in their Reception  
of the Boer Generals.**



Photograph by]

[R. A. Shield.

**Their Majesties passing through the City on Oct 25.**

the Boer cause. They still persist in adopting the policy of speaking with bated breath and whispering humbleness, and are being trodden on accordingly by Mr. Chamberlain. At the only interview they had with the Colonial Secretary he told them that no further attempt would be made to enforce the Oath of Allegiance; and he assured them that as far back as last July Lord Milner had desisted from the sharp practice of which General Botha complained. But a letter from the prison camp in Ceylon dated last month brings the news that the military authorities had posted a notice to the effect that no burghers save those who would take the Oath of Allegiance would be allowed to return. What confidence can the Boers have in the word of Mr. Chamberlain after such an instance as this?

#### **The Outlook in South Africa.**

From South Africa the news is conflicting. The one bright spot in the whole of the dismal landscape is the evidence which is accumulating as to the extent to which the war has fulfilled Olive Schreiner's prophecy of converting the Dutch of South Africa into a nation—a nation, moreover, which has control of the government of Cape Colony, and

without whose assent and co-operation neither peace nor prosperity will be possible in South Africa. There is reason to fear that the practice of nobbling the Press, especially the telegrams from South Africa, which was pursued with such success before the war, is again being resorted to in the same interest. Everyone is wondering how Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner will hit it off when the Colonial Secretary finds himself face to face with his prancing pro-consul. Lord Milner dragged Mr. Chamberlain into the war, but Mr. Chamberlain overruled Lord Milner about the concentration camps, and rejected his demand for the suspension of the Cape Constitution. The question as to which is master and which is man is, therefore, in some doubt; but it is to be hoped that when Mr. Chamberlain sees the desolation that Lord Milner's policy has brought upon the country he will realise that for the policy of reconciliation he will have to find a more conciliatory instrument than his present High Commissioner.

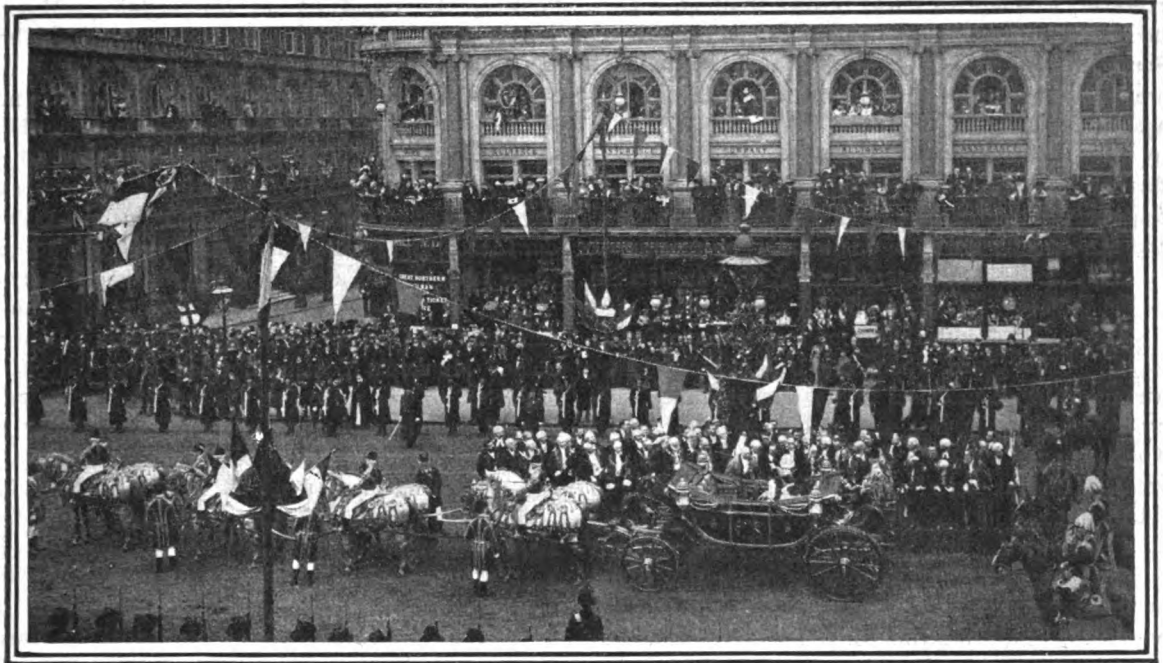
#### **The King's Progress through the City.**

It is a welcome relief to turn from these scenes of desolation to the spectacle which was afforded the people of London on Saturday and Sunday, the 25th and 26th October, when the King and Queen made their long delayed progress through the City and South London. The procession, like the Coronation, was accompanied by none of the riotous scenes of popular intoxication which would certainly have been witnessed in June if the original programme had been carried out. The illness of the King toned down the exuberance of popular excitement, and the procession passed off without any incident of ill-omen or outbreak of drunken delirium. The King, who appeared to be in the best of health, accompanied by the Queen, drove in an open carriage in the midst of an imposing military cavalcade, and were received everywhere with great enthusiasm. Addresses were presented to the King by the London County Council and the City of London and the boroughs which were created in the last years of his predecessor's reign. On Sunday he attended a thanksgiving service for his recovery in St. Paul's Cathedral. On Monday he reviewed the Guards and addressed them in a characteristic speech—brief, hearty, and full of tact.

#### **The Education Bill.**

In Parliament hardly anything has been discussed save the Education Bill; the eighth clause has been considered, amended, and stands as part of the Bill. It is not necessary here to follow in detail the course of the discussion; suffice it to say





Phot. gr. n. oy)

[Fradelle and Young.

**Presentation of an Address to their Majesties by the Northern Boroughs, Oct. 25th.**

that the Government absolutely refused to make any concession whatever as to what Mr. Balfour rightly described as the root of the whole Bill—namely, the determination to give to the non-elected majority of the managers of the denominational schools the right of appointing the teachers. All the proposals of the Opposition, to make the representatives of the elected authority a majority of the managers, were defeated. The effect of this is to re-establish religious tests for a great body of civil servants, the whole of whose salaries are paid by the State. In the majority of the public elementary schools of this country no one but a member of the Church of England can hope for employment. Some trivial concessions were made, giving the local authorities right to interfere in the case of the dismissal of teachers, or in the case where sectarian interests led the managers to appoint the worse of two applicants, from the educational point of view. There was also another concession as to the appointment of pupil teachers. But these concessions in no way affect the root of the Bill. Other concessions were made, and as a set-off on the other side must be counted the permission given to denominational managers to exact rent for the use of the teacher's house, which has heretofore been considered as part of the school buildings. By this

the denominationalists will be able to charge the local authority sufficient rent to defray the cost of repairing the school buildings, an obligation imposed upon them by the Bill. Despite threats of drastic use of the closure, it is probable that the discussion will continue till December; the Bill will then go to the House of Lords, where it will probably be altered still more in the interests of the denominationalists, and will finally become law in such a shape as to light up the flames of sectarian war in every county.

**Unionist  
Malcontents.**

The discontent of the Nonconformist Liberal Unionists at Birmingham led Mr. Chamberlain to swoop down upon the malcontents, and in a speech of characteristic plausibility leading up to a series of leading questions, carefully framed so as to conceal the real animus of the Bill, he succeeded in scoring an apparent victory. It was, however, somewhat marred by the action of Mr. Titterton, who persisted in asking the Conference, "Are you in favour of the proposal that the majority of the Management Committee of each of the voluntary schools should be popularly elected?" The Conference promptly answered "Yes" by a sweeping majority, and thereby condemned the very root of the Government Bill. Nonconformists,

however, who are so false to their traditions as to become Liberal Unionists and to support the war in South Africa, will command little sympathy when they are maltreated by their political allies. In the battle against the Bill Mr. Bryce has won golden opinions by his pertinacity, his lucidity and his resolution. On this subject Lord Rosebery—who declares in favour of resistance to the death—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Asquith are all of one mind.

**The Election  
at  
Devonport.**

The determination of Ministers to drive the Bill through was stiffened by the result of the Devonport election, where the Unionist candidate, who made lavish promises to the dockyard men, succeeded in winning a seat previously held by a Liberal. This change was effected by a transfer of 54 votes, a Liberal majority of 80 being converted into a Unionist majority of 28. Devonport election came as a somewhat cruel set-back to the expectations of the Liberals. The turn-over of votes was trivial in itself, but the fact that there was a turn-over, however slight, in favour of the Government, was proof positive that in Devonport the Education Bill did not provoke the same popular hostility which made itself felt in Leeds and Sevenoaks. At the Municipal elections in November an attempt was made to force the fighting upon an educational issue, out it was not very successful. The Liberals, the Socialists, and the Labour Party won in the whole country about one hundred seats and lost about half that number.

**"Municipal  
Socialism."**

The first man to conduct a propaganda in the press in favour of "Municipal Socialism" was Alfred Milner, now Lord Milner, High Commissioner in South Africa, but then my assistant editor on the *Pall Mall Gazette*. "Socialism of the Chair" he used to call it in those days. Dr. Alfred Shaw, now editor of the *American Review of Reviews*,

took up the subject in the later eighties, and popularised the idea throughout the United States. There are, therefore, few persons more interested than I in the success of the Municipal Socialism which has now experienced its first serious baptism of fire in the shape of a broadside of a score of articles published by the *Times* "from a correspondent." We always have more cause to be grateful to our enemies than to our friends, and we owe the *Times* a debt of gratitude, if only because its articles have provoked the Lord Provost of Glasgow to state the facts about municipalisation in Glasgow for the information of everybody. Municipal Socialism, which gives the citizen gas at 2s. 3d. per 1,000 feet instead of 5s. 5d., water at a 5d. rate instead of 1s. 4d., and tram-rides at 1d. instead of 3d., only needs to be well advertised to become universally in demand. And the "Municipal Socialism" articles in the *Times* are a first-class advertisement.

It is in vain the Canute of Printing House Square attempts to stem the rising tide of Municipal Socialism.

The breakdown of the rival promoters who were contending for the privilege of constructing the tube system of London has opened the door for the entrance of the London County Council upon the scene. It is none too soon. The Committee to which the whole subject has been referred will, it is to be hoped, draw up a comprehensive scheme, framed in the interest of the public and not of the speculator, by which the control of underground London may be secured to the Council. Next year we ought to have our municipal steamers. The question of the control of the Thames, which stands in imminent danger of losing its trade to Southampton and Liverpool, will also come up next session, and it is more likely than not that the municipal Socialists may have to intervene to save the Port of London from perishing.

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## MOWBRAY HOUSE "AT HOMES."

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Mr. and Mrs. Stead will be "At Home" for all the friends, subscribers, "helpers," and correspondents of the "Review of Reviews" who may find it convenient to call at the office, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C., every Friday afternoon from four to six. All friends from the provinces, colonies, or countries beyond the sea will be specially welcome.

The first of these "At Homes" was held on Friday, October 17th. Among those present were visitors from Russia, France, the United States, Australia, and South Africa. These gatherings have so far been very pleasant, informal, sociable, and cosmopolitan. Besides the readers of the REVIEW we shall be glad to welcome any strangers in London who are interested either in Learning Languages by Correspondence, in the Study of Esperanto, or in the International Union.

# DIARY FOR OCTOBER.

## CHIEF EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

Oct. 1.—President Roosevelt desiring to bring about an agreement between the operators and the miners to end the coal strike in America invites the operators and Mr. Mitchell, President of the United Mineworkers Union, to meet him at Washington for a conference ... Dr. Smartt's Sedition and Boycotting Motion is negatived in the Cape Parliament by 34 to 13 ... The German Emperor, through the Embassy at Washington, negotiates for Southern negroes to go to German East Africa to teach the settlers there the art of cotton cultivation ... The Victorian elections conclude; they give the Ministers a majority of 36 members ... The King of Sweden and Norway confers on Captain Sverdrup the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Olaf.

Oct. 2.—Marylebone Borough Council by 30 votes to 21 decide not to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer of £30,000 for public libraries ... The great shipping combination is registered in New Jersey, U.S.A., under the name of the International Mercantile Marine Company, with a capital of thirty-nine millions ... Madame Zola returns to her home in the Rue de Bruxelles ... The Grand Duke Nicholas receives a great ovation on his way from Bulgaria to Constantinople.

Oct. 3.—M. Combes in reply to the Committee of French miners promises to expedite the bills dealing with hours of labour ... The Greek Chamber is dissolved; the elections take place on November 30 h ... A manifesto, signed by the secretaries of the Free Church Council, the Trade Union Congress, and the National Education Association, is issued to the municipal electors.

Oct. 4.—The Crown Prince of Greece meets with a severe automobile accident near Tator ... The New Zealand Parliament expires; the elections take place in the middle of November ... Lord Kitchener visits Chatham and is presented with the freedom of the borough ... President Roosevelt has a conference with his ministers relating to the great coal strike ... Martial law is repealed in Natal.

Oct. 5.—The public funeral of M. Zola takes place in Paris; great crowds line the whole route.

Oct. 6.—A manifesto protesting against the Education Bill is issued by the Council of the Free Churches ... The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants opens its annual meeting at Swansea ... The Boer Generals receive a warm welcome to Brussels ... The cholera epidemic abates in Egypt ... A large public meeting is held at Johannesburg for the purpose of forming a political association.

Oct. 7.—A Convention is signed in Paris by M. Delcassé and the Siamese representatives for the adjustment of all questions between the two countries ... The Church Congress begins its meetings at Northampton ... The Royal Commission with respect to the war in South Africa begins its sittings ... The London County Council reassembles ... Mr. Michael Davitt addresses an earnest letter to Mr. John Redmond on the Government's Education Bill ... The Miners' Federation begins its Congress at Southampton ... An International Congress on the "white slave" trade opens at Frankfurt-on-Main.

Oct. 8.—Mr. Mitchell sends a reply, on behalf of the American miners, to President Roosevelt ... The Baptist Union, at Birmingham, pass a resolution condemning the Education Bill ... Mr. Balfour sends a letter to his supporters in the House of Commons ... The 300th anniversary of the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, is attended by many distinguished men ... The portion of Manchuria south of the Lian river is restored by Russia to China ... The French Miners' National Committee, in Paris, declare a general strike ... A conference of representatives of European railways meets at Paris to consider the overland route to China ... Death of John Kensit.

Oct. 9.—A conference of Liberal Unionists to consider the Education Bill takes place at Birmingham ... Mr. Mitchell, President of the Miners' Union, addresses a letter to President

Roosevelt, in which he says that the responsibility of the continuance of the strike rests on the operators, who refuse arbitration ... Mr. Kensit's son is released from prison ... The Report on the Army Remount enquiry is issued.

Oct. 10.—The War Losses Additional Compensation Loan Bill passes through Committee in the Cape Parliament ... Ex-President Kruger's birthday is celebrated at Utrecht with much enthusiasm ... Senator Forget gives £20,000 to provide fuel for the poor in Canada while suffering from the coal famine ... The Church Congress concludes its sittings at Nottingham ... The Irish Landowners' Convention meets in Dublin.

Oct. 11.—A Cabinet Council is held at the Foreign Office ... A correspondence is published between Lord Rosebery and Mr. Alex. W. Black, M.P., on Lord Rosebery's political position ... Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener are entertained at luncheon in the Town Hall, Liverpool ... The Irish Landlords Convention issues a statement ... The Rev. Canon J. A. Robinson, D.D., is appointed to the Deanery of Westminster ... The funeral of the late Mr. Kensit takes place at Hampstead Cemetery ... The Miners' Committee of the four Belgian Coalfields demand an increase of 15 per cent. in their wages ... Lord Rosebery unveils a statue of Mr. Gladstone at Glasgow.

Oct. 13.—The King takes leave of Lord Kitchener on his departure to India as Commander-in-Chief ... The Boer Generals arrive in Paris, and meet with an enthusiastic reception ... A fatal balloon accident takes place in Paris; M. de Bradsky and his assistant are both killed ... Chang Chih-tung is appointed Viceroy of Nankin, China ... Mr. E. A. Cornwall gives a lecture at Clifford's Inn Hall on the River, the Docks, and the Port of London.

Oct. 14.—The French Chamber re-assembles; a debate on the closing of the conventual schools begins ... M. Rouvier lays his Budget before the Chamber ... The Reichstag resumes its sittings in Berlin ... There is a Conference at Washington between President Roosevelt and Mr. Pierpont Morgan regarding the Coal Miners' Strike. The operators agree to the appointment of a Commission; Mr. Mitchell, the miners' leader, cannot accept it till it is agreed to at a Convention of the miners ... Lord Kitchener is examined before the War Commission ... The Gladstone Memorial Library is opened at Hawarden ... A great non-party meeting of women is held at St. James's Hall to protest against the exclusion of women from a share in the work of the proposed education authorities.

Oct. 15.—The Prime Minister is entertained by the Lord Mayor at a banquet at the Mansion House ... Mr. Balfour opens the New School of Technology at Manchester ... Mr. Mitchell, the miners' leader, has two interviews with President Roosevelt, after which Mr. Mitchell returns to Wilkesbarre, and calls a convention of the miners ... The Boer Generals leave Paris ... The Woman's Liberal Federation hold an enthusiastic meeting in London to condemn the Education Bill.

Oct. 16.—Parliament re-assembles for the Autumn Session ... Mr. P. A. McHugh, M.P., is sentenced, at Sligo, to two months' hard labour ... In the Reichstag, a debate on the second reading of the Tariff Bill is opened ... In the French Chamber the deputies debate on the closing of the conventual schools ... The Austrian Reichsrath re-assembles ... It is officially announced at Washington that the miners and operators have agreed to the Commission to be named by President Roosevelt to adjust the questions at issue between them ... The crop of rice in Southern China is a failure, and famine is imminent ... The Budget for Western Australia is presented to the Legislative Assembly at Perth.

Oct. 17.—Lord Londonderry has a conference of chief inspectors of elementary schools at the Board of Education ... Lord Kitchener leaves London *en route* for Egypt ... The debate in the French Chamber on the closing of the conventual schools ends in a vote of confidence being passed on the policy of the Government ... The Boer Generals visit the Reichstag at Berlin

... Lord Curzon gives a farewell dinner to Sir A. Power Palmer, the retiring Commander-in-Chief for India.

Oct. 18.—News reaches London of severe fighting in Somaliland, when two British officers and fifty men are killed and about 100 wounded ... Lord Cromer reports cholera to be decreasing in Egypt ... Sir W. Laurier arrives in Canada from England ... Meetings and conferences adverse to the Education Bill are held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Rochdale, and Radstock, near Bristol ... Commandants Kritzinger, Fouché, and Joubert arrive at Southampton from South Africa.

Oct. 20.—A detachment of 460 of the Bombay Grenadiers are to leave Aden at once for Somaliland ... The Cape Parliament passes the bill which increases the contribution to the Navy from £30,000 to £50,000 per annum ... In the French Chamber a motion for the separation of Church and State is brought forward by M. Ernest Roche ... The Dunkirk and Marseilles Dock labourers decide not to unload any coal till satisfaction is given to the demands of the French miners ... The United Miners' Convention opens at Wilkesbarre, U.S.A.

Oct. 21.—The Miners' Convention at Wilkesbarre, U.S.A., unanimously accept President Roosevelt's arbitration proposal. The strike is thus ended ... The Arbitration Commission is summoned to meet at Washington on the 24th ... In the Reichstag the amendments of the Tariff Bill Committee are carried against the Government's proposals ... In the French Chamber the discussion is on the miners' strike ... The text of the Anglo-Chinese Treaty is published ... Mr. Morley offers the Acton Library to the University of Cambridge ... A large meeting of members of municipal bodies from all parts of the kingdom meet in London; after discussion they appoint a committee to prepare a bill on the taxation of land values ... A conference of Friends of India meets in London.

Oct. 22.—King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, the arbitrator in the Samoan controversy, decides in favour of Germany ... The Landthing in Copenhagen rejects the treaty for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States ... The rejection by the Reichstag of some of the more important of the Government's proposals on the second reading of the Tariff Bill absorbs public attention in Germany ... Mr. Andrew Carnegie is installed as Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University.

Oct. 23.—Mr. Hanbury, at the Board of Agriculture, receives a deputation of associations interested in the meat supply ... A telegram is received at the Foreign Office which reports that Colonel Swayne reaches Bohotle in safety ... In the Reichstag further proposals of the Tariff Bill Committee are carried against the Government ... In the French Chamber M. Jaurès delivers a long speech on the problem of the strike and miners' legislation; the Premier, M. Combes, announces that the Government will intervene with a proposal for arbitration.

Oct. 24.—The appeal of Mr. J. P. Farrell, M.P., against his sentence of two months' imprisonment is refused ... At Cape Colony the Government order the disbandment of the Town Guards ... A deputation from the National Committee of Miners of France wait on the Premier, and agree to the arbitration of their differences with their employers ... The Coal Strike Committee appointed by President Roosevelt meet at Washington ... Martin and Thomas Joyce are set free from Maryborough Gaol, after twenty years of penal servitude.

Oct. 25.—The King and Queen, with several of the Royal family, make a Royal Progress from Buckingham Palace to the City: they are received by the Lord Mayor at the Guildhall and have luncheon, at which six hundred guests sit down ... It is announced that Mr. Chamberlain will in the end of November proceed to South Africa ... A monument to the memory of Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil is unveiled at Nantes.

Oct. 26.—A Thanksgiving Service for the King's recovery from his illness takes place at St. Paul's Cathedral.

Oct. 27.—The French Premier confers daily with the Miners' representative ... The general election to the National Council of Switzerland takes place ... Mr. Seddon arrives at Auckland, New Zealand ... The late Lord Cheylesmore bequeaths five pictures to the National Gallery and his collection of prints to the British Museum.

Oct. 28.—M. Delcassé announces in the French Cabinet that Great Britain, Germany, France and Japan have agreed to refer

the Clauses relative to perpetual leases under which foreigners possess property in Japan to the members of The Hague Tribunal ... Yaun Shih-Rai, Viceroy of Chi-li, is appointed Minister of Commerce to the Chinese Empire ... The debate on the duties on imported meat and cattle is continued in the German Parliament ... Canon Armitage Robinson is installed as Dean of Westminster.

Oct. 29.—Mr. E. Barnes, Mayor of St. Pancras, lays the foundation-stone of a block of working-class dwellings about to be erected by the Municipality at a cost of £24,234 ... The German Government is again defeated in the Reichstag on the Tariff Bill ... The Turkish Government objects to withdraw any troops near Aden until the frontier question is settled by Great Britain.

Oct. 30.—Mr. Ritchie is elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University ... The Acton Library is accepted by Cambridge University ... M. Clémenceau endorses the action of the French Ministry in closing the conventual schools ... The American Coal Strike Commission inspects the working of the mines, both above and underground ... The Sultan presents Professor Hilprecht, U.S.A., with the largest collection of Babylonian antiquities in the world.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

### House of Lords.

Oct. 16.—This House reassembles, but adjourns for a fortnight, there being no business before the House.

### House of Commons.

Oct. 16.—The House of Commons reassembles for the autumn Session ... Mr. Balfour moves a resolution giving Government business precedence for the remainder of the Session; speeches by Mr. Bryce Sir C. Dilke, Mr. W. O'Brien, Mr. Lloyd-George ... Mr. Flynn moves an amendment to except from the Ministerial resolution all motions relating to proceedings under the Crimes Act in Ireland; this is supported by Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Morley. Mr. J. O'Donnell rose to speak, but Mr. Balfour intervening moved the closure. This led to a wild scene. The closure is carried by 263 votes against 148. The House then went into Committee on the Education Bill, on Clause 8.

Oct. 17.—Education Bill in Committee is resumed on Clause 8. Mr. Hutton moves an amendment, which is negatived by 196 votes against 86. Mr. J. F. Hope moves an amendment, which is withdrawn. Mr. McKenna moves an amendment, which is withdrawn. Mr. Corrie Grant moves an amendment, which is rejected by 212 votes against 87. Mr. Lough moves an amendment, which is rejected by 199 votes against 82.

Oct. 20.—The consideration of the Education Bill is resumed at the 8th Clause; speeches by Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bryce, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Hutton, and others ... Second reading of Expiring Laws Continuance Bill is passed.

Oct. 21.—Grave state of affairs in Ireland; speeches by Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. Balfour, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman ... The House goes into Committee on the Education Bill ... The order for the second reading of the Irish Land Purchase Bill is read and discharged, after Mr. Wyndham announces that it will be the principal Government measure next Session.

Oct. 22.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman supports Mr. P. O'Brien's demand for time to be given for a discussion on the grave state of Ireland ... The consideration of the 8th Clause of the Education Bill is resumed ... The greater part of the evening sitting is devoted to the consideration of the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill in Committee.

Oct. 23.—Mr. W. O'Brien asks for a day in which to discuss Irish affairs. Mr. MacNeill and Mr. Devlin both move the adjournment of the House on Irish affairs, without result ... The discussion on the Education Bill is continued ... Progress is reported.

Oct. 24.—The consideration of the Education Bill is resumed at the 8th Clause. Mr. Bryce moves an amendment which is rejected by 171 votes against 80. Mr. T. H. Robertson moves an amendment which is accepted. Mr. Balfour, amidst the protests of the Opposition, moves the closure on the sub-section, which is carried by 200 against 81. Mr. Balfour complains of

the slow progress of the Bill; Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Lloyd-George protest he has no grounds for his complaint.

Oct. 27.—The consideration of the Education Bill at 8th Clause is resumed ... Mr. W. O'Brien moves the adjournment of the House to call attention to the Government's coercive methods in Ireland, seconded by Mr. Donelan, supported by Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. Speech by Mr. Wyndham. The motion is rejected by 215 votes against 121.

Oct. 28.—The consideration of the 8th Clause of the Education Bill is resumed in Committee, on the appointment of teachers.

Oct. 29.—The discussion of Sub-section D of the 8th Clause of the Education Bill is continued; the question of buildings and repairs is discussed; there are several amendments, which are rejected on division; speeches by Mr. Balfour and others ... London Tube Railways are discussed, and the settlement deferred to next Session.

Oct. 30.—Education Bill discussion continued; Mr. Trevelyan's amendment considered; the discussion is closed; Mr. Bryce moves an amendment, which is also closed; Sir E. Grey moves an amendment, which is supported by Mr. Lawson Walton, Mr. E. Robertson, and Mr. Lloyd-George; it is rejected, on a division, by a majority of 91; Mr. Whitley's amendment is also rejected; Sir W. Anson's amendment is agreed to.

Oct. 31.—The Education Bill; Colonel Kenyon-Slaney moves a new sub-section, which is adopted by Mr. Balfour, and carried by 211 votes to 41.

#### By-Election.

Oct. 22.—The polling at Devonport for a member of Parliament in room of the late Mr. Morton results as follows:—

|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| Mr. J. Lockie (C.)     | 3,785 |
| Mr. T. A. Brassey (L.) | 3,757 |

Conservative majority 28

A Conservative gain.

#### SPEECHES.

Oct. 1.—Sir Arthur Rucker, in London, on London University.

Oct. 2.—Lord Reay, in London, on the work of the School Board ... Professor John Perry, in London, on scientific training in education.

Oct. 3.—Mr. Asquith, at Tayport, on South Africa, the Liberal Party and its policy towards the Education Bill ... Mr. Brodrick, at Farnham, denies Sir M. Hicks-Beach's assertion that the War Office is subject to outside influences in respect to appointments and promotions ... Mr. Haldane, at Glasgow, justifies the formation of the Liberal League.

Oct. 4.—Sir H. Fowler, at Wolverhampton, on the Education Bill ... Mr. Asquith, at Ladybank, on the incapability of the present Government.

Oct. 6.—Sir R. Reid, at Glasgow, on the inefficiency of the House of Commons, which is completely overloaded with work ... Mr. W. C. West, at Hartlepool, on the Taff Vale Judgment of the House of Lords.

Oct. 7.—Lord Hugh Cecil, at Edinburgh, on the Education Bill; he criticises the Free Church Council ... Mr. Asquith, at Leven, declares the Education Bill to be a reactionary measure ... The Bishop of Chester, at Chester, supports the Education Bill ... Mr. Pickard, at Southport, expresses strong sympathy with the miners on strike in America ... Dr. Macnamara, at Camberwell, on London's educational requirements.

Oct. 8.—Sir W. Harcourt, at Ebbw Vale, on the Education Bill and the Liberal Party ... The Duke of Devonshire, at Derby, in praise of the Government.

Oct. 9.—Mr. Asquith, at Coatbridge, on the Liberal League and the Liberal position ... Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, says that the Government will stand or fall by the Education Bill ... Sir W. Harcourt, at Abertillery, on the finance of this country and also of South Africa.

Oct. 10.—Mr. Brodrick, at Whitehaven, on the War Office and the Education Bill ... Mr. T. W. Russell, at Saintfield, Ireland, on his scheme for the settlement of the Irish Land Question ... Mr. Hanbury, in London, on the superiority of Austrian dairy-work over that of England.

Oct. 11.—Lord Rosebery, at Glasgow, on Mr. Gladstone's great character.

Oct. 13.—Mr. Bryce, at Llandudno, expresses himself against all compromise on the Education Bill ... The Archbishop of Canterbury, at Canterbury, praises the principal proposals of the Education Bill.

Oct. 14.—Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, on the Education Bill ... Mr. A. Chamberlain, at Galashiels, on Imperial principles.

Oct. 15.—Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, on technical education, science, and industry ... Mr. Balfour, in London, on the political situation and the Education Bill ... Mr. Chamberlain, in London, on the House of Commons ... Mr. Wyndham, at Bolton, on the education crisis and the Irish problem ... The Archbishop of Canterbury, at Ashford, on the Education Bill ... Mr. Bryce, in London, on the injustice of the Education Bill ... Dr. Clifford, in London, points out the evil consequences of the Education Bill ... Mr. Herbert Gladstone, at Leeds, on the faults of the Education Bill.

Oct. 16.—Lord Rosebery, in London, on the defects of the Education Bill.

Oct. 18.—Sir John Gorst, at Cambridge, on the advantages of the Education Bill.

Oct. 28.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Ayr, on the termination of the war in South Africa, and the need of a strong Liberal Party.

Oct. 30.—M. Clemenceau, in the French Senate, on religious and social liberty ... Mr. Asquith, at Pontypool, protests against the Education Bill.

#### OBITUARY.

Oct. 2.—Herr Gustav Kauffmann (twice elected second Burgomaster of Berlin), 48 ... Rev. Prebendary J. R. Vernon, 68 ... M. Alfred Darimon (Paris), 83.

Oct. 3.—Herr Walbrodt (Berlin) ... Mr. E. J. Morton, M.P. for Devonport, 46 ... Mr. Lionel Johnson, 35 ... M. Gustave Desjardins.

Oct. 5.—Madame Blondel, 88.

Oct. 6.—Prebendary H. Hutchinson ... Canon Rawlinson, 88 ... Lin Kun-yi, Viceroy of Nanking, China.

Oct. 7.—Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., 75. ... Mr. H. Sayer Cuming (archæologist), 85.

Oct. 8.—Mr. John Kensit, 50 ... Mr. Justice Hensman (Western Australia).

Oct. 9.—M. A. Bucheron (of the *Figaro*, Paris), 67 ... Canon W. R. Collett.

Oct. 10.—Tao-Mu, Viceroy of the Kwang Province, China ... Count Francesetti, Italian representative in Korea.

Oct. 11.—Canon F. H. Murray, 82.

Oct. 13.—Lord Cranworth, 73 ... Sir John G. Bourinot, K.C.M.G. (Canada), 65.

Oct. 14.—Mr. Daniel J. Wilson (Dublin), 41.

Oct. 16.—Mr. Peter Brotherhood (eminent engineer and inventor), 64 ... Mr. Frank Jones (New Hampshire, U.S.A.), 70 ... Mr. D. J. Van Wyk, Cape Town, 65.

Oct. 17.—Mr. H. A. Butler-Munro-Johnstone ... Dr. Rasch.

Oct. 18.—Sir Julian Danvers, K.C.S.I., 76.

Oct. 19.—Rev. Canon Maclear, 68.

Oct. 20.—M. Emile Demagny (French Conseil d'Etat.)

Oct. 22.—John Faed, R.S.A., 83 ... Sir W. David King ... M. Hauser, Head of Swiss Finance Department.

Oct. 25.—Mr. Frank Norris, American author, 32 ... Mr. Henry Casson, Conveyancing Clerk to the London C.C., 72 ... Dr. W. Vaughan, R.C. Bishop of Plymouth, 88.

Oct. 26.—Mrs. Elizabeth Candy Stanton, 86.

Oct. 27.—Rev. Dr. Wiltshire, geologist ... Surgeon-General Hamilton, A.B., M.D.

Oct. 28.—General Christian Botha (at Kokstad, S.A.).

Oct. 30.—Admiral Sir E. Bridges Rue, 83 ... M. Eugene Muntz (Paris), 57.

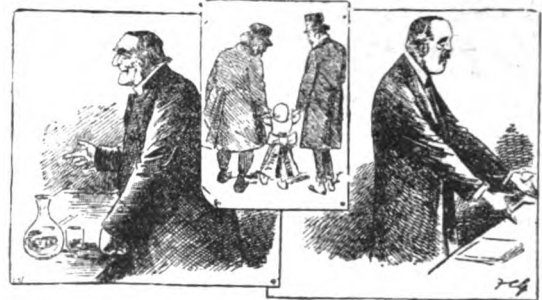




Westminster Gazette.]

[Oct. 5.]

### Chamberlain Pasha gets news of a rising in the Birmingham Balkans.



Westminster Gazette.]

[Oct. 10.]

### Rival Expositors.

THREE LEAVES FROM ONE BOOK.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY (at Ashford): "It is a fact that we pay for holding the (Voluntary) schools in our own hands."

MR. BALFOUR (at Manchester): "We are giving to the people the (Voluntary) schools they do not now possess."

THE LITTLE EDUCATION BILL: "Papa Balfour brought me in to please Grandpapa Canterbury. They don't seem to say the same things about me, but I know they are both very fond of me."



Westminster Gazette.]

[Oct. 20.]

### A Gift with Limitations.

MR. BALFOUR BARLOW: "I have resolved, Master Bull Sandford, to present you with a pony, which I trust may be a valuable aid to you in education. As it will be your property, you will of course be expected to defray the cost of stabling and keep out of your own pocket money. But you will not ride it—that will be reserved as an exclusive privilege for Master Canterbury Merton."

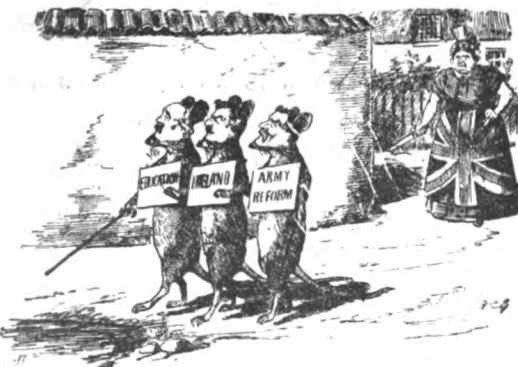


Westminster Gazette.]

[Oct. 15]

### Women not Wanted.

THE EDUCATION BILL BUMBLE: "Go away! We don't want any women here."

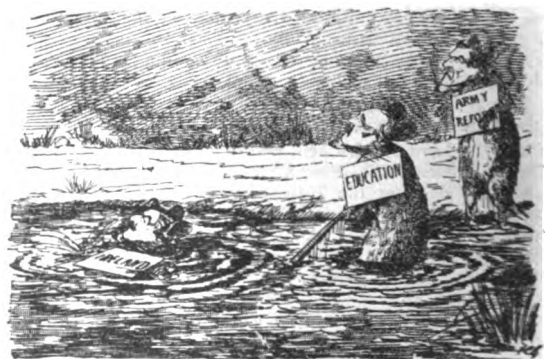


Westminster Gazette.]

[Oct. 21.]

### Three Blind Mice.

Mr. Wyndham last week, at Dover, advocated "going blind" on the Education Bill.



Westminster Gazette.]

[Oct. 22.]

### The Natural Consequence of Going Blind.

# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,  
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.

THE Education Bill has inspired Mr. Gould last month with some of his most felicitous cartoons, half-a-dozen of which I reproduce on the opposite page. The coal strike in Pennsylvania has almost monopolised the pencils of the American caricaturists. Some specimens of their cartoons will be found elsewhere. The coal strike in France, which has happily ended—after a savage outbreak of violence at Dunkirk—by an agreement between masters and men, suggested to a French satirist the extraordinary notion of representing the strike as an expedient of M. Rouvier's, who got up the strike in order to fill the Treasury by the increased yield of the tax upon imported coal.

The practice of illustrating the daily newspapers by political and social cartoons is growing. It is



M. Rouvier and the Coal Strike in France.

[Oct. 19.]

only limited by the lack of capable cartoonists. Our young and enterprising Manchester contemporary the *Daily Dispatch*, which promises to achieve as great a success in influence as it has already attained in circulation, seldom appears without a cartoon. Mr. Gould's cartoons have long been one of the chief attractions of the *Westminster*. The *P.M.G.* occasionally ventures into the same field. In the United States the cartoon is becoming as universal as the leading article. The *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* have seldom ventured into the field of producing cartoons of their own, but they reproduce them with great success.

The task of selecting cartoons for reproduction grows more difficult every year from the embarrassment of riches. Mr. *Punch* is no longer obdurate, but permits one or two reproductions a month, and the difficulty of reproducing the Hearst cartoons has been overcome by the permission given by Messrs Pearson to the appearance in the REVIEW of the drawings which they have copyrighted in the United Kingdom.

This month, in addition to the Caricatures collected here, others will be found in our advertising pages, in the Progress of the World, in the Topic of the Month and among the Leading Articles. I am glad to know that the REVIEW which first called attention to this unworked mine of amusement and instruction, still leads. In no other publication in the world will be found the reproduction of so many cartoons gathered from so many fields.



Hindi Punch.]

[Sept. 28.]

An Indian Portrait of Kitchener.



[Le Rire.]

[Oct. 13.]

Combes seals down the volcanoes, and Nature is reduced to order.

M. Rouvier is a favourite subject with the Parisian caricaturists. They are, however, beginning to make M. Combes' face familiar, and M. Jaurés'. Here is the portrait of the French Premier from *Le Rire*, and that of the Socialist leader from the *Journal Amusant*.

Mr. Oppen has begun in the *New York Journal* a series of cartoons entitled "Nursery Rhymes for Infant Industries: an Alphabet of Joyous Trusts." By permission of Messrs. C. A. Pearson, Limited, who have the British rights, I reproduce half a dozen of them.



C Is the Coal Trust, a greedy old bandit, Who squeezes the people. How long will they stand it?



[Journal Amusant.]

[Oct. 13.]

M. Jaurés.



L Is the Lumber Trust. Take a straight tip:— He'll grab your last cent if you get in his grip.



**O** is the Oil Trust, a modern Bill Sykes ;  
He defies the Police, and does just as he likes.



**Q** 's the Quinine Trust ; in all drugs he deals,  
And doses the People despite their appeals !

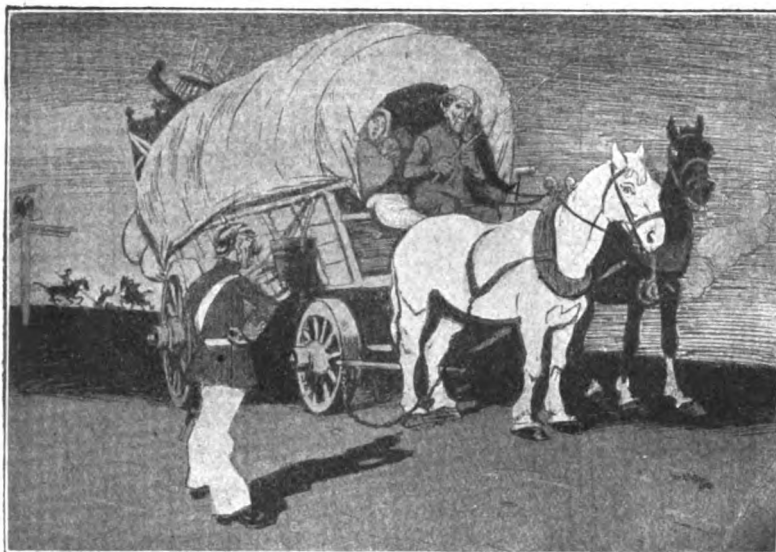


**P** 's the Piano Trust ; when he "appears"  
And plays to the People, he moves them to tears.



**R** is the Railroad Trust, always on time  
To run over the People, and get their last dime.





Utk.]

[Sept. 26.]

GENDARME: "Halt! Where are you going?"

THE GERMAN BURGER: "To Haiti, in order to be nearer the protection of German Power."



Utk.]

Evacuating Manchuria—of the Chinese.



Nederlandische Spectator.]

THE GERMAN MICHEL: "Is the wind always shifting? First it blew from Krugersdorp, then from Rhodesia. Later it came from Victorialand, then it blew from Wetsdorp. Now it comes out of the English bagpipes!"



Lustige Blätter.]

[Oct., 1902.]

The German Lion in Two Attitudes.

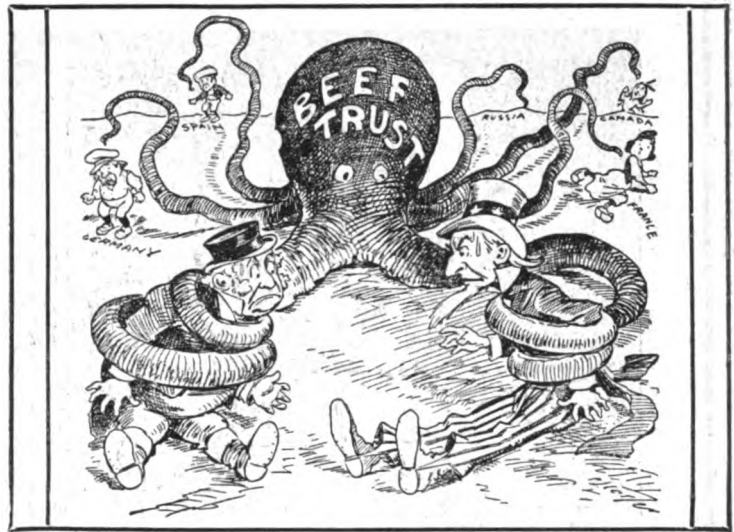




[Ulk.]

Social Mourning in the Belgian Court.

"Ladies have to appear in black."



[Minneapolis Times.]

Another Bond of Sympathy.

*Lustige Blätter* follows up the same lesson in a cartoon representing the different way in which the German lion behaves when confronted by South American Republics and when he is tackled by the Russian Bear.

In *Ulk* there is an amusing cartoon dealing with the Russians in Manchuria and the promised evacuation.

The King of the Belgians does not seem to be a favourite in Germany, where his domestic and African affairs are handled with the utmost unreserve.

*Simplicissimus* has a cartoon entitled "From Belgium: We cannot receive the Countess Lonyay. The Royal apartments are reserved for Madame de Merode."

There is a delicious cartoon in *Simplicissimus* which reflects the amused contempt with which Germans regard the compliments showered by the Kaiser on the English Generals and Mr. Brodrick when they attended the Autumn manoeuvres.

Mr. Secretary Hay will appreciate the humour of the Dutch artist who represents Uncle Sam and John Bull appealing to the signatories of the Berlin Treaty on behalf of the Roumanian Jews. Uncle Sam is leading a crippled Filipino and John Bull supporting a wounded Pocr.



[Amsterdamer.]

[Oct. 12.]

America's Note to the Signatories of the Berlin Treaty.

UNCLE SAM (to the Tsar): "Will you not see to it that King Karl of Roumania treats his Jews more humanely. We say nothing about the Russian Jews."



[Simplicissimus.]

[Oct. 1902.]

"What does it matter if my General distinguished himself China? Now he must be put on half-pay because in the manoeuvres he did not please the English."



*Photograph by]*

**MR. AND MRS. T. P. O'CONNOR.**

*[E. H. Mills,*

# CHARACTER SKETCH.

## MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P.

IT is now more than twenty years since I first met T. P., or, as his compatriots call him, Tay Pay. It was in a West-end drawing-room. "Congratulate me," he was saying to his hostess, "I'm in luck!" "And what is your good fortune, Mr. O'Connor?" "Oh," he responded, with a broad smile illuminating his face, "I've got a foil in the House at last. You know, when I was elected, Mr. Parnell said that I would be useful as his foil. People would look at me and thank God Parnell was not as bad as that. But now I've got a foil of my own." "And who is that?" "Tim Healy," was the reply.

Tay Pay's glee at no longer being the most abandoned reprobate in the House was very amusing. Twenty years and more have passed since then. Mr. Parnell has gone and the other two remain, but Mr. Healy has long ceased to be anyone's foil but his own, and Mr. O'Connor needs no foil. He is a wee bit stouter now than he was then, but otherwise he is unchanged. He has become an institution. As the only member of the Nationalist Party who sits for an English constituency he occupies a unique position in the House. If he had been an Englishman, and not merely the representative of an English constituency, he would long ere this have been sitting on the front Bench. For T. P. O'Connor is one of the ablest men in the House of Commons. As an orator he has few rivals and no superiors. Ready of speech and keen of wit—who is there among our British phalanx who can compare with T. P.? Alas, I know not one. But as he is Irish he is doomed to be forever in Opposition—a stout, middle-aged peri outside the gates of the political paradise of Downing Street, seeking consolations in journalism, not without success.

### THE BIOGRAPHER OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.

T. P.'s first achievement in political literature was the publication of his mordant "Life of Lord Beaconsfield," which was one of the most effective weapons in the Liberal arsenal when Mr. Gladstone summoned the hosts of the Faithful to the battle against the Jingoism in 1880. He was a very young man when he ventured into the lists like a Hibernian David to assail the Jingo Goliath. His sling was trusty and his aim was sure, and although he did not slay the giant, he mauled him severely and gave those of us who were out on the warpath against Jingoism cause for great jubilation. Nowadays, even the *Quarterly* has forsaken Lord Beaconsfield, and there are none save the most ignorant Primrose Dames who do him reverence. But in the days when T. P. O'Connor wrote his "Life" Lord Beaconsfield was the demigod of Society and of the City—our modern Gog and Magog of political heathendom. The silly and hollow fraud of "Peace with

Honour" at Berlin had not then been exploded. Lord Beaconsfield was all that Mr. Chamberlain now is, and more also, alike for banning and for blessing. He was to the Gladstonian of those days the incarnation of all that was false and detestable in politics. He was a kind of political Satan of the period, and his overthrow in 1880 was hailed as a harbinger of the millennium.

It can be imagined with what delight the rank and file of the Liberals hailed O'Connor's "Life of Lord Beaconsfield." For it was "red hot shot" indeed, as the Americans say. For sustained, brilliant, bitter, unsparing invective, for merciless analysis of charlatanism and bluff, for uncompromising savage tomahawking there has been nothing like it in our time. T. P. now admits that he somewhat exceeded the limits of severe historical accuracy in some passages. I have not read the book for years, but I am disposed to the belief that it was not possible for any mere mortal man to be quite as bad as Mr. O'Connor's "Beaconsfield." But in those days, when our blood was up and the battle was raging between the Hosts of Darkness and the Children of Light, it was impossible to paint too diabolically black "the lineal descendant of the impenitent thief" who commanded the Jingo legions.

### WHY NOT OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN?

Why is it, I wonder, that Mr. O'Connor has never given us a companion volume in the shape of a "Life of Mr. Chamberlain"? He used to believe in Joseph of Birmingham in the olden days, when J. C. was posing as the heir-presumptive to the Liberal leadership. He was wont to admonish me in the early eighties as to the mistake I was making in refusing to bow before the False Prophet of Brummagem, who in those days was able to deceive the very elect. But Mr. O'Connor has long ago handsomely made amends for his well-meant but mistaken admonition, and no one now holds more firmly to the universally accepted Liberal creed as to the true character of Mr. Chamberlain. It was Mr. O'Connor, if I mistake not, who first discovered the resemblance between Mr. Chamberlain and Judas Iscariot—a resemblance which, Mr. Labouchere was quick to point out, failed grievously in the *dénouement*—and a popular campaign-biography of the Colonial Secretary from his pen would supply "a felt want."

### T. P. AS A JOURNALIST.

Mr. O'Connor is busied with other matters at present. He gives up to journalism what was meant for mankind, and instead of devoting himself to Parliament and to politics he is bent upon making a fortune in the press. Mr. O'Connor wields the readiest pen of the ready writer of any journalist of

our time, using a typewriter, of course, with lightning rapidity. Dr. E. J. Dillon, another Irishman, is almost up to him in speed; but T. P. probably turns out more copy at a more rapid rate than any of us. Nor is it, like most swift writing, very slow reading. T. P. is always lively, always entertaining, always genial and good-humoured. If he does now and then betray the spirit of the political gladiator, it is but seldom and on grave provocation. This is no detraction from the tastiness of the dainty dish which he will set before the readers of his new paper, "*T. P.'s Weekly*," which makes its appearance this month. In *M.A.P.*, for reasons obvious but unspoken, he too often had to leave the vinegar out of his salad, which, as Count Mouravieff reminded me, is as fatal a mistake in journalism as in the kitchen.

#### HIS PARLIAMENTARY SKETCHES IN THE "P.M.G."

My first experience of T. P.'s journalistic capacity was when he was contributing the Parliamentary sketch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* in the days when Mr. Morley was editor. It was one of the secrets of State who wrote those sketches, and it is a tribute to T. P.'s rare gift of assuming impartiality that friends and foes alike admitted the justice of his description of the stormy scenes in which he took part. Very few surmised that the writer of these vivid, dispassionate sketches was one of the most turbulent of the Irish party of obstruction, Mr. Parnell's foil. He was trained in his youth in the art of self-suppression. To report Tory Protestant ascendancy for *Saunders's News Letter* three years on end was a strict if not a liberal education in one of the most necessary duties of a journalist.

#### AN INDUSTRIOUS LAZY MAN.

Mr. O'Connor is one of the most industrious lazy men I ever met. He can work like a steam engine when put to it. But it is not his nature to. He needs the goad of necessity to do his best work. That is why, I suppose, he has "made out," on the whole, better in the press than in Parliament. To an Irish Nationalist there is no future. He gets all the kicks and none of the ha'pence. He may be as wise as Solon, as eloquent as Demosthenes, but it will not avail him. Not for him are the sweets of office, the pride of power. He is doomed for ever to haunt the cold shades of perennial Opposition. Mr. O'Connor by nature has no taste for cold shades. He likes the warm fireside, the snug sanctum. He pines for light and warmth and encouragement. He is a humorist also, and is quick to see the absurdity of things. In Parliament he can only have the career of a free-lance. If only my dream of a Redmond Ministry for the Empire were fulfilled, T. P. would be in the Cabinet and everything would be different. But until the bad times which are menacing us on the horizon actually arrive there is no chance of a Redmond Ministry, and until there is a Redmond Administration Mr. T. P. O'Connor must stay out in the cold—at St. Stephen's.

#### HIS JOURNALISTIC CAREER.

But not in Fleet Street. There Mr. O'Connor has always been privileged to bask in the warm glow of journalistic success. He has served in all capacities, and has done well in everything to which he has turned his hand. He was probably at his zenith—up till now—when he launched the first number of the *Star*, and edited that journal during its brilliant burst of initial success. Financially he was at the summit—till now—when he founded and edited *M.A.P.*, a weekly newspaper of gossip Mainly About People. He now hopes to combine the journalistic success of the *Star* and the financial gains of *M.A.P.* in *T. P.'s Weekly*, the new journal which he will produce on the 15th of this month.

#### AN INTERVIEW IN GAOL.

Mr. O'Connor came to see me when I was in Holloway Gaol, and we had a long and pleasant chat in my cell. We were locked in together by an obliging turnkey, who was officially supposed to be present.

I interviewed Mr. O'Connor on that occasion—much too faithfully for his liking. He told an interviewer for the *Sketch* that the memory of that interview in Holloway Gaol scared him. He said:—

I always dread a chance interviewer like you, because you put my thoughts in your own bright and vigorous language, and the result is sometimes startlingly egotistic in tone. I was interviewed once by Mr. Stead, when he was in prison, and the next day I hid myself: I found myself addressing the world after so infallible, cocksure, and lofty a fashion that I blushed at my own image. I was Steadesque, not statuesque; and though I admire Mr. Stead, I prefer to speak in my own character. Pray, don't do me the same disfavour.

Disfavour indeed! "Oh wad some power the giftie gie us, to see oursels as ithers see us." I am not to blame if Mr. O'Connor did not like the reflection of his blushing countenance in the mirror of my interview. If Mr. O'Connor had not the opportunity of revising the proof of his interview before it appeared, the omission can only be explained on the ground that I was in durance vile and could not see to things. It was the inexorable rule at the *Pall Mall Gazette* not to publish any interview until the proof had been revised by the interviewed one.

#### THE EDUCATION OF T. P.

T. P. O'Connor was born in Athlone, Judge Keogh's constituency, on October 5th, 1848. It was the year of the European revolution, the year of Smith O'Brien's abortive revolt in Ireland, a great year in which to be born—at least when one is born in Ireland, whose politics are always more or less revolutionary. Thomas Power O'Connor, however, showed little sign of revolutionary leanings in his boyhood. His father was a strict Catholic, and, if possible, a stricter teetotaler, and T. P. was brought up on spare diet. In his family it was held almost irreligious to fare sumptuously any day, let alone every day. By this austere upbringing T. P. profited greatly. He told me that when a small boy, walking by his father's side, some one mentioned that an English visitor at

Athlone had been guilty of the unheard-of extravagance of having beefsteak for breakfast. "Ah," said the pious O'Connor senior, "some men have their heaven in this life." Many years later, when T. P. came to London, he found it difficult to banish the thought of sin when partaking of good cheer. On one occasion, when Father Lockhart invited him and some other young Irishmen to supper, and T. P. was introduced to a table spread with roast beef and roast potatoes, he experienced quite a shock. "Surely," he said to himself, "this cannot be in a priest's house." These ascetic traditions, however, have long since died out. He was educated at the College of the Immaculate Conception in Athlone. When fifteen he was entered at Queen's College, Galway, where three years later he took his degree as B.A., and three or four years afterwards as M.A. He was a diligent student. His classics are rusty now, but there was a time when he was a struggling starveling in the purlieus of Fleet Street, when he would get up at six o'clock in the morning in order to revel in the enjoyment of Plato. Of more use to him than Latin or Greek was his acquisition of French, German, and shorthand.

#### HIS MAIDEN SPEECH.

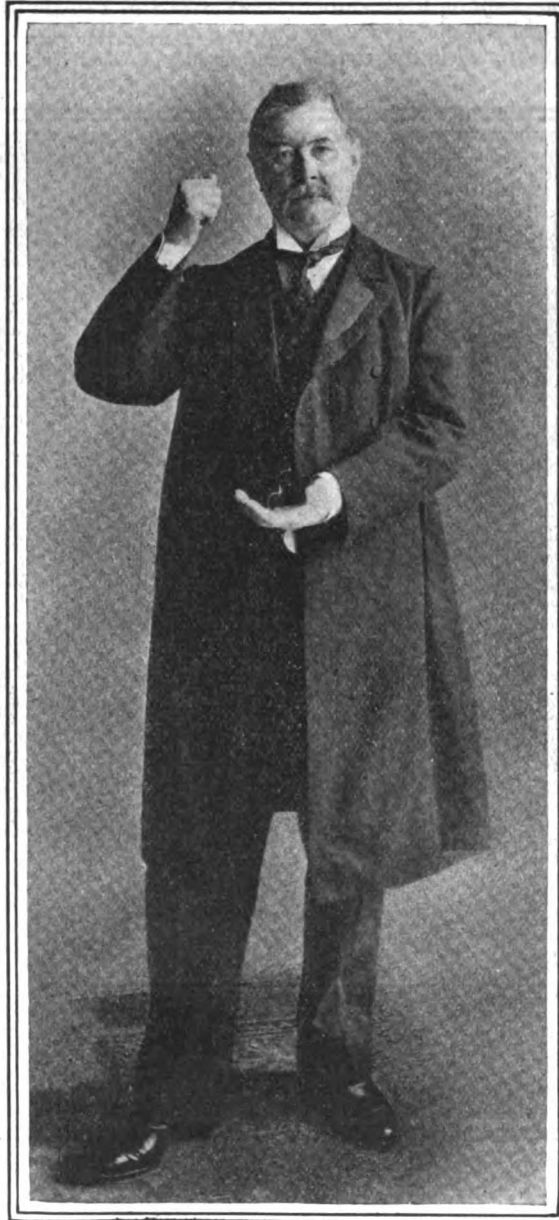
It was while a student at Galway, at the mature age of fifteen, he made his maiden speech. It was in 1863, during the great Civil War in America. The Galway students must needs discuss the question of North and South. T. P. screwed his courage to the sticking-point and plunged boldly—on the wrong side! Like Mr. Gladstone, who blundered in much the same fashion, but with much less excuse, young T. P. defended the right of the South to secede—for after all were not the Southerners trying to secure what the

Irish were struggling to attain—the right of self-government? It was a foolish enough speech, but it broke the ice. It accustomed him to think standing, to string sentences together grammatically and coherently, and, in short, he mastered in his teens the ABC of public oratory, which many men never learn till they are fifty. His ambition when at college was to go in for the Civil Service, but in those days a nomination was necessary, and there was no one to nominate T. P. It was just like his usual good luck, which even when disguised as disappointment always turns up trumps in the end. Without any notion of journalism he had mastered shorthand, getting up at six o'clock every morning for two years to do it. He had the "Vicar of Wakefield" and Robertson's Histories read to him for dictation. They may have helped him to shorthand. They do not seem to have much influenced his style, except, perhaps, by way of reaction.

#### HIS APPRENTICESHIP TO JOURNALISM.

He left college with his degrees in his nineteenth year, and at once cast about for some occupation which would keep him from starving. His good fairy, disguised as Sheer Necessity, led him to the most unlikely place in the world from which to make a start. In all Ireland there was probably no more antiquated, reactionary, fossilised newspaper than *Saunders's News Letter*. It was the organ of Tory ascen-

dency, staunchly Protestant, with journalistic traditions as fusty as its politics. Here it was that the young Irish M.A.—the Nationalist leader of the future—was apprenticed to the art and mystery of the craft of journalism. He was engaged as reporter at twenty shillings a week for the first year, which was



Photograph by]

"T. P." on the Stump.

[E. H. Mills.



doubled the second. In return for this modest stipend he acquired the invaluable experience of a man-of-all-work. He was everything by turns. Sometimes in a single day he would be told off to report a police court case, to attend an inquest, to describe a horse show, to criticise an art gallery, and notice an Italian opera. For three years he toiled in this rough journalistic university; and then, seeing no prospect of a further rise in his salary, he decided to try London, that Mecca of the provincial journalist.

#### HIS ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

He was then in his twenty-second year. When he started he had just drawn six pounds, three weeks' salary paid in advance to cover his holidays. Of these he spent £2 in buying a return ticket to London—a piece of extravagant forethought which makes him wince to this day—and arrived in London in July, 1870, with exactly £4 in his pocket. T. P. has often told the story of his adventures when he first came to London to seek his fortune. He was a romantic boy, with his head full of books and his fertile mind teeming with the fervid imaginings of youth. He arrived in London, after a long night journey, at five o'clock in the morning. He succumbed at once to the spell of the mighty city. He traversed the streets for six hours on end feasting his eyes with the sight of the places of which he had read and dreamed, and which were now actually visible and tangible before him. In a charming bit of autobiography which he contributed to *Great Thoughts*

T. P. described one reminiscence of that first hot day in which he precipitated himself upon the great city and sought to devour her beauty, of her parks, the glory of her palaces, and the wealth of her ancient associations in a single day. He says:—

With a wonderful power of detaching myself from my surroundings I could give myself over wholly to day-dreams and literary musings. I remember that, on the first day of my arrival in London, after having walked about for six hours in the scorching sun, finding myself in Trafalgar Square, I sat down on the ledge of the basin and listened to the plash of the cool fountains. A sense of inexpressible calm came over me. I felt as though all the fierce noise and tumult of the great Metropolis were far removed from me. I conjured up the scene in "Esmond," where Lord Bohun stands beside the fountain the day before his death. Then my mind reverted to the passage in *De Quincey*, in which he describes how, under the influence of opium, he sat from sunset to sunrise without moving or wishing to move.

#### EARLY STRUGGLES.

There was an old police sergeant employed at the Lyceum who hailed from Athlone; there he had been a great friend of the family. To him went young Thomas, and by his advice he took his first London

lodging, a small bed in a tiny room in Brydges Street (now Catherine Street), Covent Garden, for which he paid a shilling a day rent. Having thus acquired a local habitation, he set about the weary search for work. Morning and late he toiled up and down the streets, haunting newspaper offices, trying to make his way into the presence of editors; for six weary weeks he tramped after work. His funds ran low despite the utmost economy. His



[Photograph by]

"T. P." and his Dogs.

[E. H. Mills.

breakfast cost him twopence, his supper the same. His only other meal was dinner, which made a big hole in a shilling. Sometimes he would economise on the penny mug of coffee and munch a dry loaf in his own room. Hope deferred made his heart sick. It was a scorching summer and he suffered much from headache. He recalls the fact :—

Oftentimes I used, in the afternoon, to have to lie down on the quilt—made, I remember, of the scraps of soldiers' uniforms—and sleep for hours in the exhaustion produced by the heat and my long and fruitless walks.

But although "the stony-hearted stepmother" was harsh and cruel, he was not without his compensations :—

It was on my arrival in London that I read "The Mill on the Floss" for the first time. It would be impossible for me to make you realise with what rapture I read this masterpiece. Lying on my quilt in my tiny, humble bedroom, absorbed in the trials of Maggie Tulliver, with a brown loaf of bread and a pitcher of water for my evening meal, I knew such hours of keen happiness as an Emperor might well envy.

"ON THE D.T."

At last, when he was reduced to almost his last shilling, he got an introduction through Mr. Charles Mackay to Mr. Thornton Hunt, of the *Daily Telegraph*. His knowledge of French and German stood him in good stead, and he was appointed as junior assistant in the foreign editing department of the paper. His very first task was to translate the German official telegram reporting the surrender of Napoleon, at Sedan, into English. He was now at least safe from starvation. For a year or two he put in very regular attendance at the office. He started at six in the evening and stuck to his desk till three or four in the morning. When his task was done he crept home, friendless and alone, to his attic, where he lived like a hermit and worked like a horse.

#### THE SCHOOL OF ADVERSITY.

After a time there was a change in the organisation of the office, and T. P. found himself once more at a loose end. As usual, it was his good fairy who was again leading him to his real vocation under a stern disguise. If he had not lost his billet he would have probably grown up a shy, retiring, unknown journalistic hack. But he was fit for a better career, and so he was driven towards it by many a shrewd and biting blow. T. P. says :—

It was not until I was thrown out of steady work, and went through several years of precarious employment and infinite hardships, that I came into intimate contact with my fellows. It was that curious population which haunts Fleet Street—a brilliant set of people, but more often sad than cheerful, more frequently hungry than satisfied—to which I became attracted. For the first time in my life I was taken out of myself; I began to know life's realities in their grimmest form, and I became the fellow, companion, and friend of the unfortunate. Whatever power or desire to make the lot of the poor and unfortunate somewhat brighter and happier I may have since exhibited in my writings or speeches, I owe to the fact that there is scarcely a sorrow of theirs which I have not known in my own person.

It was during the Bohemian period that he became a constant attendant at the Debating Clubs, which

were more numerous then than now. He became known as one of the bright and shining lights at Coger's Hall, and learnt many lessons at the forum of the "Horns," by which he profited in the House of Commons. He was driven to take all kinds of work by which the pen can fill the mouth. Among other things he wrote "penny dreadfuls," but of the name and the fame of these contributions to fiction knoweth no man, not even Mr. O'Connor himself.

#### HIS "LIFE OF LORD BEACONSFIELD."

He first struck oil by what appeared the merest chance. He was casting about for some literary work when it was suggested to him that he might write a paying book on "Scenes in the House." Somewhat reluctantly he went to the British Museum and began to prepare for the proposed "Scenes" by reading up the story of Disraeli's *début* in the House. He looked up the papers relating to his first election, and the subject took hold upon him. He abandoned "Scenes in the House," and devoted himself to the production of the "Life of Lord Beaconsfield." He worked out the subject with a feverish frenzy which sometimes enabled him to put in twenty hours' work in the twenty-four. When at last he finished it he was prostrate from nervous exhaustion. The book, however, was an immediate and brilliant success. Edition after edition was sold out, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor found himself not only famous, but comparatively opulent.

#### THE MAN FOR GALWAY.

His friend Dr. Ward, who sat for Galway, retired in 1880, and T. P. was offered the vacant seat. Raising £200 from the proceeds of his "Life of Beaconsfield" and his "Cyclopædia of Irish Literature," he started for Galway, and returned to take his seat in the House of Commons, where he became one of the most energetic and brilliant of Mr. Parnell's band of obstructives. Of his Parliamentary career it is not necessary to speak at length.

But in the twenty-two years during which he has occupied a seat in the House of Commons he has done not a few notable things. One of the most famous of his Parliamentary successes was the speech in which he replied to Mr. Forster's terrific onslaught upon Mr. Parnell. Mr. Forster, being unmuzzled for the first time, simply "savaged" the famous Nationalist leader, who, instead of replying, ordered T. P. to undertake his defence. Never did Mr. Parnell show better judgment or more ruthlessness. T. P. was appalled by the magnitude of the task thus suddenly sprung upon him. His nervous excitement brought on a racking headache; but his chief was inexorable. When Mr. Forster sat down, amid a storm of savage cheers, T. P. stepped downstairs and spent dinner-time in scribbling a few notes on a sheet of notepaper. At ten o'clock he rose to reply, and delivered what Sir George Trevelyan afterwards declared was the most effective Parliamentary speech he had ever heard. "When I left the House to dine," said Trevelyan, "the effect of Mr. Forster's passionate

invective was overwhelming. Anything but the immediate arrest and execution of Mr. Parnell would have seemed an anti-climax. I came back two hours later, and to my amazement found the House roaring with laughter, and cheering enthusiastically Mr. O'Connor's uncompromising defence of his chief." It was a great Parliamentary *tour de force* when Mr. O'Connor, not for the last time, was able to play off the passion of the Tories against his Liberal assailants.

Another great speech of his owed its reception in the House to the same strategy. It was after the fall of Khartoum. The Irish were then in full revolt against Mr. Gladstone, and T. P. made a speech, which was rapturously cheered by the Tories. Some of them openly expressed their envious regret that they had no such an orator as T. P. to lead them in place of the worthy Sir Stafford Northcote.

Sincethen T. P. has not been much cheered by the Tories. He has, however, been hardly less successful in the last two years in his attacks upon the Unionist Administration. But whether attacking Liberal or Tory T. P. has been to one thing constant ever. In his love for Ireland and his passion for Home Rule he has been as true as the needle to the pole. But it is on the platform, when the heat of an election has warmed up an audience, that T. P. is in his glory. No one better than he can wield at will the fierce democracy. He is one of the few speakers who can lift a whole crowded assemblage to its feet in the fervour of its enthusiasm.

He has been diligent in business, and his seat in the House gave his pen a financial value which it would otherwise have lacked. But no one ever has complained that he has subordinated the duty he owed to his constituents to his journalistic avocations. And, conversely, no one has

ever alleged that he allowed his political convictions to prejudice his descriptions of the personalities of his fellow-legislators. He has been the directing brain of the Home Rule organisation in Great Britain, and on electioneering platforms no orator is more persuasive or more popular. He wrote the manifesto in favour of Home Rule at the General Election of 1885, and made speeches on a hundred platforms in support of the Nationalist cause.

#### AS A MAN OF LETTERS.

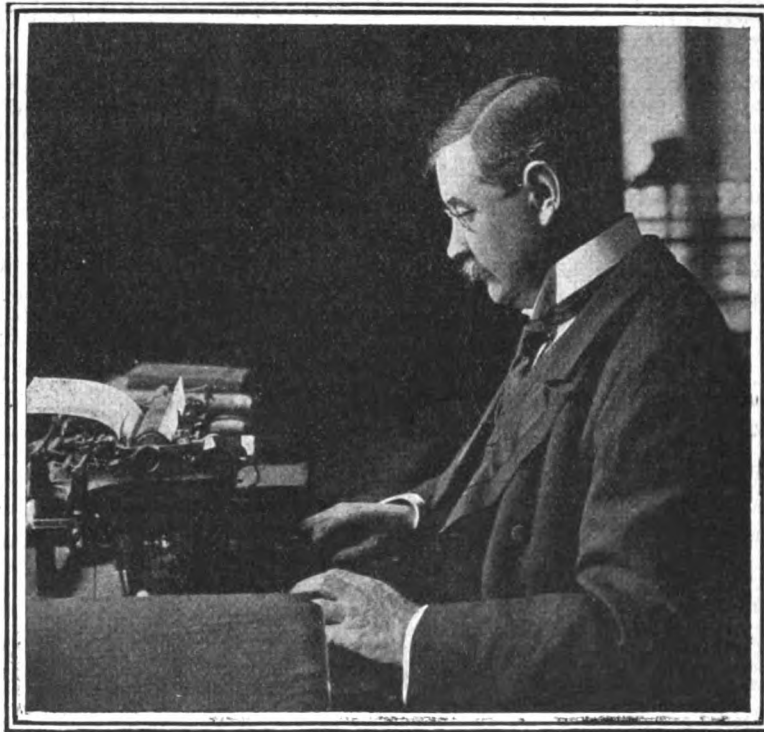
T. P. is a politician, an orator, and a journalist. But he is also a man of letters, who, if he had not

eclipsed his performances as a writer of books by his exploits on the platform, in Parliament, and in the Press, would be counted as one of the literary notables of the Victorian era. Of his "Life of Lord Beaconsfield" I have already spoken. His "Life of Mr. Parnell" was more of an impressionist sketch or reminiscence than a laboured biography, but it is an admirable tribute to a great leader. His "Old Love Stories," part of which appeared in the *Sunday Sun*, was a work of a very different kind, but it

deservedly commanded a wide popularity. He has translated one of Pierre Loti's books into English, and much of his critical reviewing is high-class. His descriptions of Parliamentary debates are without a rival; for instance, his account of the defeat of the Gladstone Government "By one who was in at the death," which I pulled him out of bed to write for the *P.M.G.*, is as good of its kind as anything could be.

#### AN OLD "PALL MALLER."

T. P. was one of the old *Pall Mallers* who from Morley to Milner have left so deep a dent upon the history of our time. He and I may fairly claim to have revolutionised English journalism. Most of the



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"T. P." at his Remington.

[E. H. Mills.

younger men who are now at the front among the successful journalists of our day learnt their lessons from the old *Pall Mall*. We broke the old tradition and made journalism a living thing, palpitating with actuality, in touch with life at all points. We abolished the mystery of the editor, who, before our time, was a kind of invisible Grand Lama. We saw everybody, went everywhere, and did every mortal thing which seemed to us worth doing. And what is more surprising perhaps than anything else, in doing all this we never abated a jot of our strong political convictions, or lost a tittle of youthful enthusiasm.

#### HIS NEWSPAPER RECORD.

But it is Mr. O'Connor as a journalist who is most interesting just now. His record as Editor dates from the foundation of the *Star*, which he edited from its first number down to June 27th, 1890, when he sold out his interest for £15,000, and bound himself not to start an evening paper in London for three years.

His next venture was the *Sunday Sun*, which he started in 1891. When the three years were up he started the *Evening Sun*, on June 27th, 1893, and announced that in less than twelve months both had become paying properties. He nearly broke down with overwork, and after a few years he parted with the *Evening Sun*, and some months later he quitted the *Sunday Sun*. On June 18th, 1898, he published the first number of *M.A.P.*—a penny weekly of pleasant gossip, personal portraits, and social news, which has been and is to this day a great financial success.

#### SUGAR FOR THE CHARWOMAN OF ST. GILES.

Of all these ventures by far the most notable was the founding of the *Star*, of which he was the first editor and managing director. And the most famous exploit which he achieved on the *Star* was the inditing of the Manifesto published in the first number. It has been the keynote of London Radicalism ever since. It was in this memorable manifesto that T. P. invoked the charwoman of St. Giles as the patroness of the British democracy in the following passage:—

It were a prouder boast and a greater achievement of statesmanship to have enabled the charwoman of St. Giles to put two bits of sugar in her tea instead of one than to have annexed a kingdom.

#### HOME RULE THROUGH IMPERIALISM.

Yet he is not by any means an incorrigible anti-Imperialist. He publicly declared, in a magazine article in 1896, that it was in growth of the Imperial idea that the best hope lies for the concession of Home Rule for Ireland:—

A contented and self-governed Ireland is the true point of departure for a great, a solid, and a united Empire.

Mr. O'Connor points out that Greater Britain is almost a unit for Home Rule. Every Colony is run on Home Rule lines, and in every Colony the Irish are influential.

#### HIS IDEAL OF A NEWSPAPER.

Mr. O'Connor has frequently stated his ideal of journalism, but never more succinctly than when, in 1893, he said:—

My ideal of a newspaper is that every line of it should be readable; that it should be terse, picturesque, and bring out the dramatic and human side of everything. Above all, a newspaper should have a serious and honourable purpose in reforming grievances, in advancing liberty, and striving for principles that will make humanity happier and better. Personally—though I make it a rule not to speak much about this—a newspaper to me is mainly attractive because of the opportunity it affords of preaching those principles which I consider to be right.

#### PERSONAL JOURNALISM.

When he started *M.A.P.* he proclaimed aloud:—

The journal will be purely personal; personal from the first page to the last—from the first line to the last. I put that statement in the forefront, and in the broadest and blankest way. We shall touch on every department of human life, but from the purely personal point of view, and from that only. I shall not write about politics, but about politicians; I shall write not about books, but about their authors; not about finance, but about financiers; not of plays, but playwrights; not of acting, but of actors.

In journalism his most successful feature was the weekly gutting of a Book of the Week, on the lines which I laid down in our review of the Book of the Month.

#### "T. P.'S WEEKLY."

*M.A.P.* has been a great success. But it is not sufficient to exhaust the energy of T. P. So this month he has brought out another penny weekly, known as "*T.P.'s Weekly*." The central idea of the new miscellany is that it is to popularise literature. Its first great feature will be T. P.'s memorable review of the "Book of the Week." It will contain notices and copious extracts from the best books new and old issued from the press, and will bristle with anecdotes, although personalities will be confined, as at present, to the pages of *M.A.P.* Mr. Rider Haggard will contribute the first serial, and there will be short stories, poetry, and in short the best of everything except politics. For *T.P.'s Weekly* will not be an organ of political propaganda. It will be distinctly a magazine for home reading. There is a wide field for such a venture, and if anyone can make it an immense success T. P. is that man.

#### THE FUTURE OF T. P.

T. P. does not intend to die until Ireland has Home Rule. For he is above all things a patriot, a passionate Nationalist to whom Ireland comes first, always and everywhere. But he has lived and thriven in England, and he is no irreconcilable anti-Briton. He has ever laboured to reconcile the two democracies and promote a good understanding between the Irishry and the Saxon. As member for an English constituency he is marked out for the task. T. P. is, in English journalism, a remarkable figure, and his pre-eminent position is not a little creditable to a profession which has of late been much discredited by some of its members, to whom self is more than principle. For T. P. has never faltered and never flinched in his devotion to an unpopular cause. And yet, nevertheless and notwithstanding, he is almost at the head of his profession, perhaps in some things quite at the top.

# THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

## THE GREAT COAL STRIKE IN AMERICA.

IT is many years since any strike attracted so much attention as the great Coal Strike which was brought to a close last month in the United States. In the anthracite coal region which supplies the cities of the Atlantic seaboard with fuel all the mines are under the control of a strongly organised combination of seventy-five mining companies, who also hold a controlling interest in the railways by which the coal is brought to market. Last May a dispute arose between the mine owners, who in America are called "operators," and their workmen. The dispute originally arose about a demand for higher wages and shorter hours. "It merged," says Mr. Benjamin Taylor, "into a struggle for an eight hours' day and a minimum wage, the latter to be under the control of a joint Board of Conciliation. It chiefly concerned formal recognition of Trade Unionism as an element in the economics of production. The demand for an increase in wages was rejected because, it was said, wages were already 10 per cent. above those current a year ago and high enough in relation to prices. The other claims were resisted because the employers would not consent to Trade Union management of their collieries, but were determined to uphold the rights of free labour."

The Civic Federation, with Mr. Hanna at its head, did its best to induce the disputing parties to refer the matter to arbitration. The operators, however, protested that there was nothing to arbitrate about, which is the customary formula among those who think they are the stronger party, and can therefore dictate terms to their opponents. The workmen, who were very largely foreigners, being recruited chiefly from the Slavs of Hungary—although they are said to represent twenty different nationalities and dialects—laid down their tools, and on May 10th work ceased throughout the anthracite region. At first public interest in the struggle was comparatively small. It was

summer-time in America, and when the sun is blazing the threat of an empty grate does not appeal to the imagination. And so the operators and the mine owners were left to fight it out. It soon became evident that behind the struggle about wages there was a more serious issue between the parties. It was the old question of whether the employers would recognise the Union and deal with Union leaders, who commanded the confidence of the men, but who were not themselves actually employed in the mines. It was this feature in the case which first commended the

cause of the workmen to the sympathy of the labouring classes throughout the Republic. They were fortunate in having as their leader and representative Mr. Mitchell, a young man of sterling character and of exceptional ability. Subscriptions began to pour in not very rapidly, but in sufficient amounts to enable the men out of work to keep going. The operators made desperate efforts to introduce "free workmen" — "blacklegs" as they are called in this country, or "scabs" as they are called by the Trade Unionists in the United States. It was no easy matter. The

Hungarian Slav who had turned out on strike was in no mood to see his place in the mine taken by an interloper. The attempt to work the mines with fresh hands brought from other districts was met in some cases by acts of violence. Up to October 4th there had been 69 riots in which at least 14 men were killed and 152 injured. Thirty buildings had been burned, including 3 washeries; 7 works, 4 bridges, and one train had been dynamited, and there had been 21 successful and unsuccessful attacks on railway and trolley trains.

The Governor of Pennsylvania called out the militia of the State in order to maintain order. Although outward order might be maintained, it was impossible with the armed force at the disposal



*Inter-Ocean.*

[Chicago.]

THE COAL TRUST: "I insist upon dealing with him as an individual."





[Inter-Ocean.]

MORGAN: "Let me settle the strike."

[Chicago.]

of the authorities to overcome the dogged and savage resistance of the strikers to the introduction of blacklegs. There was no need for such a display of violence on either side. Trade is booming in the United States, labour is well employed, and it is impossible to improvise miners at a moment's notice. The operators might possibly have secured 20,000 men if the strikers had acquiesced in whatever action was taken; but 20,000 raw hands could not possibly have taken the places filled by 150,000 skilled miners. As it was, not more than 10,000 could be found to face the risks of the situation. The industry therefore remained suspended, the stores of anthracite sank every day nearer to zero, and at the beginning of October the American public woke up to the conviction that the cold weather was close at hand, and that there was no prospect of the strike coming to an end. President Roosevelt recognised that the situation was one with which he alone could deal. He personally intervened in the dispute, summoned representatives of both sides to Washington on October 3rd, and laboured—and at first laboured in vain—to secure such an understanding between the disputants as would enable the American public to have coal in the grate this winter. The first conference was abortive, and people were waiting with great interest to know what was to be the next move, when suddenly Mr. Pierpont Morgan appeared on the scene. He was not one of the operators in anthracite coal, but as he is behind nearly everything in the United States it was felt that the final decision lay with him. He had been repeatedly appealed to, both publicly and privately, but up to the beginning of October he had maintained a position of absolute reserve. It was not his business; non-interference was his declared policy. So he said when he landed in New York on his return

from this country, and he kept on saying the same thing until after the failure of President Roosevelt's first attempt at reconciliation. Then suddenly, in response to an imperative summons from President Roosevelt, he threw off the mask of neutrality which he had hitherto worn, and revealed himself as the real master of the situation. The mine owners had refused to listen to President Roosevelt's appeal to refer the questions in dispute to arbitration. But they were more amenable to Mr. Pierpont Morgan. They appear to have placed themselves in his hands; and they offered to allow all outstanding questions in dispute to be referred to a Commission to be appointed by President Roosevelt.

Armed with these conditions of surrender, Mr. Morgan hastened to Washington, and submitted the offer of the mine owners to the President. By Mr. Roosevelt the proposal was then submitted to the miners, who, acting on the advice of their leader, Mr. Mitchell, decided to accept the arrangement. The danger of a coal famine on the Atlantic seaboard this winter has disappeared, the anthracite region is once more busily employed bringing to bank the fuel necessary not only for the industries of the country, but also for the very existence of the people. The long strike was over after having lasted five months, and all questions at issue "between employers and employed" were referred to a Commission of six or seven members appointed by the President, by whose verdict both parties pledge themselves to abide for three years.

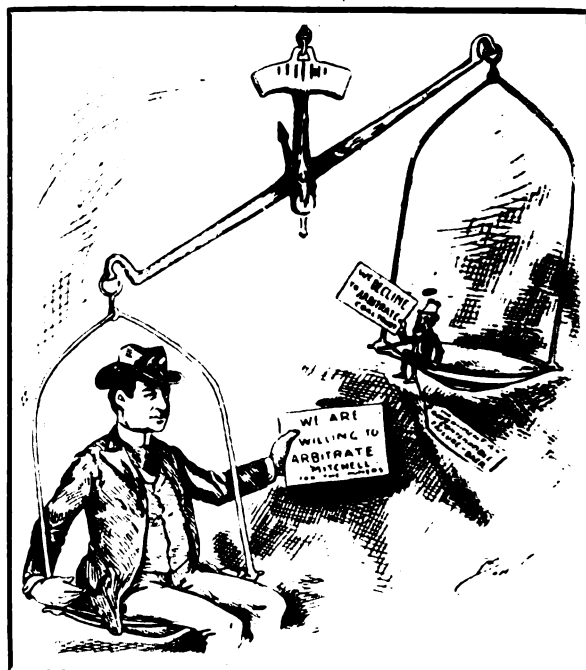


[Minneapolis Journal.]

[Oct. 2.]

Blessed is the Peacemaker.

The strike possesses many points of interest, from which two stand out above all others. One was the courageous intervention of Mr. Roosevelt, the other was the successful intervention of Mr. Pierpont Morgan. The action of the head of the Executive in interfering in an industrial dispute constitutes a new departure in American history which may be fraught with more momentous consequences to the Republic than even the other new departure involved in the acquisition of the Philippines. The Americans hitherto have carried the policy of *laissez faire* to its extreme limits in all disputes between Capital and Labour. But for the President to intervene and to use the whole of the influence and prestige attached to his high office in order to induce disputants to come to terms, is a thing without precedent. Nevertheless, in view of the emergency, it is difficult to see what other course he could have adopted. His intervention in the Coal Strike recalls the memory of Lord Rosebery's intervention which brought the last great English Coal Strike to a satisfactory conclusion. In England, however, there is no such inveterate prejudice against outside intervention in what is regarded as a family quarrel. The fact that President Roosevelt was compelled to interfere, and did interfere, and was believed to have meditated further interference if the masters and men could not be got to agree, was due to the fact that the struggle brought into clear relief and made visible to all men that there is a third party involved in a trade dispute whose interests may at any moment become paramount. The supply of fuel to the swarming millions of the Atlantic seaboard is a



*Minneapolis Journal*

[Oct. 6.]

#### As the Public sees It.

necessity of life quite as much as the supply of bread. As long as employers and employed merely injure each other they might be allowed to fight out their quarrel as best they could, even although it entailed a certain amount of loss upon the public. But when the continuance of an industrial dispute absolutely endangered the lives of millions, intervention of one kind or another became a necessity. There is always a point at which *laissez faire* will break down, and it seems to have broken down in the United States when the teeming population of the States were confronted with the possibility of having to face the bitter cold of an American winter with a fireless grate.

What may be the ultimate development of this new departure who can say? It is always the first step which counts, and the first step has been taken this time and no mistake! and it is President Roosevelt who has taken that first step. The ultimate outcome of the new departure must be sought for in the future. What is of more immediate interest is the evidence which it afforded to the world of the extent to which Mr. Pierpont Morgan overshadows all other American citizens, not excluding the President of the Republic. The most striking tribute to his ascendancy is, Dr. Shaw assures us, that Mr. John Mitchell, the head of the striking Miners' Union, went so far—though this fact was not made public at the time—as to offer to undertake to persuade the miners to resume work at once on Mr. Morgan's promise to take up the miners' claims in his own way, and to render a decision upon the questions in controversy. This remarkable offer was made in perfect good faith, quixotic though it



*Minneapolis Journal.*

[Oct. 8.]

#### King Coal, indeed.



The Moon.]

[Toronto.

**When President Baer and his Fellow Operators reach Hades.**

might seem to some people. The leader of one compact party in a great industrial conflict proposed to lay down arms on condition that the one really controlling head of the equally compact party on the other side should, himself, name the terms upon which future peace could be maintained. It is not ten years since Mr. Morgan was only known as a banker in London and New York, who had inherited great wealth, and had displayed great energy and business capacity. In ten years he has risen to a position of being, without exaggeration—after the German Emperor—the most conspicuous man in the world. Even the star of Kaiser Wilhelm in some respects pales when compared with the meteoric brilliance of the American financier.

One day Mr. Morgan perfects a great railway consolidation, giving him control of a group of the great metal highways of the United States. Next day he creates the Steel Trust, the biggest thing of its kind that has ever existed in the history of the world. After a momentary check in the spring of last year Mr. Morgan pursued his giant stride across the world. The purchase of the Atlantic liners first brought home to the British public the portent which was confronting us. The Colossus of South Africa had no sooner fallen than his place was taken by the Colossus of Wall Street. Like Mr. Rhodes he was fêted by the German Emperor and lionised in London. His hands seemed to be in every great financial operation. He has been striving with another American, Mr. Yerkes, for the privilege of giving cheap transit to the capital of our Empire. He is behind the great Electrical Trust which is waging deadly war against municipal enterprise in this country. Two days after the King rode in procession through the streets of London a meeting was held at the Mansion House for the purpose of considering the state of the Thames port, and suggesting drastic improvements in the

management of the port. It was rumoured that Mr. Pierpont Morgan was at the bottom of this, and that he contemplated the acquisition of the Port of London as one of the unconsidered trifles which he takes in hand for the amusement of his leisure hours. This may, of course, be an exaggeration, but there is no doubt that Mr. Pierpont Morgan has gone pretty far towards realising the ambition "to make the world his pedestal, Mankind his gazers, the sole figure he."

Yet according to his friends and admirers in the United States he is only at the beginning of a career the end of which appears to be nothing less than the dominion of the world. Last June, Mr. John W. Gates, the well-known American financier, declared Mr. Morgan was but in his infancy—a tolerably old infant, it must be admitted, considering that Mr. Morgan is in his sixty-sixth year. "Mr. Morgan," says Mr. Gates, "is the greatest genius for finance that the world has ever seen. He is so great that he has no vanity. I know that he does not care a fillip for money or for distinctions. He has a big mind and big ideas, and what he craves is big projects for him to work out. He has done much; he will do more. What he has done is nothing compared with what he means to do. He has schemes vaster than any the public has yet dreamed of, and they will all



Minneapolis Times.]

**The Real Sufferer.**

Between the upper and the nether millstones.

be carried out successfully. Interests all over the world will come into his power in the next few years. His schemes include the whole world. He is an American to the core; his greatest ambition is to see his own country have in its grasp the financial and commercial power of the globe. If he lives he will see it. If America continues to forge ahead for the next thirty years as she has for the last thirty, then we shall be able to buy up all the rest of the world and not miss the money."

All this is pretty tall, and it would be wrong to hold Mr. Morgan responsible for the enthusiastic predictions of his friend Mr. Gates. But if it be true, as is stated by the *Times* correspondent at New York, that the Pierpont Morgan group control investments amounting to £1,800,000,000, it does not seem altogether impossible that Mr. Morgan may dream dreams as vast as his friend foreshadows. Railways, steamships, electrical supply works, ironworks—these are all being morganeered or morganised with a rapidity and an apparent success which takes away the breath of the humdrum financier of the Old World. Will the pace last? Will Mr. Morgan always be able to buy up industrial concerns at top prices, and then induce the public to take them off his hands at a still larger figure, and leave him a handsome profit? Mr. Morgan, everyone says, is the Napoleon of finance. Will he, like his prototype, find his Moscow, and end his days in some St. Helena? The question is one of enormous interest, both financial, political, and psychological.

There are some who maintain that Mr. Morgan is the John Law of the twentieth century. John Law was an adventurous scapegrace of a Scotchman, who skipped his country to escape punishment for having killed his man in a duel. After spending some more or less impecunious years on the Continent, he suddenly blossomed out into a great financier who was to make the fortunes of everyone in France. The story of his great chartered company for the colonisation of the Mississippi Valley, which at that time was a French possession, and the enormous but temporary success which followed the establishment of his supremacy at the French Court, bears a somewhat ominous resemblance to the position of Mr. Pierpont Morgan at the present time. Like Mr. Pierpont Morgan, John Law was a man of vast ideas. Like him, also, for a time everything he touched turned to gold, and like Mr. Morgan he made money for his friends. John Law's rocket-like rush up to the zenith was even more rapid than that of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, but the pace was too rapid to last. In less than four years the bubble had burst. When the crash came, and men were counting up their losses, they marvelled that they could have been induced to believe that even "the greatest financial genius the world had ever seen" could coin money out of nothing. John Law, who was only forty-seven years old when he was master of the Treasury of France, and worshipped as the modern Midas, died in poverty at Venice ten years

later, long before he had attained the age of Mr. Pierpont Morgan. John Law had behind him the credit of the French monarchy. Mr. Pierpont Morgan has more solid assets in railways, steamships and ironworks, which he has consolidated in accordance with his watchword of "Unite and Conquer." Nevertheless, even Croesus may outrun the constable.

What the result would be if anything went wrong with Mr. Pierpont Morgan the mind refuses even to imagine. But even if Mr. Morgan meets with no reverse and continues his triumphal career to the end, that end cannot be far off. He is no doubt marvellously energetic for a man within four years of the psalmist's natural limit of human life. But even if he were to maintain his faculties unimpaired until he was eighty, a period of fourteen years is all too short to build up, much less to consolidate, that financial empire of the world at which he appears to be aiming. The more his phenomenal financial genius is emphasised, the more dubious becomes the outlook in the future. It is the fashion, no doubt, especially among Americans, to speak of the genius of the individual as if it counted for nothing. The steamship, they think, would continue to function all right although the captain had left the bridge and a stranger was in command of the engine-room. The history of the human race affords no foundation for this delusion; but, as the Kaiser seems to have discovered, Mr. Morgan is not a great student of history. When the Kaiser met M. Waldeck Rousseau on board the *Hohenzollern* this Midsummer he expressed considerable disappointment with the limitations of the range of Mr. Morgan's ideas. Mr. Morgan's ideas are big enough, no doubt, but they are very circumscribed in their range; and it is not at all improbable that the Kaiser was right in saying that Mr. Morgan had not thought it worth while to take Socialism into account. Yet the great importance of Mr. Morgan, and men like Mr. Morgan, in the economic history of the world may be entirely due to the extent to which they have prepared the way for the advent of Socialism as the principal factor in the civilisation of the future. The tendency to consolidate all interests, the conversion of all instruments of production and of interchange of commodities into the hands of a great systematised machine, seems to many to lead irresistibly to the substitution of the State as the ultimate authority in the administration of so vast a Trust as that which controls the necessaries of life of a whole nation.

Leaving these questions on one side, it is a profoundly interesting question whether the human brain is capable of successfully administering affairs on so vast a scale.

As the British Empire has outrun the constable, and, in the vulgar but expressive American phrase, has "bitten off more than it can chew," so there is an uneasy suspicion in some minds that Mr. Pierpont Morgan is doing the same thing, and that for him as well as for us the day of reckoning may not be far off.

# LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

## THE BOERS AND THE EMPIRE.

BY GENERAL BOTHA.

THE first place in the *Contemporary Review* is allotted to an article signed by General Botha, under the above heading. It is extraordinary that men so mighty in battle, who have shown in many hard-fought fields that they are among the doughtiest warriors of our time, should, when they take to setting forward their own case, be so mealy-mouthed, not to say apologetical, in the assertion of their rights. The article in the *Contemporary Review* is meant to be conciliatory, and General Botha has undoubtedly gone to the utmost extreme of friendly apologetics. If he were addressing fair-minded men, open to argument, such a calm, moderate, almost timid exposition of his case might do some good. But as addressed to those who for the last three years have been wading in blood and exulting in the making of the war as a feather in their cap, it is, I fear, foredoomed to failure. The Boers could not do more than fail even if they had launched a Petition of Right, setting forth their claim under international law and under the Treaty of Vereeniging for the due execution of the promises made to them, which have not been fulfilled, and the payment for private property destroyed by our troops under circumstances which give them a valid claim for full compensation.

### THE CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

General Botha, in the course of his article, says:—

We rest our case mainly on the community of interests between the two. I say nothing now therefore of the other arguments: that the Government having taken over our assets has *ipso facto* assumed our liabilities as well, and that the guarantee it gives us of our lawful property covers all debts due to the subject by solvent debtors and therefore all property destroyed by necessity of war.

But that is just the worst of it; that of which he says "nothing now" is the vital foundation of his whole case which should have been pleaded from the first on the ground of justice and right. However, it is to be hoped that when this plea, based upon community of interests, fails, they will promptly set forth for the first time an authoritative statement of what they really think they are entitled to under the Treaty of Vereeniging, and the assurances that were given to them by Lord Kitchener. We have never had it yet, and it is high time it was forthcoming.

### THE REASONS FOR THE APPEAL.

So much by way of introduction. General Botha opens his article by saying:—

Swords may be readily beaten into ploughshares, but it is not so easy to turn them into fine pens, nor is the rough and racy language of soldiers and farmers—serviceable enough for the everyday needs of the people of South Africa—a suitable medium for diplomatic discussions in Europe.

Notwithstanding this disadvantage, the Boer Generals were deputed by their fellow-countrymen to come

over to England and place their case before the British Government. General Botha says:—

We hoped that the whole subject would be dealt with in a humane, in a generous spirit. We were all the more confident of it that in this case generosity and national self-interest converge in a single point. And having come in that frame of mind to plead a cause which seemed to speak eloquently enough for itself, we were sorely disappointed by the result. At least we had every reason to consider that we had failed in our errand. We had never regarded the fund of three millions mentioned in the Peace Articles as sufficient for the purposes for which, we understood, it was to be set apart. We are farmers, not financiers, and the subject of the three million pounds—insufficient for the purpose to which it was to be devoted—together with the loan which was to bear interest after two years, but to be without interest until then, appeared to us to be wanting in clearness. We therefore did what we thought was necessary and sufficient in order to have light shed upon the matter. But the financial question, we are told, was not to be reopened. We respected that decision while regretting it, for we took it to mean that no appeals for help would be listened to and that generosity would be compressed within the limits of legal obligation under the treaty. We may have been mistaken in drawing this inference from facts which apparently admitted of none other. But if so, it would have been easy to convince us of our error, which opened before us a gloomy, a harrowing prospect. This was not done, and we then took a step at once necessary and painful, in a direction which we would modify to-morrow, if the fears which compelled us to take it were shown by acts to be no longer real.

That is to say, they decided upon making an appeal to the world for assistance. General Botha repudiates the nonsensical proposition gravely advanced in some quarters that the Boers would object to take the needed millions as a loan. Beggars cannot be choosers; and if they could not get the money as a free gift, they were very willing to take it as a loan. He does not mention the number of millions they need, which is surely a mistake, for when you are dealing with a debtor who shirks his obligations, it is at least a good thing to remind him of their extent.

### AN APPEAL FOR A COMMISSION.

All that General Botha says as to the amount of money needed is, that they would like the extent of the compensation due to them to be examined by an impartial Commission. He says:—

The number of farms destroyed is larger far than people in England—aye, and than many Englishmen in South Africa—imagine. We ourselves, who know the country and the people, are reduced to estimates which, laying no claim to absolute accuracy, would, if our request for help were entertained, require to be officially verified by some impartial Commission. By the report of such a body of men we would willingly abide.

The worst of it is that neither the British Government nor the British public have as yet recognised the fact that under the terms of peace they are bound to restore these farmsteads and to restock the farms, and until that is admitted what need is there for a Commission? Such a Commission could only be appointed if the obligation to pay compensation for damages or to make restitution were acknowledged. But Mr. Chamberlain has hitherto refused to admit



any such liability. It is to this point that the efforts of the Generals and their friends should surely be directed.

General Botha says :—

We should deeply regret if the necessity of seeking abroad what we should have been grateful to obtain from our new fellow-subjects in England were unfortunately likely to retard the welding process.

It is not merely acquiescence in the inevitable that is required to secure the success of the new settlement. What is needed from the Boers, viz. :—

Active zeal, hearty co-operation, is an essential condition of the prosperity of South Africa and of the attainment of the aims which the Government has professedly set itself. It likewise represents a material gain inasmuch as it renders economy in military matters possible.

#### TWO POINTS OF SUSPICION.

Towards the close of his article General Botha alludes, but with very bated breath, to two of the points which are rankling in the minds of the Boers :—

Most of our people in the new colonies have their suspicions aroused by the action of the Government in still maintaining some concentration camps, and in buying up the ground of the Boers there and of others outside the camps who, had they been assisted a little, could and would have resumed their peaceful labours. "For whom," they ask, "is our land being purchased? Is some vast colonisation scheme being matured, and if so, why are we eliminated from it? Evidently because we are distrusted." Now distrust, especially when unmerited, is not an element of harmony in a country occupied by two races who were lately at war. Neither does a policy which tends to cut off a large number of farmers from the land, and set them drifting into cities, contribute to peace and stability. Their stake in the common weal is *nil*, and their temptation to fish in troubled waters is great. Lastly, I cannot help uttering a word of regret that the delegates of the late South African States now in Europe are not allowed to return home. At the conclusion of peace it was well understood and stated that they would be free to go back after the war was over. And in truth there seemed no reason why any obstacle should be placed in their way. When they came to Europe they were genuine delegates of a real Government, whose orders they obeyed, just as my comrades and myself did, and whose confidence they fully retained to the very last. Would it not be conducive to reciprocal trust if they were told that they might return to their native country? In any and every case, to hinder them or any burghers from going home is an act which cannot be reconciled with the spirit or with the clear intent—as we all understood it—of the Treaty of Peace.

In the last paragraph General Botha comes nearer to a direct challenge to the Government; but he will have to put his accusation of breach of faith much more clearly if he is to make any impression upon the pachydermatous conscience of Mr. Chamberlain. Of the scandalous breach of faith involved in enforcing the oath of allegiance as a condition for the return of prisoners of war—a policy which Mr. Chamberlain has himself repudiated, but which is still persisted in despite his repudiation—General Botha says nothing.

In *Pearson's Magazine* Mr. Holbein explains how he failed to swim the Channel. For four hours he swam hard without making the slightest progress owing to the tide. He is convinced that he started from the wrong side, and when he tries again he will start from the point where he was beaten by the tide.

## INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

### THE ACTION OF SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

PROFESSOR BEESLY writes an interesting article in the *Positivist Review* upon the recent Pan-American Congress held at Mexico last winter. The most important business done at the Congress was the adoption of resolutions in favour of referring disputes to the Hague Tribunal. Some of the Republics wished to constitute a new tribunal for the New World in rivalry with that of the Hague. But Mexico put an end to the discussion by announcing that she would conclude a treaty for obligatory arbitration with no State that would not accept the three conventions of the Hague Conference. After a good deal of discussion all the Republics accepted all the Hague rules, and bound themselves to submit to the Hague Tribunal all claims for pecuniary losses or damage which may be presented by their respective citizens, and which cannot be amicably adjusted through diplomatic channels. To this extent arbitration was made obligatory. Many of the Republics wished to go further :—

Most of the States represented at Mexico desired that arbitration should be obligatory in all disputes not affecting vital interests or honour. To this proposal Chile objected for the reason mentioned above. It was also opposed by the United States, who had warmly advocated it at the Conference of 1889-90.

Although the Conference as a whole left arbitration, except as just mentioned, optional, ten Republics, on the proposal of Mexico, agreed to make it obligatory as between themselves. These were Mexico, Argentina, Bolivia, St. Domingo, Paraguay, Salvador, Peru, Uruguay, Guatemala, and Venezuela. The principal articles of this treaty are worth quoting :—

"Article 1.—The High Contracting Parties bind themselves to submit to the decision of arbitrators all controversies that exist or may arise among them, which cannot be settled by diplomacy, provided that neither of the Nations interested considers that the said controversies affect either its independence or its honour.

"Article 2.—National independence or honour shall not be considered to be involved in controversies about diplomatic privileges, boundaries, rights of navigation, and the validity, interpretation, and fulfilment of treaties."

The treaty goes on to provide that disputes shall be submitted to the Hague tribunal, or, if either of the parties prefer, to special arbitrators. The mode of appointing the latter and the procedure are regulated. There are also provisions for mediation and commissions of inquiry.

The States which did not sign this treaty were Chile, Colombia, Haiti, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and the United States. The signatures of Venezuela and Brazil do not appear in the report for the reason mentioned above. According to the writer in the *Hojas Selectas*, Venezuela has given her adhesion. What Brazil has done I do not know. Chile viewed the conclusion of this treaty with extreme displeasure, and went so far as to declare that she regarded the action of Mexico in initiating it as unfriendly to herself.

SIR BENJAMIN BAKER contributes to the *London Magazine* an account of the making of the great dam at Assouan, under the title of "The Saving of Egypt." Mr. Eugene Rudloff, the driver of the Nord Express, which runs sometimes at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour, describes the sensations of driving a train at such a speed.

## THE LABOUR QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A SUGGESTION BY SIR HARRY JOHNSTON.

IN the November *Nineteenth Century* there is a very important paper by Sir Harry Johnston as to the solution of the labour problem in South Africa. Sir Harry Johnston's suggestion is to import black labourers from the Central African Protectorates for temporary engagements, and under such safeguards as will ensure their proper treatment. Sir Harry sees no other solution. White men are too expensive and too unruly, the Colonists are opposed to Chinese immigration, and the same and other objections apply to Hindus and other Asiatics. On the other hand, it is nonsense to talk of inducing the present South African natives to work; there are not more than 500,000 able-bodied Kaffirs, and the great majority of these are already engaged, if not at mines, as farm labourers and domestic servants.

The Kaffir requires £3 a month at least. The natives of Central Africa are accustomed to receive 3s. a month, and would think themselves well paid with £1 to 30s. a month. At present they have to pay 8s. a year in direct taxation. It would be an inestimable benefit if a quarter of their labour could be turned on to South Africa, each bringing home with him after a year's service £10 or £12 in cash. South Africa and Central Africa would benefit equally.

But this must be done under safeguards, with no attempt at compulsion. Compulsion, or even "inducement" in the South African sense, will not be necessary. The Government should establish a Labour Bureau, employing agents of repute. The men should be conveyed by steamer to the East Coast, with as little walking as possible, and a prohibition against walking more than fifteen miles a day. At their destination they should be housed in separate huts, as Central Africans detest the barrack system in force in South Africa. When well treated Central African negroes never desert; they love home and privacy, and like to do their cooking in their own way. More than twelve hours a day should be prohibited, and Sunday should be regarded as a day of reasonable liberty. The minimum wage should be £1 a month, and only ten per cent. should be paid to the men as pocket money during their term of service. Above all, private contractors should be forbidden to interfere and spoil the market by forfeiting the confidence of the people.

It will be to the benefit of our Jingoës to mention that Sir Harry Johnston denies that the Kaffirs have any dislike to the Boers. "They were treated with kindness and without scorn, and were plentifully fed." The British employer when he was good was very good: when he was bad he was horrid. The horrid ones kicked and flogged, and overworked and starved, and did not pay. Even the good ones worked the negroes harder than the Boers worked them.

## PLEAS FOR A WHITE MAN'S AFRICA.

Mr. F. H. P. Creswell, writing from Johannesburg in the *Nineteenth Century*, suggests the solution of one side of the labour problem as follows:—

Railways are badly enough wanted, and native labour is scarce enough for the Government to be not only justified in but almost compelled to import labour. Why should it not take the bull by the horns and import 9,000 or 10,000 navvies to build railways? A very large number would certainly remain here on the completion of their contract, and this would save the cost of their return fare; while of those who did return home, it may be safe to predict that the great majority would be back here in a very few months. That the cost per mile of the new railways may be greater at first than it otherwise would be should not be allowed to stand in the way, as the benefit to the country as a whole will be cheap at the price. Let the railways commence importing, and the mines will pretty certainly follow suit in time.

Mr. M. J. Farrelly writes on "South Africa and India" in the *New Liberal Review*, the following being his recommendations for solving the problem:—

First: The encouragement of British immigration of agriculturists, by every possible means open to the State.

Second: The arming of all British civilians in South Africa, as loyal citizens of the Empire.

Third: The training of Kaffirs to labour.

Lastly: The restriction of Asiatics to Asia.

Mr. Farrelly combats the idea that South Africa cannot be peopled with Britishers, and points to the Eastern Provinces of Cape Colony as example.

## A HAMPSHIRE VALLEY OF HINNOM.

IN a very interesting paper on "Our Poisonous Plants," contributed to *Longman's* by the Rev. John Vaughan, occurs a sketch of a desolate and dreary region which is the home of innumerable poisonous plants. For obvious reasons the whereabouts of the locality is not given, excepting that it is in Hampshire:—

The soil is parched and arid in the extreme, consisting of coarse sand or gravel, with here and there a mixture of crumbling chalk. In places the surface is absolutely bare, as bare as the seashore, but for the most part overspread with a scanty covering of herbage, with pale moss and sickly lichens, and strange abundance of yellow stonecrop. Two deep depressions run in a parallel direction across the Warren, and, like the rest of this weird and blighted wilderness, are entirely destitute of trees, except here and there a gnarled and stunted thorn or elder heavily laden with grey and shaggy lichens. A veritable Valley of Hinnom is this Hampshire Warren, where all poisonous and deadly herbs flourish as in a witch's garden. Here *atropa belladonna* (the deadly nightshade) may be seen, not in single plants scattered about here and there, but in lavish and incredible abundance. There are thousands of lusty plants. . . . As the summer advances the large bushy plants become loaded with their shining black berries, and make a show not readily forgotten. And the dwale has other deadly plants to keep it company. Its first cousin, the henbane, only occasionally met with elsewhere in Hampshire, grows plentifully on the Warren. It is almost as poisonous as the nightshade, and the whole plant, as Nicholas Culpepper remarks, "has a very heavy, ill, soporiferous smell, somewhat offensive." Here, too, may be seen rank masses of hemlock, and nettles, and gorgeous foxgloves from which the deadly drug digitalis is extracted. Scattered along the lonely waste are plants of the black mullein, and the stinking black horehound, while trailing over the dry and naked soil will be seen in wonderful abundance the cucumber-like stems of the common or red-berried bryony. This, again, is a plant of ill-repute, and has played a conspicuous part among quacks and herbalists.

**WHERE RUSSIA LEADS THE WORLD.****CHEAP THEATRES FOR THE MASSES.**

THERE is an article in the *Nineteenth Century* this month which cheers the heart like a sudden glint of sunshine coming out of the midst of storm-cast sky. News from Russia is so often bad news that the surprise is all the greater when you suddenly come upon a piece of intelligence not only good in itself but better than anything of the kind to be heard of in any other country. Mr. R. E. C. Long, the author of an admirable article on people's theatres in Russia, draws up the curtain upon one phase of Russian life which is practically unknown to the Western World, and discloses a picture which is enough to make Mr. William Archer shed tears of envious despair; for the Russians have succeeded, alone among the nations of the world, in democratising the theatre.

**THEATRES IN MANY VILLAGES.**

The movement to which Mr. Long calls attention is quite recent in its more remarkable developments, it is only within the last three or four years that the institution of the people's theatre has spread to the provincial and district capitals, and still more recently to the villages. Of late years in little centres, with a population of 3,000 souls and less, miniature theatres for the people have sprung up like magic palaces in a score of remote provinces; village theatres, with village actors and village audiences, are already in existence. The government of Samara boasts the possession of a modern village theatre, in which of late they have been playing operas with the village orchestra and a chorus of thirty trained peasants. In these village theatres the charge for admission is one farthing. The building is put up by the peasants; they have peasant decorators, peasant scene-painters, peasant actors and actresses trained by the village schoolmaster, and most of the costumes are made by the village artists. Very often only the chief actors are dressed for the part, the subordinates appearing in their ordinary clothes. In some of these theatres no charge is made for admittance, in others free performances are periodically given to children. The basis of the theatre is mainly personal direction and manual help rather than monetary wealth. The cost of lighting and an occasional fee to a professional elocutionist are the only charge upon takings, and seldom amount to more than 10s. or 12s. a performance. When we ask how this marvellous result has been attained, Mr. Long tells us that the vast majority of the theatres spring from the co-operative effort of private societies and local governing bodies; educational societies lead, individual citizens follow their lead, and committees are formed whose especial object is to find recreation and amusement.

**THE TEMPERANCE BOARDS AND THE THEATRES.**

Then came the Temperance Boards, which were established by M. Witte in 1894, for the purpose of working counter-attractions to the public-houses.

These Temperance Boards began by starting tea-rooms, where non-intoxicating drink and light food was sold at cost prices. These tea-rooms did not pay, many of them were either shut up or converted into free libraries. Finding, however, that the popular theatre had caught on, they decided that they could not do better than subsidise it, and finding this answered well, the Temperance Boards built theatres of their own. They then discovered that, while the tea-room was a financial failure by itself, it paid expenses when carried on in connection with the theatre. In 1899 it was officially reported by the Russian Government that it has been found that theatrical representations, concerts, *fêtes* and dances are regarded with so much sympathy by the working classes that they not only almost invariably pay their expenses, but even bring in a surplus sufficient to provide for the extension of the movement.

**MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE.**

Side by side with the Temperance Boards worked the Zemstvos, the municipalities, the schools, and the village communes. Every local organisation in Russia which has the control of public funds has contributed, in some degree, to the success of the movement. It is the common practice with Russian Zemstvos and municipalities to celebrate anniversaries of the births and deaths of famous men by founding courses of lectures, building free libraries, publishing cheap literature, opening cheap dining-rooms for working men, and founding people's theatres. In Odessa the people's theatre was founded to commemorate the millenary of the death of St. Methodius; in the first year of its existence the Odessa theatre gave 34 performances, attended by 28,000 persons, nearly all belonging to the working class. In Ekaterinoslav there is not only a theatre, but in connection with it lecture-halls, concert-room, free library, cheap book-stall, a museum, a gymnasium, and a children's hall, in which free pantomimes are performed. The factory theatre is another institution peculiar to Russia; these were founded by wealthy merchants for the benefit of their workmen. The people's theatre is often built upon land given as a free grant by the municipality, and receives an annual subsidy from rates; but in many cases they are self-supporting. In towns the people's theatre has come to be regarded as the mark of progressive municipalities. Most of the theatres are surrounded by parks, in which an open-air stage is erected for use in the stifling heat of the Russian summer.

**HOW SIBERIA LED THE WAY.**

The first impetus to the establishment of these theatres came from Tomsk, in Siberia, in 1884. An illiterate millionaire supplied funds, with which friends of the local committee of Friends of Education founded an institute, to which was attached a small theatre for working-men. The experiment was so successful that the revenue of the society was trebled, the size of the theatre doubled, the museum and a number of classrooms were added to the institute. At the same

time a St. Petersburg society was formed for the purpose of organising *fêtes* for the working classes; in these *fêtes* the chief attraction was an open-air stage, with clowns, story-tellers, and singers; and the admission was 2½d. The success was immediate and continuous. The work was begun in 1885 with a capital of less than £150. In 1900 the society had a reserve capital of £17,000, and they had built out of their profits two free libraries, reading-rooms, and are now proposing to build cheap bath-houses, and to establish rival boats and skating-rinks on the Neva. The great People's Palace of Nicolas—the second in St. Petersburg—was only opened in 1900. It has a revenue from all sources of £50,000, which covered all expenses and left a surplus. The entrance-fee is 2½d., which covers admission to the theatre as well as to the grounds, libraries, and lecture-halls. As many as 20,000 persons have been admitted on one day. Forty-six different plays and nineteen operas were performed in 1901.

#### WHY NOT IN ENGLAND?

Now if these things can be done in Russia, why cannot they be done throughout the English-speaking world? Our country life is dull enough. Lord Salisbury, in a famous speech, suggested that the circus was more likely to keep the people in the villages than a parish council. Is it too much to hope that the parish council may yet be the instrument to establish, not a circus, but a popular theatre in every village in the land? If that is too much to hope for, is it not possible to find in all Britain some one village in which there would be sufficient public spirit and dramatic talent to create such centres as are springing up all over Russia? And let it not be forgotten that the theatre in which the troupe as well as the audience is supplied by the villagers themselves is one of the best methods of stimulating the intelligence and widening the horizon of the people.

#### THE SCHOOLMASTER OF ASIA.

THIS is the title Mr. John Barrett gives in the *American Monthly Review of Reviews* to Japan. He describes the extraordinary progress Japan has made during the last fifty years, and proceeds:—

She is now preparing to play a part in Asia more ambitious and more pregnant with responsibilities than any she has yet undertaken. Her new rôle may be described as that of the schoolmaster of Asia. In other words, recent events would indicate that Japan will be the chief influence to modernize China, to awaken Korea, to help Siam, and even, incongruous though it seems, to co-operate with Russia in making Eastern Siberia habitable and prosperous. The Japanese army officer, law-giver, merchant, and general utility man seems to possess more all-round capabilities for bringing out what is best in his fellow Asiatic than any other national. The average Japanese understands thoroughly and completely the average Chinese, Korean, Siamese, and miscellaneous Asiatic, where the European and American labours in mystery and ignorance. This is natural. The Japanese people are akin to other Asiatics. They are probably of Malay origin, and so have racial sympathies with the southern Asiatics. Their written language is the same as that of China and Korea in its higher forms, and hence they have in this a bond of closer union than any possessed by the Caucasian races. They understand the Asiatic point of view.

#### THE SECRET OF JAPAN'S SUCCESS.

A secret of Japan's success along these lines is this: Europeans want to do everything for Asiatics in the sense of monopolising the doing; the Japanese wish to teach the Asiatics to do for themselves as they are doing for themselves. In China it has been found that a Japanese army officer, or instructor along any line, will accomplish more with greater interest on the part of the student in a given time than any other foreigner. Japanese merchants, principally on a small scale, are locating themselves in all parts of the interior of China where no European merchant has ever thought of going. In Manchuria, where Russia is supposed to have supreme control, the Japanese tradesmen outnumber the Russians fifty to five.

#### HER WORK IN KOREA.

Reverting to the rôle of the schoolmaster in its comprehensive sense, Japan is bending every energy in a quiet way to bring out the best there is in Korea. She has agencies at work that no other country can employ. These are her own emigrants to Korea. Japanese settlements are springing up from the Manchurian border to the southern cape. These villages and the Japanese sections of the Korean cities are always well governed, and the people seem prosperous and contented.

The coolie, who may have been an ordinary labourer in Japan, soon finds an opportunity of branching out, and buys a bit of land or rents a small shop. The Korean coolie sees this change and progress, and aspires to follow in the steps of the Japanese immigrant.

If ever one nation made a peaceful conquest of another along legitimate lines of settlement and material development, it would seem as if Japan were accomplishing this result in Korea. There were practically no schools in Korea, except those of the foreign missionaries, until the Japanese opened their own. In Chemulpo and Seoul I heard the same buzz in passing the modest little schoolhouses that is heard all over Japan and is so characteristic of her inland towns.

#### IN SIAM AND ON THE SEA.

In Siam there is now a Japanese Minister who is a Dean of the Diplomatic Corps:—

The Siamese Government is employing Japanese scholars and authorities as advisers and assistants in the various departments of her state administration, and they are teaching the Siamese by actual contact with the Siamese what Asiatics can do for themselves when they make a serious effort. . . . And the world may yet see an application of the meaning of the new Anglo-Japanese treaty in Siam before it does in Korea or elsewhere.

Mr. Barrett was United States Minister to Siam, and knows what he is speaking about. He describes the enormous growth of the merchant marine of Japan:—

In less than ten years her ships have begun to sail on every Asiatic sea and navigate every Asiatic river of consequence. Not only in Japanese waters, but in the Gulf of Pechili, in the north and south China seas, up the great Yang-tse River system, and on the ocean routes to America, Europe, and Australia, are to be seen in increasing numbers her passenger and freight carriers. Here again she is playing the rôle of the schoolmaster of Asia, and teaching China and other Asiatic countries that they can successfully do for themselves what was formerly done exclusively by Europe and America.

Two sensible suggestions are advanced by William Douglass Morrison in the *International Journal of Ethics* for the wiser treatment of the professional criminal in England. He would raise the limit of juvenile offender, from sixteen years of age to the actual attainment of maturity. Until that age he would educate the criminal industrially, not penally. And, secondly, he would extend in our penal legislation the principle of conditional liberation, as the hope of release is a strong motive with the prisoner, and should be used for his self-reformation.

## A GRAVE DIPLOMATIC INDISCRETION

BY SIR HORACE RUMBOLD.

BRITISH Ministers in retreat have usually been models of discretion; and of all the men who have represented Great Britain abroad in the last half century Sir Horace Rumbold, late Her Majesty's representative at Vienna, was regarded as the least likely to be guilty of any blazing indiscretion. But just as Sir Edmund Monson astonished the world by his speech on the Fashoda question, so Sir Horace Rumbold has scandalised the proprieties and outraged the recognised conventions by contributing an article to the *National Review*, in which, after saying many pleasant and permissible things concerning the Sovereign to whom he was lately accredited, he breaks out into an extraordinary attack upon that Sovereign's ally.

What adds to the gravity of this offence is the fact that it appears in the *National Review*. Now the *National Review* for some months past has placed itself at the head of a veritable propaganda of hatred, malice and all uncharitableness directed against Germany. The editor and his contributors are preaching an Unholy War, a veritable Jihad against the Germans in general, and the Kaiser and Count von Bülow in particular. In the current number, in which Sir Horace Rumbold's article also appears, the editor vehemently attacks German policy, misrepresents the Emperor's action in relation to the Boer Generals, and suggests that the Kaiser's visit to England has as its object to make dupes of the King's Ministers. The editor professes to have heard somewhere that an Anglo-German Alliance is contemplated, and he attributes the circulation of these rumours to a German source. He says :—

The Berlin Government has doubtless prompted the rumours to which we refer, and which we earnestly hope may be exaggerated, seeing that they are substantially to the effect that England is to become an informal member of the Triple Alliance—i.e., to be earmarked as a satellite of Germany and as an enemy of France and Russia.

In another note, in which the editor enthusiastically identifies himself with an article published in the *Spectator* on Herr Bassermann's speech, he says :—

The irresistible inference from this language, which we believe expresses the ideas of the Kaiser, is, "when we have a sufficiently strong fleet we can throw off the mask and reveal ourselves as the enemy of England." But the Kaiser is clever enough to add: "Meanwhile I will entangle England politically so as to poison her relations with other Powers and to render it impossible for her to make counter naval preparations."

Not content with thus charging the Kaiser with treachery to this country, the editor publishes an anonymous article entitled "British Foreign Policy Reconsidered." It is signed "A.B.C. etc." The gist of this article is that the most influential German newspapers are in their various ways not less malignant and quite as mendacious as any of "the lowest and most corrupt rags which might have been purchased by Boer money." But the German newspapers are the product of the machinery for the manufacture of public opinion which is worked by the German Government. The writers accuse the German

Embassies and Legations of showing bitter hostility to Great Britain, and argue that it is absurd to suggest that the Kaiser is not privy to their hostility. The Kaiser's attitude to England is simply governed by the size of his navy. If it had been big enough he would have supported the Boers at the beginning of the war. Having, therefore, established to their own satisfaction the fact that the Germans, from the Kaiser downward, are bent upon going to war with us as soon as they can safely do so, A.B.C. and Co. demand, first, that there should be no special dealings with Germany, and, secondly, that we must establish a naval base on our North Sea coast and a North Sea Squadron, which must be kept at a strength not less than that of the Mediterranean or Channel Fleet.

Immediately after this menacing article, appears the discourse of Sir Horace Rumbold, who describes how nobly the Austrian Emperor behaved in putting him up to the action that was necessary to compel the Vienna comic papers to refrain from attacking England. Yet these caricatures, says Sir Horace, were not to be compared with the scandalous productions in *Simplissimus* and other German and French papers. Not content with telling the facts, Sir Horace Rumbold rubs the moral in with the following remark :—

Compare the action described above with what took place in other countries, where none of the mechanism, always so sternly put in motion in dealing with similar offences against the powers that be, was ever applied to check the coarsest and most indecent attacks on our venerable Sovereign and on our troops engaged in the war, and then draw a moral from the comparison.

He proceeds to attack "the brilliant but astute ruler" who would, it is credibly maintained, fain inveigle us into further entanglements to which every one sincerely trusts the country will never be a consenting party. He then pens the following paragraph, which it is almost inconceivable could ever have been written by anyone in the position of its author :—

It seems absolutely ungracious to throw any doubt on his Majesty's wish to act on the square as a true friend and a would-be ally, loyally trying to stem the anti-British tide. Yet, in the belief of some of the shrewdest observers amongst us, he is thereby purposely administering an irritant to the recalcitrant body which tenaciously opposes his darling naval megalomania, by bringing home to them that they have only themselves to thank for what they choose to consider unworthy truckling to the hated English. In any case, the attitude of the Sovereign certainly in no way reflects that of the nation, which remains one of distinct hostility to us, though somewhat tempered of late in expression by a sense of our enhanced military importance, and the revelation of the heretofore unsuspected Imperial reserve forces at our disposal. The Germans, it remains my firm belief, continue to be potentially our most unrelenting and dangerous foes.

Sir Horace Rumbold adds :—

Indeed, I personally have strong convictions as to the possibility of our arriving at a settlement with Russia that would once for all make our position as a world-empire one of absolute security.

This is, no doubt, true enough, but so far as Sir Horace Rumbold is concerned, he would display much more good sense by refraining altogether from taking part in a veritable campaign of words against a great European Sovereign.



**MITCHELL, THE HERO OF THE COAL WAR.**

THE *American Monthly Review of Reviews* is full of the great strike. The credit of the settlement is given by Mr. Walter Wellman to Mr. Pierpont Morgan. "The brain of Elihu Root had supplied the idea; the power of Pierpont Morgan clothed it with life." He brought the masters to reason. Mr. Wellman adds that Mr. J. P. Morgan believes in organised labour, and does not believe that the right of combination should be enjoyed by capital while it is denied to labour. But the chief interest of the reader centres in John Mitchell, the Labour Leader and the man as sketched by Frank Julian Warne. Mitchell is described as a "full-faced, clean-shaven man, with deep-set luminous eyes, a firm mouth and a high forehead, with the brown, almost black, hair brushed carelessly back on the right side, as if by the fingers."

He assured his interviewer :—

I am not a Socialist, and do not believe in Socialism. I do not believe it would be best for the State to own and operate her coal mines. I am a strict trade unionist. I believe in progress slowly—by evolution rather than by revolution. . . . The principle that governs our organisation is that of trade-unionism, pure and simple—of labour's joint bargaining with capital for a fair share of that which labour helps to produce. We believe in securing this by peaceable means—through arbitration, if possible—and, if not in this way, then by the only remaining way left to us.

**A NEW TYPE OF LABOUR LEADER.**

He means to organise labour, to check the tendency to lower wages, to enforce a living wage for less than which no labourer should work. Mr. Warne proceeds :—

John Mitchell is a new type of labour leader. He is not a demagogue; a haranguer; a typical agitator. His public speeches and statements show this. They do not overflow with flowery metaphors appealing to the passions and prejudices of his followers; but, for the most part, they are business-like presentations of conditions as he sees them, appealing to the reason. At no time in the history of the labour movement in this country have such remarkable manifestoes been issued by any leader as have been his replies to the operators and his presentations to the public of the miners' side of the controversy during the progress of the strike just closed. His point of view—his regarding labour as a commodity—and his lucid power of explanation, as evidenced in his statements and public addresses, show that a labour leader of a new school of thought and action has come to the front. He is, first of all, a business man in the labour movement; he leads organised labour as "our captain of industry" manages a great commercial or industrial combination. He treats labour as a commodity. That particular amount which the United Mine Workers controls is for sale; his organisation wants the highest price it can get for it; he realises, at the same time, that the purchasers—the railroad-mining companies—like all consumers, want to get this labour at as low a price as possible. These two opposite points of view, he believes, can be reconciled by the two parties most interested "bargaining" as to the price of labour. This is done between capital and labour in ten of the soft-coal producing States in joint annual conferences. . . . Such a plan President Mitchell is striving to secure for the hard coal industry. To it the operators objected. Then he suggested arbitration: "Let a disinterested third party determine what shall be the price of mine labour," he said. To this also the operators objected. Then the only course remaining, he believed, was for labour to refuse the price the intending purchasers offered until they came nearer the price asked by the representatives of this labour. The waiting period is called "a strike." This is why 147,000 men and boys in the three hard-coal fields, more than five months ago, laid down their tools for an indefinite period.

**FROM PIT-BOY TO PRESIDENT.**

His life-story is shortly told :—

Deprived of his mother within two, and of his father within four, years of his birth—on February 4th, 1869—John Mitchell was early in life left in the care of his stepmother. His schooling was meagre, and was secured only at intervals when there was no demand for his labour on the farm. Thrown upon his own resources when but thirteen years of age, he entered the mines at his birthplace in Braidwood, Ill. Three years later, while employed in the mines at Braceville, Ill., he was brought under the influence of the labour movement at that time directed by the Knights of Labour. It made him restless, and, with the indomitable will of his Irish parentage, he set out determined to see something of the world. He visited Colorado, New Mexico, and other Western and South-Western States, working in the mines to support himself. Drifting back to the Illinois coalfields in 1886, he became a mine-worker at Spring Valley, and took an active part in the trade union movement there as President of the Knights of Labour "Local." When twenty-two years of age he married Miss Katherine O'Rourke, of Spring Valley; five children have been born to them, of whom four are living. At one time he served as President of the Spring Valley Board of Education.

Thirsting for knowledge, he read everything that came within his reach; joined debating societies, athletic associations, independent political reform clubs, and various social organisations, in which many opportunities came to him to exercise his mental faculties and to cultivate the art of speech-making. A ready talker, with great personal magnetism, he quickly formed friends, and was rapidly promoted to positions of honour and trust.

When the United Mine Workers of America was organised, in January, 1890, he was among the first to be enrolled as a member in his district.

**HIS FRUGAL HABITS.**

He rose to be President in 1899, and has been re-elected each year since. He is second Vice-President to the American Federation of Labour, and a member of various committees of the National Civic Federation :—

Trained in simplicity of living, he remains democratic in all his habits. Except when pressed with business matters, he is approachable by anyone wishing to see or meet him. He leads, and yet the men who follow him believe that he is but their servant carrying out their expressed wishes. With his frugal habits and comparatively small salary, there is no place for "high living" or excesses that undermine mental vigour. In any industrial or commercial pursuit his marked ability for organising and leading men would command many times his present yearly salary of \$1,800 (£360).

**HIS ACHIEVEMENT AND HIS AIM.**

All his former exploits are said to be overshadowed by his recent victory :—

After five months of bitter warfare he has fought to a successful termination the greatest conflict between capital and labour ever waged in the history of the world. He has advanced the cause of labour by leaps and bounds: he has ushered in the period when peace through arbitration promises to reign supreme over our industrial world in place of war through strikes and lock-outs. It is too early yet to realise the tremendous importance of this one accomplishment. This much seems clear, however—by it a new era has been entered upon. Not the least of its effects will be the widening of the scope of the office of the President of the United States.

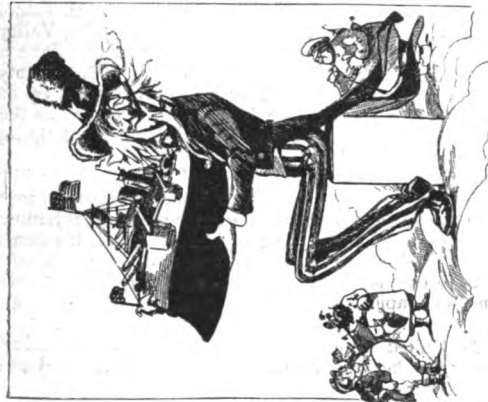
John Mitchell's present aim is to organise thoroughly all the 455,000 mine employees in the United States into the United Mine Workers of America. That he will accomplish this purpose, unless sooner called to higher honours and wider fields of usefulness, no one who knows the man and his work entertains the least doubt.



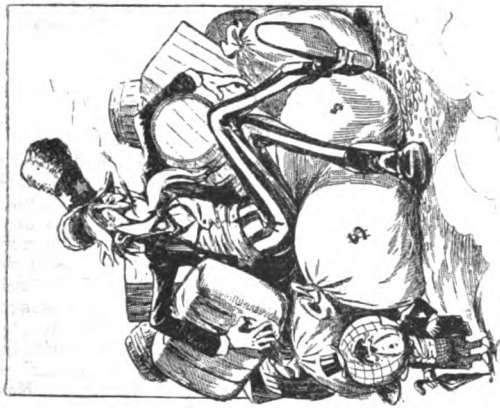
A respectable old party was one day seen to enter a disreputable joint and to indulge freely.



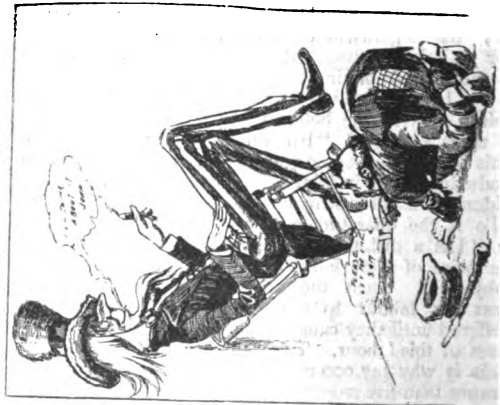
He first sees himself as the greatest nation on the face of the earth.



No, he thinks he owns the largest, most powerful and finest navy that has been.



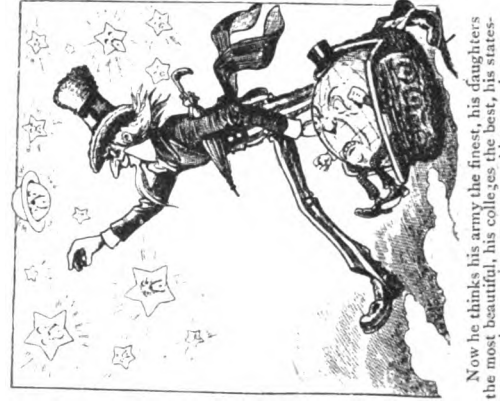
He next dreams that he controls the world's money and other markets.



He imagines that John Bull comes cringing to his feet and begs permission to exist. His greatest ambition is realized.



He dreams that he has licked all creation, and throws bouquets at himself.



Now he thinks his army the finest, his daughters the most beautiful, his colleges the best, his statesmen, writers, artists, actors, athletes and possessions the greatest, his merchants the wealthiest, and his constitution the grandest in the world. He gathers the world into his grip, and is reaching for the other planets, when—



He awakens and finds that he is the cause of much amusement. (Toronto: Mow.)

# A CANADIAN SCOFF AT AMERICAN SUPREMACY.—"The Pipe Dreams of Uncle Sam: A Warning to Opium Smokers."

**AMERICA MISTRESS OF THE UNIVERSE.**

CAPTAIN HOBSON'S COCK-A-DOODLE DOO!

THE caresses of American ladies have evidently turned the head of Captain R. P. Hobson, U.S.N. But what turned the head of the editor of the *North American Review*, and induced him to publish "America Mistress of the Seas" by that excellent officer, we cannot say. The *North American Review* has not any particular reputation for humour—on the whole we prefer *Judge*, and even the coloured supplements of the *New York Journal*. But this month there are fourteen pages which for humour, impudence or ignorance are certainly unsurpassed.

## A BAD CASE OF SWELLED HEAD.

The root of it all is that the good Captain is suffering from the mania of national greatness. We have burnt too much incense before the American shrine to be suspected of irreverence. But Captain Hobson is too much even for us. In the art of hyperbole and exaggeration he is a Mr. Pierpont Morgan with a billion dollar trust in the simplicity of his readers. He even breaks into a scriptural style on one page, and invokes Heaven to sanction his extravagances. The Captain wants a navy on the ground of humanity and business, and as America has more humanity and more business than any other country in the world, he moderately demands that she should have a navy "almost equal to the combined navies of the world." This is quite reasonable, he says, as "we are the only innately peaceful nation" in the world. This being so, "we should extend the Monroe Doctrine to 'cover the whole of China.'" "It would be cowardly and selfish to stand off and see the destinies of these myriads of helpless people dominated by the harsh methods of European monarchies and despotism" when we could be helping them by the gentler methods of the water-cure. "I believe this is the will of God," says Captain Hobson.

## A RACE OF "GIANTS."

But Captain Hobson, U.S.N., is nothing as expert in high politics to Captain Hobson, statistician and historian. There is a precision and plausibility about his facts that would convince even an Englishman that he was an inferior being. "The average American man for man is from two to five times as vigorous as the average European." "The average American eats twice as much" as the average Englishman, "who is the best-fed man in Europe." "The average American wields about 2,000 foot tons of mechanical energy; the average Englishman about 1,500; the average Frenchman and German about 900." In spite of this, the Captain informs us later on that the average Chinaman in industrial capacity is scarcely below the American. From which we conclude that the Englishman is far below the Chinaman, and the Frenchman and German nowhere in comparison. "The average American wheat-grower produces three times as much wheat as the average English wheat-grower—in fact, every test goes to show

that Americans are physically, intellectually, and spiritually a race of giants."

## FIRST IN NAVAL WAR.

America's greatness, however, does not stop here. She has more vulnerable property accessible to naval attack than all Europe combined:—

We have in the United States 17,000 miles of coast-line, and on this coast-line, and upon the harbours and great rivers leading up from the coast-line, we have built innumerable cities representing accumulations of more homes and property vulnerable from the sea than are found on all the coast-line, harbours, and navigable rivers of the continent of Europe combined, Fortifications, mines, and torpedoes have been, and still are, useful accessories in coast defence, but they never have arrested, and they cannot now effectually stop, a determined commander of a strong fleet.

This statement the Captain really believes. He believes also that in the triumphs of war "the only innately peaceful nation" stands highest. If the American beats the European in working, eating and religion, he absolutely demolishes him in fighting. "For vigour in naval warfare no such record exists in the world as that of the American Navy; in the Spanish-American War it broke two records simultaneously." "The American Navy alone of all the navies of the earth has never known defeat."

## MEGALOMANIA AND GORE.

The Civil War involved numbers twice as large as the hordes of Xerxes, "the casualties alone being 200,000 more than there were soldiers altogether in the German armies" in 1870.

Captain Hobson assures his readers that campaigns in that war for distances covered and obstacles overcome have no parallel, except, perhaps, in Hannibal's invasion of Italy. But is it impudence or lack of arithmetic which leads him to assure us that in the Civil War "numerous battlefields counted percentage losses from three to five times as great as the bloodiest on record"? As in "the bloodiest on record" battles the losses were at least 50 per cent., it follows that in battles in the Civil War the Americans lost from 150 per cent. to 250 per cent of their force. But perhaps the American has nine lives like a cat, as the result of eating twice as much as the degenerate Englishman.

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THE *Church Quarterly Review* for October is a very good number. The papers on the religion of Italy, the Third Order of St. Francis, and Religion in Oxford claim separate mention. The problems of Christian Missions in India are well stated, and in a way likely to be profoundly helpful to intending missionaries. In a paper on Criticism, Rational and Irrational, the reviewer deals more gently with Dr. Cheyne's "Encyclopædia Biblica" than might have been expected from an exponent of High Church orthodoxy. The article on the Education Bill puts the Anglican view of the agitation of the Nonconformists in a nutshell. "Their forefathers fought to gain the right to have their own religious teaching. They are contending to prevent others having it. Their one absorbing thought is jealousy of the Church, and to that they are willing to sacrifice every principle of liberty and justice. Nonconformists are no longer champions of religious liberty."

THE TRIUMPHS OF AMERICA'S PRESIDENT.

THE *Monthly Review* for November contains, among other contributions of merit, a very interesting and well-informed article by Mr. Sydney Brooks, entitled "A Year of President Roosevelt." It is the best reasoned and most comprehensive description of the strenuous President that I have yet seen in any English periodical. The article is highly appreciative, and justly so. But Mr. Brooks insists that the triumph of Mr. Roosevelt has been personal, rather than political. His legislative designs have been oftener frustrated than otherwise. As a personality and as an administrator he has been everywhere successful.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIMITATIONS.

The cause of this is that an American President with great nominal powers is, in practice, subject to Congress. His influence on legislation is less than that of an English Prime Minister. In times of national peril Congress practically abdicates; but in ordinary times the Administration has no official spokesman in either House to expound its policy; while both Houses are very jealous of their constitutional power. President McKinley attained harmony with Congress by his patience and persuasive powers. He humoured everybody, and made the most of his patronage. President Roosevelt has acted differently; his dominant trait is not persuasiveness, but command.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S CHARACTERISTICS.

Yet Mr. Roosevelt is a very cautious man. He dislikes extravagant ideals; his temperament is Whiggish; he is never tempted by extremes; he has a "bludgeon of a mind, healthily unoriginal and non-creative—a sane, but hardly a deep mind." He is impulsive, but not dangerously so; and in all essentials he is one of the most balanced and conservative of Americans.

HIS ADMINISTRATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS—

His achievements during his brief term of office have in the main expressed his administrative liberty and legislative restriction. McKinley had demoralised the Civil Service by not only upholding but extending the spoils system. Roosevelt would not tolerate this. He at once strengthened the Civil Service Commission, restored 1,600 offices to the merit system, and brought sixty Indian agents within the scope of the classified system. His policy towards the diplomatic and consular service, the Customs and revenue services, the federal judiciary, and the bigger post-offices was the same. In all such matters he is ruled only by the test of efficiency; and it may be said that so long as he remains at the White House the sinister league between party politics and the Civil Service is dissolved. In the army and navy he has adopted the same system. One of his first official acts was to appoint Chief of Ordnance a captain who stood twenty-ninth on the list of officers of his corps. For the first time since the Civil War the army has ceased

to be the playground of political favourites. The President wound up the Sampson-Schley feud, which had lasted for three years, with a few stinging rebukes to General Miles and Admiral Dewey.

—AND LEGISLATIVE FAILURES.

In such reforms lies the President's strength. His weakness—a weakness not his own, but inherent in his office—has been displayed in legislation. The Cuban tariff question is an instance in point. The most popular President the United States has yet possessed failed to pass through Congress a simple act of justice to Cuba, which had the enthusiastic support of nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand Americans. The President took up the Trust question, conscious that he was risking the enmity of capitalists. He does not believe that it is possible or desirable to go back from the large organisations to small ones in ordinary industry. The only definite proposal he has put forward is that the same publicity should be demanded of Trusts as is now exacted from banks and insurance companies. The Steel Trust already publishes its accounts. On the question of tariffs and Trusts, the President, while not opposed to a mild form of tariff revision, emphatically maintains that it has nothing to do with the Trusts—a view with which Mr. Brooks naturally does not agree. But the value of Mr. Roosevelt's intervention in this question is that he has brought sobriety, caution, and sincerity to bear on it for the first time.

What is Mr. Roosevelt's future? Mr. Brooks is doubtful. The people, he says, dearly love a leader, but the politicians do not, and it is questionable whether the Constitution wholly approves of one. The disabilities inherent in the presidential office make it doubtful whether there is room for a President of Mr. Roosevelt's resolution and vigour. Yet his personal triumph has been so supreme that the victory of his party in the coming elections ought properly to be called a Rooseveltian and not a Republican victory.

The Evolution of the Engine Driver.

THE Engine Driver is the subject of a fascinating sketch in the *Leisure Hour*, by Miss Gertrude Bacon. It appears that the driver begins as a "bar-boy" at fourteen or fifteen years of age, whose duty it is to clean and overhaul the fire-box, to arrange the fire-bars, and clean out the clinkers. On passing a medical and technical examination he qualifies as a fireman. As fireman he serves on shunting engines in the goods yard. Next he is promoted to "firing" on a goods train. Eventually he becomes a fireman on a "passenger." After five years as a fireman, he passes another and severe examination, and becomes a driver. The particular man whose career is given was then for two years pilot man on a shunting engine in the goods yard, for three years a goods driver, and the last fifteen years a driver on a passenger train. Such is the gradual and guarded order of promotion to one of the most responsible posts which human beings are ever called upon to fill.

LORD SALISBURY.

THE most interesting article in the *Quarterly Review* is the sketch of the political career of Lord Salisbury. It is remarkable, however, not so much for what it says about Lord Salisbury as for what it says about Lord Beaconsfield. The *Quarterly Review* is the great literary authority on the Conservative Party. Its carefully-considered verdicts have always been accepted as representing the judgment of intellectual Conservatism upon the political issues of the day. Imagine, then, our delight, and the corresponding dismay of the Jingoese, to find the judicial organ of the Conservative party solemnly denouncing what has hitherto been regarded by the party as the crowning glory of Lord Beaconsfield as a deplorable mistake and a disastrous blunder, the immediate result of which was that England was reduced to a position of humiliation and embarrassment almost without precedent. It is not yet twenty-five years since the City and the Press, which fawns upon and flatters the prejudices of London society, roared themselves hoarse in praise of the great statesman who, in their cant phrase, brought peace with honour from Berlin. Probably if the members of the Primrose League were cross-examined to-day as to what was the greatest achievement of Lord Beaconsfield, they would point to the Berlin Treaty and the masterly statecraft which he displayed at the Berlin Congress.

LORD SALISBURY IN 1878.

To all such persons the article in the *Quarterly Review* may be earnestly recommended. For in a very eulogistic description of Lord Salisbury's career, the reviewer deliberately asserts that his one great blunder which prejudiced England during the whole of his first Administration was his acceptance of the Foreign Secretaryship in 1878, on the retirement of Lord Derby. His acceptance of that post as the official exponent of the pro-Turkish policy was a blunder, says the *Quarterly*, which hampered the whole of his subsequent career. "Looking back to-day at the Russophobe policy of Lord Beaconsfield, few will be found to deny that it was a deplorable mistake. Lord Salisbury has himself admitted it, and it is well-known that he doubted its wisdom. He has himself told us the story of his conversion. Lord Beaconsfield appealed to him on the grounds of the public welfare of Europe, and the continuity of foreign policy, and to these essentially Conservative considerations he reluctantly yielded. Had Lord Salisbury refused to adopt the views of his Chief, he would probably have ended his political career, and his secession would only have left Lord Beaconsfield free to pursue his perilous adventures which were already fermenting in his brain, whereas by remaining with him as an imperfectly convinced colleague he must have exercised over him a certain restraining influence."

The disastrous consequences of this policy, says the reviewer, inevitable though it was, presented themselves in sinister abundance when in 1885 Lord

Salisbury took the seals of the Foreign Office for the second time. Rarely has Great Britain found herself in a more humiliated and embarrassed situation. The whole of the world was practically banded against her. How had this situation been brought about? There can be little doubt that without the blunder of 1878 the crisis would have been deprived of its most threatening features. When we adhered to the exploded policy of 1856, a new era of embittered rivalry between Great Britain and Russia was opened, the effects of which have already shaken the whole Asiatic Continent as far as the China Sea, and the end of which no one can foresee.

HIS LATER CAREER.

Practically the reviewer's eulogy of Lord Salisbury amounts to this, that in 1878 he made himself an accomplice of Lord Beaconsfield in the perpetration of a disastrous blunder, to remedy the mischief resulting from which absorbed all the energies of his first seven years of Administration, from 1885 to 1892. In his second Administration he had a freer hand. His problem, says the reviewer, was on the one hand to restrain the Jingoism of his own countrymen, and especially the Imperialist Radical school of Mr. Chamberlain, and on the other to strengthen his trembling colleagues on the Continent in their resistance to the pressure of a mischief-making Chauvinism. He did this by systematically dwelling on the democratic danger, and convincing foreign statesmen that he was heart and soul with them in their efforts to restrain it. The whole of his practical work at the Foreign Office was inspired and controlled by the desire to curb the thirst for empire and the readiness for aggressive war, which, in his opinion, has always been the characteristic of democracy. The splendid work performed at his instance by Lord Pauncefoot at the Hague Conference was due to his belief that arbitration was calculated to supply an effective means of cutting the claws of an excitable democracy.

In 1898 Lord Salisbury ceased to be exclusively a Foreign Secretary, and became in one direction a European statesman and in another the great pioneer of Pan-Anglo-Saxonism. For five years he was the most distinguished statesman in Christendom—the successor of Prince Bismarck as the keeper of the world's peace. His boldest experiment has been his attempt to establish permanently close relations with the United States on an entirely new footing.

The net result of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy is thus summed up by his eulogist: He has steered the Empire safely through dangers of the utmost gravity. He has maintained the peace among and with a host of ebullient nations, and still has asserted British interests and added magnificently to the dominions of the Crown. He has vastly enhanced the national prestige. The great results of his life are seen in his sane and lofty political teaching, and the stable influence he has exercised over public affairs throughout a generation exposed to perils threatening the foundations of orderly society and Christian civilisation.

THE EDUCATION CONTROVERSY.

"The Reversion to Toryism," by a "Dissident Liberal," the opening article in the November *Fortnightly*—deals mainly, though not exclusively, with the Education Bill. Our Dissident does not like the Bill, but apparently likes the opposition to the Bill still less. He attacks the tactics adopted by the Nonconformists. In denouncing "clericalism" and "sacerdotalism," the "parson" and the "priest," Dr. Clifford and his friends, he says, have promoted their Parliamentary defeat.

The "Dissident Liberal" won't have the Bill at any price; and he says closure is no remedy. The Education Bill can only be defended on certain assumptions, all of which are Tory, whereas "the prevailing frame of mind in this country remains Liberal."

WHAT CAN BE SAID FOR THE BILL.

The Nonconformists have injured their case by pretending that there is nothing in favour of the Bill at all. With this pretence the *Fortnightly* contributor will not agree. From a national point of view the Bill has certain attenuated merits:—

- (1). It creates a single authority for educational areas.
- (2). It makes the denominational schools *somewhat* more efficient, and must raise in *some* degree the level of education for more than half the children in the country.
- (3). It distinctly increases public influence upon the control of sectarian schools.
- (4). It gives a real though feeble and unguided impulse towards a general organisation of higher education.

But while there will be some increase of efficiency of denominational schools under the Bill, there will not be equal efficiency for equal expenditure. And the Bill undoubtedly places Nonconformists in an inferior position to that of members of the Established and Roman Catholic Churches. The sectarian endowment which the Bill involves will not have the least chance of being accepted permanently by the English people.

THE CASE AGAINST IT.

The Bill is bad also because it establishes the principle that in a very extensive sphere of public employment private individuals are to have the power of appointing persons who will be paid by the community.

THE VIEWS OF MAGA.

The writer of "Musings without Method" in *Blackwood's Magazine* deals with the Nonconformist critics of the Education Bill somewhat in the style with which Christopher North used to belabour his opponents in the early days of *Maga*. *Blackwood* says that the German Emperor and the Boers are scrupulosity in human shape compared with Dr. Clifford and his friends. The Nonconformist conscience is as flexible as indiarubber. He was as valiant as Ancient Pistol during the recess, but the sitting of Parliament seems to awe him. His threat to refuse to pay rates is mere hysteria, which is not interesting. What is far more curious is the Nonconformist love of untruth. Where religion is concerned Nonconformists believe that any method of

warfare is permissible. They gladly subordinate truth to party. The opponents of the Bill are all pro-Boers, and an antidote has already been found for Nonconformist venom. This antidote has been supplied by debates in Parliament, which bring to light, among other things (according to *Blackwood*), the fact that one object of the Bill is to reduce the power of the parson. That, we suppose, is the reason why the parsons are so enthusiastic in its support.

THE POSITIVIST POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, writing in the *Positivist Review* upon the Education Bill, thus expounds the Positivist point of view:—

The machinery of public education has grown so far outside anything which they regard as wholesome education, that they can take no serious part in these complicated struggles to get hold of poor children. All that they can do is to stand fast to their own principles, and watch the tempests that await those who defy the simple solution of these problems. That solution is that, whilst true education must ever be founded in religion, saturated with religion, given and administered by men inspired by religion, it is monstrous for the State in our age to attempt to force upon the children of the people any sort of theological instruction whatever, or to play into the hands of any theological sect, whether it calls itself an historic church or a free communion of fellow-believers. The State may, and should, offer the bare rudiments of reading, writing, and counting to all who are willing to be taught, without compulsion, and without fee. It must remain wholly apart from any dogmatic school, even by inspection, grant, or favour. It is for those who really live by a religion of their own to see that those whom they can influence have an adequate training in what they hold to be so precious.

WHAT THE NONCONFORMISTS THINK.

Dr. Robertson Nicoll contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an article on the Education Bill and the Free Churches. His aim, as set forth by himself, is to show—

- (1) That the claim of the Church of England as developed in the present Bill is that her schools shall be treated precisely as Roman Catholic schools claim to be treated.
- (2) That this claim is a new claim on the part of the Church of England as a whole, and was not made at the time when Mr. Forster's Act was carried.
- (3) That this claim invades the conscience of Nonconformists.
- (4) That Nonconformists must oppose it, if in the end the Bill is passed, by every endeavour to make the Bill unworkable, one of the great forms of resistance being the refusal of the school rate.

After arguing at some length in support of each of these theses, he concludes his article by expressing a firm conviction that the Nonconformists will take joyfully the spoiling of their goods rather than consent to the imposition of a new Church rate:—

I have also an immovable confidence in the courage and steadfastness of Nonconformists as a whole. They realise that they have reached the great crisis of their existence, and that if they yield now they will throw away all the victories won for them in their grand and touching history. The eyes of all the world will be upon us in this struggle. The humblest sufferer's name will be made known through the English-speaking lands and beyond them. Outside of England, in our own Colonies and in America, the persecutors and the persecution will be the subject of unmeasured amazement and indignation. I cannot believe that the Government will live in the atmosphere it has created for a single year. The iron in the souls of those who have gone before in the path of suffering will strike a fire which will burn till religious liberty in England is real and unassailable.

THE SPANISH FRIARS IN THE PHILIPPINES.**A DEFENCE BY A GOOD AUTHORITY.**

In the *North American Review* for October there is an interesting article by Mr. Stephen Bonsal, in which the work of the friars and religious orders in the Philippines is placed in a light very different from that to which we are accustomed. The Spanish Governors, although often brought into conflict with the friars, in their official reports praised their work, declaring that government would be impossible without them. That this was so Mr. Bonsal has no doubt.

THE FRIARS AS ROAD-MAKERS.

Everything that the Filipinos have had done for them has been done by the friars. If you come into a well-built village and ask who founded it, you will be told that it was built by the Franciscan or Austin fathers. If you cross a great bridge or visit irrigation works you will be told the same thing. The friars made networks of excellent roads by employing the natives to work upon the roads a certain number of days a year; and since their rule was abolished the roads of the country have disappeared.

AS AGRICULTURISTS.

The same with every other item of civilised life. When the friars came to the Philippines there was no agriculture worth mentioning. The friars introduced maize from Mexico, and for three centuries this has been the mainstay of the population. With the exception of tobacco, which was introduced by the Government, every staple crop now grown was either introduced by the friars or had its valuable properties first explained by them to the natives. Thus it was with coffee, indigo, the sugar-cane, cacao.

AS EDUCATORS.

In education the islands owe everything to the much-maligned religious orders. Until 1863 there were no schools in the islands except such as they had founded. As the natives progressed in civilisation higher schools and colleges were founded; and Mr. Bonsal says that more men have matriculated at Santo Tomas, the University of Manila, than at Harvard.

AS SOLDIERS.

The friars were no less distinguished as soldiers. They were well to the front in all the wars of the conquest and in the expeditions to the Moluccas and Cochin China. They inspired the resistance to the English invasion of 1672. Against all these it must be admitted not very clerical virtues all that can be said is that they were relentless in suppressing the enemies of monastic rule. There were two leading accusations against them—profligacy and exploiting the natives. The evidence of the first was the presence of half-caste children, but Mr. Bonsal says that half-castes still multiply although the friars have been withdrawn for four years.

As for the charge of exploiting the natives, he points out that after three hundred years of exploitation the property of the Orders is officially valued by

Judge Taft at considerably under £2,000,000. In conclusion says Mr. Bonsal, under their rule a large proportion of the Filipinos have reached a higher stage of civilisation than has been attained by other branches of the Malay family under other circumstances and in other environment.

THE PROBLEM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Stephen Bonsal contributes what he calls a "plain tale for plain men" to the *Pall Mall Magazine* for November on the Problem of the Philippines. He declares that upon one point all Americans are agreed. Had it been given to them as a people to foresee what has followed upon the victory at Manila Bay, the order to steam in and destroy the Spanish fleet would never have been given. The order would have been given to give Admiral Montojo's ships a wide berth, and not to sink them. He maintains that party considerations are paramount with the American Government. They extend a travesty of civil government over the Philippines for the purpose of political consumption in the United States, and for the same reason they reduced the strength of the army of occupation, although in Mr. Bonsal's opinion every extension of civil government ought to be accompanied by a reinforcement of the army. Instead of strengthening the American troops in the Philippines the Americans are recruiting auxiliary troops to a number now close upon 20,000, all native-born Filipinos, all armed with carbines, shot-guns, and revolvers, who can shoot almost as well as the Americans, and who, in Mr. Bonsal's opinion, are still animated by the sentiments which they entertained when they were in the ranks of the insurgents.

THE COMING REVOLT.

There is not noticeable the slightest change in the sentiments of the dominant races of the islands. There are many indications of preparations for a general rising when the opportune moment comes. When the outbreak does take place the insurgents, Mr. Bonsal thinks, may absolutely count upon the support of the 20,000 native auxiliaries who will be armed and drilled by the American Government. Mr. Bonsal maintains that the Americans are in the position of a man who has got hold of a bear's tail without knowing it; and now the one question that everyone is seeking to answer is how to let go without being bitten by the bear or having the feathers of prestige brushed the wrong way. "If such an opportunity can be offered it would be seized upon with an enthusiasm and unanimity unprecedented in our political history."

THE *Bookman* for November is a Robert Browning number.

THERE are some capital papers in the *Girl's Realm* for November. Among others there is a pleasant chat with Miss Menpes upon process work as a profession for girls. "Girls who Excel in Sport" is illustrated with portraits of champions in croquet, badminton, golf and hockey.

THE INDEX EXPURGATORIUS.

THE POPE'S LIST OF FORBIDDEN BOOKS.

AN interesting article in the *Quarterly Review* is that dealing with the Roman Index, or "Index Librorum Prohibitorum," the last edition of which was issued by Pope Leo XIII. in the year 1900. The Roman Index has always, owing to ignorance of foreign languages and other causes, been extremely inaccurate; and the edition of 1900, says the reviewer, is, owing to the criticisms of a German scholar, the least inaccurate ever published.

INDEXES OTHER THAN PAPAL.

The earliest known censure of a printed book dates from Venice in the year 1491, when the Papal Legate singled out for proof the "Monarchia" of Antonio Roselli and the "Theses" of Pico della Mirandola. The sin of the former book consisted in its maintaining the juristical or conciliar view of Papal authority; and it heads a long series of books prohibited for the same reason. The prohibition of heretical literature was by no means confined to the Papacy. Luther in 1520 publicly burnt the Pope's Bull, the Canon Law and the writings of Eck and Emser; and Calvin and the German Reformed princes interdicted not only Popish works, but also Protestant publications of which they did not approve. The first catalogue really worth regarding as an Index is that of Louvain, published in 1546 by direction of Charles V.

The Papal Indexes were never absolutely accepted even in Catholic countries. The Spaniards repeatedly suppressed, ignored, and refused to publish them, and France never formally accepted the Index, though she possessed an Index of her own.

CURIOSITIES OF THE INDEX.

The first woman whose writings were prohibited was Magdalena Haymairin, whose offence was the publication of "Sunday Epistles for the Whole Year, set out Songwise." She was joined in course of time by Anne Askew, another female divine, and long afterwards by George Sand. There are four cases of father and son being coupled in prohibition, the Dumas being the best known.

Fénelon is the most memorable of Catholic prelates whose name appears in the Index, but Bossuet narrowly escaped. In the earlier history of the Index heretical German works were prohibited *ad lib.*, but between 1600 and 1700 only one German book appears in the Index; and Heine's "Reisebilder" was the next prohibited book. However, many learned men still wrote much in Latin; and Leibnitz has only recently disappeared from the forbidden list. In 1703 Hobbes' "Leviathan" drew down the thunderbolt, and six years later all his works were stricken after they had been half a century in use. The "Religio Medici" was proscribed as early as 1646; and in 1669 was forbidden Bacon's "De Augmentis." It is amusing to note that the Inquisitor seemed to regard Bacon and Verulam as different authors, and Bacon was not

accurately described till 1790. Altogether the Index seems to have been a strange muddle of blunders.

THE POPE AND ASTRONOMY.

In 1618 Kepler's "Epitome of Copernican Astronomy" was prohibited. The volume of Copernicus himself was corrected in 1620 by order of the secretary to the Index, and his affirmations shortened down to mere hypotheses. Up to 1757 every Index contained this rubric: "All books forbidden which maintain that the earth moves and the sun does not." But not till 1835 did Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo disappear from the Index at a time when the prohibition was entirely disregarded.

SOME NOTABLE NAMES.

The metaphysicians of course figure valiantly in the Index: Spinoza, Malebranche, Locke, Berkeley, and Hume being present in addition to the names above mentioned. Kant was left out in the cold until 1821; and Fichte, Hegel, and Schopenhauer are still outside. The last important work proscribed on the eve of the French Revolution was Gibbon's "Decline and Fall."

The recent history of the Index added many names of equal celebrity: Lamennais, Gioberti, Rosmini, Ventura, Mamiani, Curci, Hermes, Günther, Victor Hugo, George Sand, Quinet, Michelet. Renan's first condemnation goes back to 1859; his last bears date July 14th, 1892. Döllinger is, of course, among the victims of the Vatican Censor, but Darwin seems to have escaped.

From the Index of 1900 three thousand names have been removed, but among those left are Goldsmith's "History of England" and Sterne's "Sentimental Journey." Absolute prohibition still falls upon every treatise assailing Roman doctrine, church authority, and the clerical order. Books of magic, spiritualism, and freemasonry are classed as immoral writings, and versions of Scripture not approved at Rome are forbidden except to students.

In conclusion, the reviewer points out the ineffectiveness of the Index. Probably not a single book which later times would value has perished under the Index. But if every great name which it contains from Machiavelli to Renan were blotted out, modern literature would not only be impoverished, it would become unintelligible. The modern world is largely the creation of men whose names are to be found on the "Index Librorum Prohibitorum."

THE true story of Seth Bede and Dinah Morris, with other characters in "Adam Bede," is begun in the *Leisure Hour* by Mr. William Mottram, whose grandmother was Ann Evans, the daughter of Thias and Lisbeth Bede and the sister of Adam and Seth. He says his mother and grandmother never wearied of telling him about the Evanses. Adam and Dinah died when he was thirteen years of age, and Seth Bede died nine years later. George Evans, the father of George Eliot, was the carpenter and builder for the whole locality of Norbury, in Derbyshire. Every one of his five sons was taught his father's trade. Next month the story proper begins.

THE TRIUMPHANT TURK.

CAPTAIN GAMBIER ON THE REVIVAL OF ISLAM.

UNDER the somewhat misleading title of "Macedonian Intrigues and their Fruits" Captain Gambier, R.N., contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* a very remarkable and extremely interesting article upon Turkey and her future, or, more correctly, upon the Turks and Mohammedans generally and their present state and future aspirations. With the Macedonian problem, which is the nominal subject of his article, Captain Gambier deals briefly, his main points being that none of the Macedonian races is fit to dominate the country, and that the true Macedonians are the Moslems. He ridicules the idea of degenerate Greece founding a new Byzantium, *viâ* Macedonia, and scoffs at the idea of Italian pretensions in Albania. "Left single-handed in an encounter with Turkey in Albania or in Tripoli, the *fiasco* of the Abyssinian campaign would be repeated tenfold."

THE RENAISSANCE OF ISLAM.

It is the Turk who is really on top in the East, and he intends to remain so. There is no question of degeneracy in that quarter. The Turk is not an expiring race. When we remember how the Ottoman Empire has dwindled away we are apt to think of the Turks as a dying people. But looking under the surface, and remembering that Islamism is a matter of faith, not of territory, one can well agree with many Moslems that the shrinkage of their power in Europe is not a misfortune. A deep-thinking Turk once remarked to Captain Gambier: "He would be a bold man who would predict that the polytheism of the Christian would not give place in another 600 years to the less complicated belief in the one God of Mahomet." The 600 years represent the advantage in age which Christianity has had over Islamism.

THE COMING JEHAH.

To keep alive the faith in the One and Indivisible God is the set purpose of Abdul Hamid's life. He looks on Christianity as dead, while the spirit which conquered half the world is only dormant in his people.

Doubtless, to many this will seem as absurd as the idea of a crusade, but to hold that view is to be ignorant of the extraordinary religious instinct that underlies Mohammedanism. I know the idea of a Jehad or Holy War presents to many the fantastic idea of men galloping across deserts, shouting the war-cry of the Prophet, and living on dates and water—hordes to be easily routed by a hundred British soldiers, or swept out of existence by a handful of Germans. But the modern defenders of the faith of Allah, in Turkey alone, consist of some 450,000 to 500,000 fairly drilled, well-armed, incomparably brave and hardy men, all within two hundred miles, or a few hours' rail, of Constantinople itself—probably the strongest fortress in the world. Then behind these 500,000 stand over 2,000,000 men, still in the prime of their magnificent and sober manhood, not prowling about the purlieus of a great city, or passing their nights in the tramps' ward, but agricultural labourers, boatmen, and others who live by their own hands, all trained men who have passed through the ranks. And again, behind them are unnumbered millions, scattered all over the earth, who would

unquestionably rally to the defence of their Faith, men more instinct with the fighting quality than any other race.

THE PROPAGANDA OF ISLAM.

Do not think, says Captain Gambier, that no preparation for the Turkish renaissance exists. The Sultan makes no pretence to be a great warrior. But he has worked night and day and spent millions in preparing the way for a more militant successor. In the remotest parts of the earth, as well as in the most populous, silently and secretly he has organised a vast agency to carry out his idea. All over Asia Minor, in the very heart of Asia proper, in the entire south of the Russian Empire, through all North Western China, in Afghanistan, and among our own Mahrattas, this agency is firmly established, while for every man so employed in foreign parts there lives in Constantinople a counterpart with whom he is in constant correspondence. And so is kept alive the faith in Abdul Hamid, the Caliph, combined with the most complete and practical missionary effort the world has hitherto known. Reason, fanaticism, argument—all are instruments in this powerful propaganda. The vices of the followers of Christ, the libertinage of priests, the dependence of religion upon wealth, are all cited in the literature which the Sultan's agents all over the world distribute in thousands.

THE OMNISCIENT CALIPH.

To the hands of the omnipotent, omniscient Sultan converge all the threads. The Caliph is indefatigable. Rising early, he works harder than a London accountant. For hours he receives a procession of secretaries, ministers, ulemas, dragomans, petitioners, emissaries from all parts of the world. When their turn comes they find that the Sultan knows all about their business, and disposes of it without asking anyone's advice—

that he has cognisance of everything that passes in his Empire, inchoate and loosely governed as it appears to be. He knows the exact revenue which every village should produce, and whilst making allowance for inevitable plunder by the Valis and other officials, exacts that the residue be paid into his own hands at Yildiz Kiosk. What these sums amount to no human being except himself actually knows, and none dare ask. The financial status and banking account of every well-to-do Ottoman subject is known to him, and if an official asks for an advance in salary, or petitions for arrears, his Majesty says: "Pray why do you want money? There is £4,722 13s. 2d. to your banking credit. Let that suffice."

The Sultan is, in fact, triumphant. He made fools of the French over Mitylene, and has used the Germans as an instrument. He is a parsimonious man; he hates equally wasting money and paying salaries, and millions upon millions of his revenues remain unaccounted for and never see the light of day. Is he piling up a war chest for future use? Captain Gambier evidently thinks so. And there is every reason why he should, for "Mohammedanism is as mighty a force in the world as Catholicism—all the more so because the common intelligence of mankind is in revolt against sacerdotalism—a curse effectually banned in Islam by the far-seeing wisdom of the Prophet."

WHAT IS LIFE?

THE LATEST ANSWER TO THE OLD RIDDLE.

CARL SNYDER contributes a brief, intensely interesting paper to *Harper's* for November entitled "The Newest Conceptions of Life." He declares that the physical process of life is no longer a riddle.

A SERIES OF FERMENTATIONS.

Physiology has now solved the riddle, and the answer is that life is simply a series of fermentations. He describes the various stages by which biologists, in the course of sixty years, have arrived at the conclusion that for every vital function there is a ferment, and the sum of their activities, which we call life, is no more than a series of fermentations. It is an Englishman—Croft Hill—who three or four years ago discovered that, under given conditions, the destructive action of a ferment is reversible. Under the influence of one ferment a substance can be broken up, and the addition of another ferment will put these products together so as to form the original compound. The biological puzzle of the hour is to ascertain what are these ferments. So far they have utterly baffled inquiry; they are compounded of water, air, and carbon, but no one can say how they are put together.

THE MANUFACTURE OF LIFE.

But we may hear of their chemical synthesis in our day, and that will be but a prelude to the manufacture of life in the laboratory. This new conception of life leads some scientists of lively and daring imagination to believe that perhaps all the processes of life are reversible; that, under given conditions, the oak would become an acorn and the grown man a child. The discovery that one ferment will undo the work of another gives Mr. Snyder reason to hope that we may discover in our day the veritable fountain of life. What we call growing old seems merely a series of destructive fermentations:—

As the discovery of the constructive ferments gave at last a clue to a complete account of the whole life process, so to those who have closely and reflectively followed the development of biochemistry, the discovery of reversibility in fermentation may in time disclose the reversibility of the life process: the more concrete phrase, the arrest of death, the prevention of old age, the preservation of youth.

Mr. Snyder maintains that the discoveries of the last few years—

give earnest of the day when, the mode of action of the ferments being as well known as the working of rennet in the making of cheese now, the action of the cellular ferments may be reversed at will: the fabric they have reared would go down piece by piece, the separate parts shrink, coalesce, decrease, until, perhaps, naught remained save a formless clot of jelly-like stuff—the jelly of life.

LIFE IN CRYSTALS.

In connection with this article in *Harper's* may be read Signor Giovanni Colazza's paper in the *Theosophical Review*, which Mrs. Oakley translates from the Italian. It is entitled "Life in Crystals," and is an account of the results which have been obtained by Professor von Schron, who has devoted the last eighteen

years to a study of crystals. As Professor Bose discovered that metals have feelings, so Professor von Schron maintains that the barriers between organic and inorganic kingdoms can be swept away. Crystals show vital phenomena—first, individual motion; secondly, a structural evolution in the matter of which they are constituted; thirdly, an internal characteristic movement in the shape of vibrating waves. Professor von Schron has derived from his researches a religious conception of the universe, and asserts that his religious feeling developed itself in direct proportion in his penetration into the so-called secrets of nature.

In the same number of the *Theosophical Review* Mrs. Besant discusses Professor Bose's discovery, and maintains that his experiments have established, on a definite basis of physical facts, the teaching of occult science as to the universality of life.

DO CRYSTALS BREED?

To the second October number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Dastre contributes one of his informing scientific articles, in which he deals with the life of matter. M. Dastre explains the existence in crystals of something analogous to the power of nutrition, a sort of starting-point comparable to the egg of the fowl or the germ of a plant. He goes on to give examples in which crystals appear at any rate to have multiplied themselves in a most extraordinary manner. Up to the year 1867 scientific men were unable to obtain crystals of glycerine, but in the winter of that year crystallised glycerine was found in a case which had been sent from Vienna to London, and Crookes exhibited these crystals to the Chemical Society of London. How had they come to be formed? No one could tell at that time, and even now it is a matter of conjecture—namely, that it was a case of spontaneous generation of crystals! M. Dastre goes on to say that the individual crystals of 1867 have had a kind of posterity; they were scattered on glycerine, and they were reproduced—indeed, there is now a firm in Vienna which makes them on a large scale.

Self-Indulgent Oxford.

"RELIGION IN OXFORD" is the title of a piece of mournful reading in the *Church Quarterly Review*. The writer affirms that "there are no great influences in Oxford," least of all on its religious side. He bewails the lack of serious teaching in the preaching at Oxford. This is, to his mind, the great blot on the religious provision made. It is, however, encouraging to find that the *Church Quarterly Review* deals faithfully with Oxford. The writer says, "The University is a very efficient school of self-indulgence." "Self-indulgence, in a general sense, seems almost a characteristic of the place." The second danger is the "affectation of elegant indifference." "We learn at Oxford," said an undergraduate, "to do things with a graceful air of not caring about them."

WHAT IS CRIME?

HUMAN PARASITISM. BY MAX NORDAU.

La Revue for October 15th contains a very interesting and suggestive paper by Max Nordau, entitled "A New Biological Theory of Crime." Dr. Nordau finds that none of the current definitions of crime are at all satisfactory; and answers the vexed question by advancing a new theory which fits all the facts, that crime is merely human parasitism, or acts committed by the idle at the expense of their neighbours. The jurist's definition of crime as something illegal is absurd, as laws differ and are changed every day. Nor can the evolutionist's definition that crime is an act which injures the community collectively be accepted, as there is no final standard for establishing what is the good of the community. There remains the theory of Lombroso, that crime is atavism, or retrogression to the savage state in which crime was normal. This Dr. Nordau will not accept, because, judging from modern savages, anti-social crime is rare and is punished, while theft and murder are sanctioned merely against other tribes, exactly as among civilised nations they are permitted in time of war.

THE SAVAGE NO CRIMINAL.

The savage is in no way the anti-social being which the habitual criminal is. On the contrary, he is more social, and more a "political animal" than civilised man. It is reasonable to assume that the primitive man, who is regarded by Lombroso as the archetype of the criminal, was, like the modern savage, a social man, who was in no sense an habitual criminal.

THE TRUE DEFINITION OF CRIME.

"For me, then," says Dr. Nordau, "crime is human parasitism." That is the essence of all habitual criminality. Crime regarded in this light is an increasing characteristic of civilisation rather than a reversion to savagery. In primitive life the exploitation of the industrious by the idle was unknown, except in the case of the savage forcing his wife to work for him, in which, says M. Nordau, was perhaps the first indication of criminal tendencies. But real parasitism only began with the division of labour, and the frauds, exaggerations of one's own value, and depreciations of another's, to which the division of labour naturally leads. Parasitism appears only when men attempt to take without giving any return, and when they treat others as instruments for their own enrichment. Those who fall into such parasitism are the real criminals. Therefore crime is not atavism, but a new phenomenon, relatively recent, a symptom of social and individual malady.

In this sense most men are criminals. In fact the germ of crime, says Dr. Nordau, exists in us all. The powerful of the earth are criminals; from the wearers of crowns to the frivolous Beau Brummels, all have the same moral physiognomy, all have the same desire to satisfy their diverse appetites without the least reciprocity. Parasites and criminals also are speculators, Protectionists who abuse political power to

impose customs duties which enrich themselves at the expense of the people,—all these are one with the pirate and the thief.

THE CRIME OF PASSION.

But it is obvious that this theory, while it comprehends numberless millions who are not regarded as criminals at all, omits great numbers of those who are. What of crimes of passion? To this question Dr. Nordau replies that there is an absolute distinction between crimes of passion and crime properly described. What makes the distinction apparent is that the author of a crime of passion draws no advantage from his offence, while the real criminal commits his crime in cold blood with the single purpose of drawing some advantage from it. The accidental crime or crime of passion is a psychical storm which can never be fought save by education directed to change human nature. The unpardonable crime is parasitism, or social exploitation. The great remedy for that would be a new organisation of society which would render co-operation perfect.

"The doctrine which tends towards the realisation of that ideal is called Socialism," concludes Dr. Nordau.

LESSONS FROM THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

"LINESMAN," writing on this subject in *Blackwood's Magazine*, expresses his grave doubts as to whether the German army would stand the test of a great war. Its officers, he thinks, are perfect, its organisation magnificent; but he doubts whether conscription has really imbued the German private with the martial spirit. He also has grave misgivings as to the ability of the German soldier to adapt himself to the new conditions of warfare created by the magazine rifle. He says:—

Dependence and docility, his dominant traits, were never the most valuable of military qualities; the greatest feats of infantry have not been owing to these but to their opposites.

He does not think that the German troops will fail to attack in their comparatively close formations, but the losses will be frightful:—

They will face them, but it is probable that their courage will but render the failure of their attacks more utter and the success more useless.

His general conclusion is stated as follows:—

To no army in Europe is the discovery of the power of the magazine rifle such a poser. Yet if, which God forbid, their millions are ever again called to arms, the puzzle must be solved long before. For the German private soldier again, however much he may learn before a war, will learn nothing in war.

Captain H. M. A. Hales, who writes in the *United Service Magazine*, has evidently similar misgivings:—

A study of the French and German Musketry Regulations, whilst it impresses the reader by the mass of carefully thought-out detail, and by the excellent system—in both countries alike—of training the recruit, still leaves a doubt in the mind as to whether either France or Germany has yet thoroughly appreciated the part that the long ranging magazine rifle plays in modern warfare and as to whether "theoretical" rather than "practical" is not the better epithet to apply to the Regulations under discussion.

A SUBMARINE SALVAGE BOAT.

THE INVENTIONS OF SIGNOR PINO.

DR. CARLO IBERTI contributes to the *Contemporary Review* a very interesting article concerning the inventions of Signor Pino, who is likely to become almost as famous as Marconi. He is an engineer whose working submarine boat is used, not for destruction, but for the recovery of treasure from the deep. His boat promises to make an immense fortune for its inventor.

A SALVAGE BOAT.

One hundred and eighty ships are sunk on an average every month of the year, and go down with all their cargoes to the bottom of the sea. Signor Iberti says:—

In order clearly and exactly to realise the value of the invention under notice, the following facts have to be considered:—

- (1) That every kind of operation for the salvage or recovery of ships or objects can be done with great ease by means of this small boat of about three metres diameter.
- (2) That it has been tested to a depth of 150 metres, and that the inventor, who has descended in it to the sea-bottom at least 140 times, has successfully worked at a depth of 130 metres.
- (3) That two persons can work in it on the sea-bed for twelve hours continuously without needing to return to the surface for air.
- (4) That every object lying in the sea is clearly and distinctly seen from it, at any depth, through windows of a special crystal.
- (5) That the boat (which can be set in motion or stopped instantaneously) ascends or descends at will at a speed of $\frac{3}{4}$ metres per second.
- (6) That it will stop and remain perfectly immovable at any depth, in perfect equilibrium, and for any length of time.
- (7) That it walks on the sea-bed, moving freely on an ingenious single wheel, propelled by an electric-driven screw.

THE HYDROSCOPE.

But his submarine boat is not so wonderful as his other invention, called the hydroscope. By its use—

A person will be able:—

- (1) To see clearly and distinctly any object in the water down to the bed of the sea and practically at any depth;
- (2) To take clear photographs of whatever he perceives there; and thus
- (3) To recover therefrom with ease and at very small expense anything he likes, however large and heavy it may be, and at whatever depth it may lie.

And all these three operations will be performed while standing in an ordinary small boat on the surface of the sea.

A private experiment was made some days ago in the Mediterranean Sea, only one person being present. The result was simply incredible; a large volume of water—about 15,000 cubic metres—covering an area of sea-bed of 1,500 metres perimeter—was so brilliantly illuminated that all the objects moving in this body of water, or lying on the illuminated seabed, were clearly and distinctly seen.

THE TREASURE TROVE OF THE SEA.

By the aid of the Pino submarine boat and the hydroscope Dr. Iberti thinks there is an incalculable store of treasure soon to be brought to the surface. He says:—

Who can tell the value of all the precious artistic objects lying on the sea-bottom, for example, those statues—the masterpieces of great sculptors—which were wrested away from Athens and sunk

in the Archipelago during the Pompeian wars—as we are told by Livy—and which Signor Pino has just been urged by the Greek Government to recover? We can hardly realise the value of the Persian fleet wrecked in the Dardanelles, of the ships sunk in the Egyptian waters during the Napoleonic wars, of the Spanish steamer foundered in the Bahia de Vigo, and of thousands of other ill-fated ships. In order to get a very faint idea of the enormous importance of Signor Pino's invention, it may suffice to recall to mind the wreck of the great transatlantic steamer *Bourgoigne*, which caused a loss of twenty-four million francs and contained sixteen million francs in zinc; the steamer sunk off the coast of Holland with gold to the value of twenty-seven million francs; the ship wrecked during the North-American war with five million dollars in treasure; the vessel dashed to pieces in the Strait of Magellan with ingots to the value of 625 million francs; the armoured ship *Victoria* sunk in the waters of Tripoli with a large treasure in gold and modern ordnance; the war-ship *Black Prince*, wrecked during the Crimean war in the Bay of Balaklava with (according to the most reliable historians) forty million francs in money, etc.

A PANORAMA OF THE HUMAN RACE.

BY JEROME K. JEROME.

In a dialogue entitled "The End of It All," Mr. J. K. Jerome contributes to the *Windsor Magazine* for November a panorama of the human race as it has been, is, and will be. He says:—

What is the picture that presents itself? Scattered here and there over the wild, voiceless desert, first the holes and caves, next the rude-built huts, the wigwags, the lake dwellings of primitive man. Lonely, solitary, followed by his dam and brood, he creeps through the tall grass, ever with watchful, terror-haunted eyes; satisfies his few desires; communicates, by means of a few grunts and signs, his tiny store of knowledge to his offspring; then, crawling beneath a stone, or into some tangled corner of the jungle, dies and disappears. We look again. A thousand centuries have flashed and faded. The surface of the earth is flecked with strange quivering patches: here, where the sun shines on the wood and sea, close together, almost touching one another; there, among the shadows, far apart. The tribe has formed itself. The whole tiny mass moves forward, halts, runs backward, stirred always by one common impulse. Man has learnt the secret of combination, of mutual help. The city rises. From its stone centre spreads its power; the nation leaps to life; civilisation springs from leisure; no longer is each man's life devoted to his mere animal necessities. The artificer, the thinker—his fellows shall protect him. Socrates dreams, Phidias carves the marble, while Pericles maintains the law and Leonidas holds the barbarian at bay. Europe annexes piece by piece the dark places of the earth, gives to them her laws. The Empire swallows the small State; Russia stretches her arm round Asia. In London we toast the union of the English-speaking peoples; in Berlin and Vienna we rub a salamander to the *deutscher Bund*; in Paris we whisper of a communion of the Latin races. In great things so in small. The stores, the huge emporium displaces the small shopkeeper; the Trust amalgamates a hundred firms; the Union speaks for the worker. The limits of country, of language, are found too narrow for the new ideas. German, American, or English—let what yard of coloured cotton you choose float from the mizzenmast, the business of the human race is their captain. One hundred and fifty years ago old Sam Johnson waited in a patron's anteroom; to-day the entire world invites him to growl his table talk the while it takes its dish of tea. The poet, the novelist, speak in twenty languages. Nationality—it is the County Council of the future. The world's high roads run turnpike-free from pole to pole. One would be blind not to see the goal towards which we are rushing. At the outside it is but a generation or two off. It is one huge murmuring Hive—one universal Hive just the size of the round earth. The bees have been before us; they have solved the riddle towards which we in darkness have been groping.

EMILE ZOLA AND HIS LIFE WORK.

MANY TRIBUTES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

In the *Contemporary Review* M. Edouard Rod writes on "The Place of Emile Zola in Literature." M. Rod was an enthusiastic friend of Zola's, and his article is one of warm appreciation. He says:—

Zola was judged differently by those who came near to him and by those who only knew him through his writings. To the latter he is a hard realist, an ambitious man, a proud and violent polemic. The former knew him as a familiar and friendly figure—an example of the simple, quiet and good man, which alone will live in their memory. If Zola had lived a few more years he would have become the prophet of an optimistic, benignant, and "romantic" socialism, which would have had no "naturalism" in it, and would have borne no resemblance whatever to the socialism preached by some of his former friends. If I ventured to sum up in a few words what I think of his more immediate rôle, I would say his great merit has been whilst saturated with romanticism to have grasped its inadequacy. He can never be praised too highly for having shaken the intellectual tyranny of that unhappy school, and for having brought novel-writing back into the straight paths of observation and simplicity.

AN UNREAL REALIST.

An excellent literary paper is that of Mr. Francis Gribble on "The Art of Emile Zola" in the *Fortnightly Review*. Mr. Gribble's main point is that Zola was not a realist at all. There was a fundamental fallacy in his view of human nature, in that he ignored conventional illusions and tore off masks, which are quite as much a part of our nature as our animal appetites. Zola was also not a realist, because he failed to depict what was real. His material was taken from real life, but he compressed much more of it into one novel than could actually have happened in the space and time which his novel occupied. His documents differ from those of the man of science in consistently sacrificing the truth to the tableau. He never drew a character from within or realised any emotion except that of hunger.

A LEADER OF FORLORN HOPES.

The author of "Musings without Method" in *Blackwood* writes on Zola's lyrical temperament. He says:—

There is nothing in history more wildly paradoxical than the career of M. Zola. Influenced by the teaching of Claude Bernard, he convinced himself that fiction, like chemistry, was the result not merely of observation, but of experiment. He was quite sure that the craft which he followed, after Balzac and Flaubert, was not imaginative, but scientific. And as he was from the first a man of conflict, he urged his doctrine with a ferocity which, while it made enemies, forced discussion, and gave him all the privileges of a master. Zola was a leader of forlorn hopes. The scientific novel was a forlorn hope, so also seemed the liberation of Dreyfus. But the scientific novel was sold as no novel was ever sold before, and Dreyfus, having left the Devil's Isle, now enjoys the larger air of France.

His theory of art is already rejected; his books will perhaps be remembered only by the studious; but he will live in French history as a man who sacrificed all for justice, and who by his own exile liberated the wretched victim of a foolish fanaticism.

A CYCLOPS.

In *Macmillan's Magazine* there is an anonymous article entitled "Some Aspects of Zola":—

Zola is at times the most terrible preacher that ever afflicted humanity. To us Zola remains a Cyclops—gigantic in industry and force, but always a Cyclops, glaring with one eye upon the plague-spots of the world, but blind to the most beautiful and most spiritual aspects of literature and life. The reproach against Zola is this, that he materialised the ideal. To revert to a former metaphor, he remains a Cyclops, a giant who, half in brutal wantonness, half because he was unaware of her existence, caught Pysche in his hand and bruised the beauty of her wings.

ZOLA AND THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

There is an interesting paper, entitled "A Key to Emile Zola," by Mr. J. N. Raphael, in the *New Liberal Review*, from which I quote the following passage:—

Zola was physically a timid man. He hated speaking in public, but when he thought it necessary to do so he never allowed himself to be withheld from duty by physical disinclination. He had that belief in himself which is common to all the really great, and he never shirked what he believed to be his duty under stress of public opinion or of outside argument. "I am," he used to say, "I think, logical in everything I do or write." And this undoubtedly he was, even at such times as his behaviour aroused the laughter of his contemporaries. People have often wondered why a man like Emile Zola, to whom convention and conventional consecration meant so little, took so much trouble to become a member of the French Academy. The reason was a simple one. Against his better sense, his friends persuaded him that he ought to be one of a body which, rightly or wrongly, is considered to be formed of France's greatest and most distinguished men in literature and science. Having once formed the determination, it was in the man's character to leave no stone unturned to bring about its fulfilment. He did not care for ridicule a tittle, and, having determined that he would be elected, he was a candidate for each successive vacancy among the Forty, and strove for his seat among the so-called Immortals until the day of his death.

ZOLA THE NOTE-TAKER.

The author of "An Englishman in Paris" writes interestingly on "How Zola Worked," in the November *Monthly Review*. He lays stress mainly upon what is described as "Zola's Gargantuan orgies of note-taking":—

Emile Zola was probably the most perfect "descriptive reporter," in the very best meaning of the term, the world has ever seen. Scattered through his books there are a couple of hundred dioramic and panoramic fragments, which in modern journalism, or even in literature, have not been equalled, still less surpassed. His mind's eye had the faculty of taking in a whole scene at once, with the necessary complement of colour and perspective; and he was not hampered in its reproduction afterwards by either philosophic reflection or witty and humorous shadowing. To know exactly what I mean, compare his work with Carlyle's description of the taking of the Bastille, or a page from the pen of that remarkably clever young journalist, Mr. Stevens, who met with such an untimely death in South Africa. Let it not be thought, however, that Zola had no wit and humour, for there are many good specimens of both in his controversial writings.

The writing of "La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret" involved the herculean labour of wading through the works of the Spanish Jesuits. But this is nothing apparently, compared with the attention to minute points paid by other French novelists:—

In strict obedience to the method, the Goncourts sent one morning in hot haste for a live sucking-pig, lest their imagination alone should fail to do justice to the noble outlines and musical utterances of the porker.

THE LITERATURE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

AN "EDINBURGH REVIEW" SUMMARY.

THERE is a very brightly-written, epigrammatic, but somewhat too comprehensive article in the *Edinburgh Review* for October on "Poetry in the Nineteenth Century." Its suffers from its striving after completeness. Beginning with Campbell and ending with Mr. Kipling, it is not an easy thing to sum up, not only all the first-class poets, but even many of the second and third class. The reviewer has therefore put himself in a difficulty from which he is only extricated by the condensation and brightness of his judgments.

What are the characteristics of our poets? Campbell's virtue is his blamelessness; Crabbe, infinitely superior, merely poured new wine into the old bottles of eighteenth-century classicism: "a serious, resourceful Teniers in verse." Coleridge was a shattered, half-redeemed prodigal, whose very creations cry out against him. Scott was clumsy as a versifier.

SHELLEY AND BYRON.

It is doubtful whether Shelley and Byron will ever have justice done to them. The lightning of their genius was too deeply tinged by the more unpopular and less abiding colours of an epoch whose effervescence was checked by a reaction which wreaked vengeance upon all the most openly avowed products of the period against which it set itself to war. Social isolation was the defect of both. The defect of Shelley was exuberance. That is true; but is it true that "Prometheus Unbound" would have gained if it had been reduced to one-fourth? Reduction would not necessarily have meant unity and cohesion; for our part we have always regretted that "Prometheus" did not fill a few dozen more pages.

WORDSWORTH.

"You cannot place Keats, because you cannot tell what would have become of him." Thomas Moore is dismissed with "affectionate remembrance." The range of thought in Wordsworth, his rustic dignity, his power of seeing poetry in common things, his gentle, unaffected mysticism, and his simple method of expressing it, are his chief merits. His defect is a reiteration of subject, begetting monotony of treatment. But his worship of women is as supreme as it is simple.

Walter Savage Landor was a lazy animal who would not put forth his strength. We admire his elevation of style and his intellectual pride, which held itself aloof from playfulness in metre, trickiness, and triviality. But he was not an evangelist; he could not make Nature sing.

TENNYSON.

Tennyson had style defined by the reviewer as a masterly elevation of manner, an inevitable form of phrase, chasteness in rhythm, caution in expression, finish and polish. In these he was supreme. He was a carver of cameos which he set in a blank matrix. His aim was always lofty; he never wrote a line which would express himself at the expense of his readers.

THE BROWNING.

The genius of Browning was the contrast and the complement of the genius of Tennyson. Browning's method was not so much a negative lack of style as a positive rejection of it:—

His magnificent imagination, his intellectual force, his instinct for a fine subject, his love for and mastery over landscape, his penetration into the devious passages and closed chambers of human nature, are all undoubted; but so are his wilfulness, his roughness, his unliterary avoidance of simplicity, his love of leaving his reader, and perhaps sometimes himself, lost in half-lights of intention, and half-thridded mazes of unexpounded philosophy. His burliness and muscularity found acceptance with many persons not too capable of appreciating his highest qualities, but who fancied that they had found in him satisfaction for a lack of virility which they had imputed to Tennyson simply because he was delicate and clear. Many such mistook his obscurity itself for profundity, thinking that what they could not plumb must needs be deep.

As for Mrs. Browning, she had feeling, romance, wit, picturesqueness, thoughtfulness arising into wisdom, and landscape, but none of these was hers in a superlative degree. Her artistic taste was her weakest point.

THREE MODERNS.

Patmore, Arnold, and Swinburne have all been thoroughly conscientious in form, phrase, workmanship. Arnold may have been dry, without a large stock of melodies; Patmore over-frugal and over-chastened; the trill of Swinburne exuberant, repetitive, over-prolonged. But their strings are ever in tune; and they never touch their instruments with a slack or slovenly hand. Clough was a dweller on the borderland of genius, and intellectually was picturesque but unkempt, like the landscape of the moor edges. All the poems of William Morris, great and small, are but reproductions of gone forms of life, and of affectations which were superseded by a healthier renaissance. Through all Rossetti's work there runs a sense of moral and nervous decadence.

This is not bad as critical pemmican. But the article as a whole deals too much with styles and schools and classifications, which after all are the skin and not the stomach of poetry.

THE ENGLISH NOVEL.

The article on "The English Novel" in the *Nineteenth Century* is not so attractively written, but it has the advantage that the writer does not, like our poetical critic, think it his duty to sum up every single writer of the century. I quote the reviewer on Scott, having space for nothing more:—

It was for Scott to show outlying tracts of the world, and backward ranges of time, peopled with living creatures, who were not mere human abstractions, like the personages of French tragedy; to carry abroad and into the past something of that noticing eye which makes the present living and significant, and to blend, as Shakespeare did, romance and comedy, high life and low life, into one many-coloured pattern. And, dealing as he did from the first with Celtic peoples, where the point of honour is in no way confined to a caste, and gentility is claimed by the bare-legged follower as well as by the chief, he went far to make an end of the conventional distinctions in art between the motives and the sentiments of gentle and simple, rich and poor. In a sense, Scott, the clansman, paved the way for Dickens, the Cockney, and for the romance of familiar life.

SIR WILLIAM RICHMOND AND HIS WORK.

THE new Christmas Monograph, which forms the twenty-sixth of the valuable Series on Artists issued in connection with the *Art Journal*, is devoted to the life and work of Sir William Blake Richmond, and a very interesting Monograph it is. Miss Helen Lascelles is the author, and the following quotations from her study will serve to give some idea of the variety of the artist's work and interests :—

THE ARTIST IN ITALY.

In 1859 (writes Miss Lascelles) Sir William painted his first picture, "Enid and Geraint." He sold it for £20, spending the money in his first journey to Italy. This journey marked an epoch in his life. Brought up to believe, above all others, in the Italian school of painting, Italy was the land of his dreams, and there was no better awakening for him than when he found himself in Venice, Florence, Milan, and Genoa ; indeed, it was a complete fulfilment of his anticipations. This journey laid the foundation of his enduring love for Italian art, for the country, for its own sake, and for its people.

At the end of 1865 he once more went to Italy, this time to Rome. The studio in which he worked was that in which Leighton had some years earlier painted his famous "Cimabue and Giotto." Here, under the shadow of Leighton, the large picture of the "Procession in Honour of Bacchus" was begun. Mr. Gladstone took a great interest in its progress, and would come and sit in the studio and watch with keen enjoyment the work grow under the artist's hand.

The great ambition of his life, to execute mural painting and decoration, had never been lost sight of, and he now set to work in earnest to qualify himself for it by acquiring all the knowledge of various branches of art he could, so that should the occasion arise he would be prepared to take advantage of it. He studied good examples of mural decoration, both in fresco and mosaic, in the churches of Rome and the Vatican, the museums of Naples and Rome.

DECORATION OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

With reference to the decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral, about which so much has already been written, Miss Lascelles says :—

The time came at last when Sir William was called upon to undertake the decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral in mosaic. This he regards as the work of his life, on which all previous study centred. He had gone into the subject so thoroughly in Italy, that when, in 1891, he was approached with a view to the decoration of St. Paul's, he felt perfectly ready, from a technical point of view, to undertake it. The result of the enterprise everyone knows—it has been much abused and much praised. The hostile attitude is very natural, for English people have been so long unaccustomed to the use of colour in buildings that the idea has arisen that architecture should necessarily stand alone, a solitary art, and it has been forgotten that from time immemorial, till the end of the sixteenth century, no buildings were complete without the addition of colour.

When the Dean and Chapter first approached Sir William upon the subject of decorating St. Paul's they asked him to paint upon the walls ; but this he declined to do. Not only because Wren had intended to decorate his cathedral in mosaic, but also because mosaic can be washed without injury to it, an absolutely necessary precaution in the smoke-laden atmosphere of London. A further advantage is that mosaic admits of a free use of gold, which is, in his opinion, a necessity of decoration in our climate, or, indeed, in any other.

As soon as Sir William had received the commission he drew out his scheme of design and started for Italy, to re-study the mural decoration in Rome, Sicily and other places. He determined to set his face against pictorial mosaic, and to adhere to the principles of design and execution which prevailed in Greece, Italy and Asia Minor during the classical times of the Byzantine Empire, revived again in Italy in the fourteenth century, and in England in the nineteenth ; he laid down as an axiom that his design should be controlled by his material, not the material by

the design. Another *sine quâ non* was that the work should be executed by English and not foreign labour.

The colour scheme is explained and described in the Monograph.

LOVE OF MUSIC.

Sir William has won distinction as a portrait-painter ; he has always been a devoted student of architecture, and music is another of his artistic interests.

Intensely idle concerning things that he did not like, he was very industrious over studies that appealed to him, and capable of hard and severe application, a quality which in later life he has carried almost to excess. He early displayed talent and fondness for music, and to this day it goes hand-in-hand with art, the two chief delights of his life. The musical training bestowed on him was of the most thorough description. His first lesson was given to him by old Edmund Knyvett, who was one of Haydn's pupils. He used to go to York Street dressed in a blue coat, with brass buttons and shorts, and play Mozart's and Haydn's fugues and sonatas upon one of those charming tinkling little pianos made about 150 years ago.

Another musical friend, and one who has indirectly exercised a great influence over Sir William's life, was Mr., now Sir, Herbert Oakeley, who to an equal love for music added more scientific knowledge. They became intimate when Sir William was about fifteen, and he often used to go and stay with Mr. Oakeley at Hampton Court, when they would spend most of their time in the chapel, playing concertos, organ fugues, and whole symphonies on Father Smith's beautiful organ during the day, and on the piano of evenings. Wagner's star had not yet risen, and Handel, Bach, Mendelssohn, and Beethoven were their favourite composers.

What are the Best Pictures in the World ?

MR. FREDERIC DOLMAN contributes to the *Strand Magazine* for November the result of an inquiry which he made as to what are the most precious pictures in the world. He submitted the question to the curators or directors of all the best picture-galleries outside Great Britain, and he embodies in his article the answers he received. The following catalogue of pictures is interesting. In each case the selection of the picture has been made by the official custodian of the gallery in which it appears :—

- The Louvre : Leonardo da Vinci's *La Gioconda*.
- The Prado : Velasquez's *Meninas*.
- The Rijks Museum, Amsterdam : Rembrandt's *Night Watch*.
- The Hague Gallery : Paul Potter's "The Young Bull."
- The Vienna Belvedere : Rubens's *Idelfonso Altar*.
- The Berlin Gallery : H. and J. van Eyck's "Worship of the Lamb."
- The Dresden Gallery : Raphael's *Madonna*.
- The Munich Pinakothek : Murillo's "The Melon Eaters."
- The Antwerp Museum : Quentin Matsys's "The Descent from the Cross."
- The Florence Uffizi Gallery : Titian's *Flora*.
- The Florence Pitti Gallery : Raphael's "La Madonna della Seggiola."
- The Borghese Gallery, Rome : Titian's *Sacred and Profane Love*.
- The Academy of Fine Art, Venice : Titian's *Assumption of the Virgin*.

China and Her Mysteries.

ALL who desire to understand China and the problems which arise owing to the opening of that country by European Powers, should read "China and Her Mysteries," by Alfred Stead, which gives in a simple form the essential points about China and the Chinese. Sent post free from this office for 1s. 6d.

MODERN PHILANTHROPY UNDER FIRE.

IN the quarterlies of last month appear two criticisms of some of our most approved methods of modern philanthropy. We give them here for what they are worth, without endorsing either the statements or the spirit of the critics.

"THE MODEL EMPLOYER" DENOUNCED.

In the *Economic Review* (the organ of the Christian Social Union) Mr. John Garrett Leigh writes on the Ethics of Employment. He begins by denouncing the teaching of the Manchester School as "the most pernicious doctrine which has ever cursed economics." This is a mere prelude, however, to his main attack :—

I have referred to the Manchester school only to deal more fully with what I will call the pseudo-philanthropic doctrine. Personally, I regard this as only a little less pernicious than the *Laissez faire* doctrine. It has done much to undermine manhood, individuality of character, strenuousness of purpose. It is heralded with popular acclaim; its prophets are photographed as public benefactors, and altogether it is quite a fashionable doctrine. It produces modern and model villages, with libraries and wash-houses, public gardens—all ripe for illustrated advertisements. The model villages are regarded as paradises, at which the peris of the world gaze hungrily. . . . The pseudo-philanthropist takes a great interest in his workpeople. He provides them with good houses, which they rent from him; he maps out the village as he wishes it to appear. Usually he will not have a public-house in it, but for social relaxation he builds libraries and gymnasia. I wish it to be clearly understood that I do not attack him. I admire his theories; I admire his sense of moral responsibility; I admire his pride in his workpeople. But I do think, and I hope to prove, that the extreme philanthropic employer is by no means a blessing to the world. "I am not a philanthropist," said one of them the other day; "I do it because it pays!" Could any condemnation more severe be conceived?

Mr. Leigh's objection is that the employer is attempting to perform himself what ought to be done by the action of others. In fact, the employee practically chooses nothing. He is well-housed and well-paid, but the price he pays for it is his own individuality. "Indeed, in one model village there is a new religion established by the employer, with a chaplain and form and rites, as far as churchings and baptisms."

Mr. Leigh's second objection to the system is that it tends towards tyranny. The employee is not the free agent which the ordinary employee is :—

He has neither voice nor language for his grievances, for trade unions cannot breathe in that atmosphere, and a "leader" soon finds the gates of the model village closed behind him.

The third objection is more vital :—

When the employer tells us that "philanthropy pays," what is his meaning but that he is getting his labour even cheaper than the man who buys it in the cheapest market, but is not in so many words a commercial-eyed philanthropist? Indeed, there is a subtle violation of the Truck Acts, the working man's charter; for the fact of reduced rent is taken into account in fixing wages.

Is Mr. Leigh sure of his facts? Can he prove that workers resident in model villages receive lower wages than workers in the same trade resident elsewhere?

"THE PAMPERED CHILDREN OF THE POOR."

The *International Journal of Ethics* contains an article with this heading by Ida M. Metcalf. She refers to

the establishment and multiplication of such beneficent innovations as the day nursery, the free Kindergarten, the light, sunny and attractive schoolroom, the public playgrounds, baths, and parks. . . . the greater gentleness with which children are treated, the sympathy with their feelings and wishes, and the general conviction that little children have an inalienable right to opportunities for healthy development of body and mind, and that it is the duty of all adults to help secure a reasonable degree of happiness to the only portion of the populace whose lives they can hope to brighten to any appreciable extent.

The writer admits the success of Kindergarten methods in the very first steps of the process. The later steps, she seems to think, are attended with disastrous failure :—

What these young people most need to learn is the dignity of labour, and the fact that self-respect demands obedience to law—in short, the supremacy of duty over personal inclination. What they are learning is to do voluntarily only what they find agreeable and interesting, and to consider the fact that their work is hard or makes them nervous the best of reasons for neglecting it. They see themselves and their moods as the pivot of a complaisant social order—and for this distorted view of life the school system is seriously to blame. . . . Disobedience, impertinence, and total neglect of school duties are condoned because, forsooth, children are not adults. Flattery and weak concessions are so lavishly bestowed that the withholding of them is resented as an unpardonable injury. Principals and teachers unite in shielding their sensitive charges from all unpleasant consequences of indolence or perversity.

The writer urges that a slight infusion of the Stoic philosophy would greatly ennoble the view of life held by our school-children.

Friends and Friendships.

ONE of the most vexatious problems of the Twentieth Century is how to bridge the gulf that exists between isolated sections of society, and to bring interest into the lives of its scattered units. It was to achieve this difficult work that the Correspondence Club was founded in 1897, and it is now possible with the aid of the post to bring into immediate mental contact with each other hundreds of all sorts and conditions of people living in crowded or scattered parts of the world at home and abroad who seek friends and friendships, and to thus remove from their lives that dearth of interest which is the ban of civilisation. It is possible, indeed, to be surrounded with relatives and acquaintances and yet to be possessed of few if any congenial friends with whom sympathetic talk and correspondence upon mutually interesting subjects is possible. It is not a multitude of friends or acquaintances that is required, but a few whose mutual interests act as a connecting link to unite those who are now separate, and who if introduced to each other by some easy method will banish from their lives that sense of loneliness so hurtful to happiness and contentment. By the anonymity clause in the rules of the Correspondence Club passing acquaintances can be made until the right friend is discovered, after which names and addresses can be exchanged, if desired, or the correspondence can at any moment cease. The Conductor, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C., will be glad to send all particulars on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

THE WHITE SLAVE TRADE.

THE *Contemporary Review* publishes an article suggested by the holding of the recent Conference at Frankfort, on the subject of the suppression of the traffic in young women for immoral purposes, which is usually described as the "white slave trade." The writer says:—

Young girls were regularly recruited, especially in the poorer Eastern countries of Europe, by fraudulent promises of light, respectable service at good wages, offered by agents of houses not only in Western Europe but in South America and in the East, agents who found it worth while to spend large sums of money and to undertake regular commercial journeys, so great was the price of their booty in the markets of Argentina and of Constantinople. Far from being merely a local evil, the trade derived its principal support from its foreign imports.

It is a true slave trade. The subjects of it are usually young and inexperienced girls, obtained from among the poor and ignorant classes. Though not seized by force, they are cheated into starting, and once over the frontier are entirely in the hands of their conductors. Hardly any being could be conceived more utterly helpless than a peasant girl on a journey through a foreign land, where she knows nobody and nothing, and is unable to communicate even with a casual fellow-traveller. Go on she must, and she is generally far away from home and friends, if not actually delivered over to her ultimate purchaser and shut up, before she finds out what is intended to be done with her.

The fact is that the international nature of the horrible business is its protection. All that is visible is an occasional party of travellers, shipping from Bordeaux or Southampton, which appears to include girls speaking foreign tongues who seem to be in the charge of suspicious-looking men.

After a warm tribute to the zeal and energy of Mr. W. A. Coote, a short account is given of the successive steps which led up to the holding of the International Conference at Paris last summer:—

M. Delcassé, at the instance of M. Bérenger, entered warmly into the project, and his invitation was accepted by all the Governments of Europe excepting Turkey and the Balkan States; also by Brazil. The resolutions of this Conference, referred to the several Governments for ratification, have not yet been published. But it is understood that they fully carry out the views of the London Congress, and contain provisions that the legislation of each country is to be so amended, if necessary, as to provide universally for the punishment of procurers—in the case of adults by force, fraud, threat, abuse of authority or other constraint, and in the case of minors with or without these conditions—even when the crime is constituted by several acts perpetrated in different countries. They also provide for extradition of offenders and for mutual assistance in obtaining evidence and other matters. But beyond making these provisions, which are intended to take effect in six months, the Plenipotentiaries declare that they are only a minimum, and also that imprisonment ought to be the penalty of the crime. Further, they have sketched out a plan for mutual arrangements which if carried out will undoubtedly put enormous difficulties in the way of the traffic; for example, a system of central offices in communication with each other, a general surveillance over railway stations and ports, the employment of the Consuls and Diplomatic Agents to check the trade, and the return to their own countries of girls who have been enticed away or of foreign women of immodest life who are willing to go back home. And they suggest the surveillance of registry offices which place out foreigners.

Munsey's Magazine for November contains, besides the usual mass of fiction and descriptive articles, a well illustrated paper describing Peasant Costumes of Europe. There is also an account of the growth of the present position of horse-racing in the United States.

THE INVENTOR OF THE CHINESE NUMERAL ALPHABET.

THE *Sunday at Home* for November is distinguished by three remarkable stories of religious heroes. Mr. David Williamson describes the wonderful career of Miss Agnes Weston, the Sailors' Friend, of Devonport, and Miss Sarah Robinson, the Soldiers' Friend, of Portsmouth. But a perfect romance of philanthropy is Miss Cumming's story of the Rev. W. Hill Murray, of Peking. The son of a Glasgow working-man, who at nine years of age lost his left arm by an accident in a sawmill, and was subsequently engaged as a rural postman, he aspired to mission work, and served for seven years as colporteur among the foreign sailors on the Clyde. His success here led to his being sent to North China, where he learned the language and sold the Chinese Scriptures. A blind man came to him one day, and asked for a Bible that others might read it to him. Mr. Murray had felt much for the many blind Chinamen about him, and wondered if some adaptation of the Braille type could be introduced; but how, in a country without an alphabet, was he to succeed? At last he hit upon the device of writing down the 408 sounds of the language as spoken at Peking, with a numeral under each sound. He used dots to represent the numerals that corresponded to the sounds, and so invented for the blind a veritable Chinese alphabet. It was thus much easier for the blind Chinamen to learn to read than for the Chinamen who were not blind. On several of the poor asking Mr. Murray to provide them with an easy system of learning to read, it flashed on him that he should connect the white dots by straight black lines. By so doing "he produced a series of lines, angles, and squares, forming the simplest set of symbols ever devised for use in any country." He got the types cast at last after infinite trouble, and tried his new alphabet on some of the oldest and dullest of his seeing converts. He gave them 2½d. a day to induce them to learn to read, and at the end of six weeks they could both read and write, Chinamen ordinarily taking six years to read the ideograph. So the crippled Glasgow boy became the inventor of the numeral type for China. The first-class mission premises, which he had erected at the cost of no small trouble, were burned down by the Boxers, and most of the blind inmates massacred. He himself went through the siege of the Legations. He has since had given him by the Chinese Government, in return for the loss, other commodious and suitable premises. But the long strain has broken his health. Both he and his wife and family have been invalided home.

In the *Lady's Realm* for November there is an illustrated paper which shows the homes of several heroines in famous romances. These are:—Connor Place, Russell Square, Wirksworth Cottage, Jennie Deans' Cottage, Gateshead Hill, Cowan Bridge, The Old Curiosity Shop, Tewkesbury High Street, House of Sir Walter Scott's Fair Maid of Perth.

THOSE who wish to see the ladies who, under the title of "Primrose Dames," have created the most efficient political organisation in England, will do well to look up the *Lady's Realm* for November, in which they will find the portraits of the leaders of the Primrose League. Reginald Bennett, who writes the article, says that Liberal women fail where Tory women succeed, because the Liberal women never cease to deal in the minor masculine, while the Primrose Dame boldly brings into the arena the eternal feminine.

MOTORS AND MOTORISTS.

ENGLISH LADY MOTORISTS.

"IGNOTA" in the *Woman at Home* publishes an interesting gossip article about our lady motorists, which gives a good deal of information concerning English ladies who drive motor-cars. The first who learned to drive a motor was Mrs. Bernard Weguelin. Mrs. Weguelin lives at Coombe End, in Kingston. She began with a small 4 horse-power Daimler, and then purchased a 12 horse-power Panhard. She has travelled 50,000 miles in her motors and has never adopted a special motoring costume. The Duchess of Sutherland drives a Panhard, and wears a special costume. Lady Warwick drives an American electric phaeton and a 7 horse-power Panhard phaeton. Mrs. Willie Grenfell and Lady Esther Smith are enthusiastic chauffeuses. Mrs. Alfred and Mrs. Harold Harmsworth both drive their own machines. So do Lady Ilchester and Lady Cecilia Scott-Montagu. Lady de Grey during last season drove into London almost daily from her riverside home at Coombe, and Lady Londesborough has a motor carriage which is capable of being converted into a brougham or used as an open carriage.

"Ignota" discusses at some length the vexed question of motor dresses. Even a moderate rate of speed along a dusty road makes havoc with tweed or serge costumes. The Frenchwomen who "motor" wear a long double-breasted coat of tough silk in summer, and one of the warmest cloth, fur-lined, in winter. They also wear goggles surmounted by a stiff hood enveloped in a long gauze veil.

EDISON'S NEW STORAGE BATTERY.

Mr. R. S. Baker in the *Windsor Magazine* describes the new storage battery which Mr. Edison has invented for use in motor-cars. He says it is only one-third of the weight of the old lead battery, and is practically indestructible. The general principle of the Edison battery is the same as that of the old batteries, but its use of materials is wholly new:—

The metals are oxides of iron and nickel, and the fluid is a solution of potash. The chemical process involved in charging is one of the little understood marvels of science. As the electric current flows into the battery, little atoms of oxygen, called, with fine imagery, *ions* (wanderers), detach themselves from the iron oxide and go through the potash solution and attach themselves in some strange way to the nickel, producing the high oxide of nickel which so puzzled the Patent Office examiners. The nickel half of the cell swells lightly and the iron side shrinks a little. The battery having been charged, it may be taken anywhere, and upon connecting up the wires, the indefatigable *ions* of oxygen travel back from the nickel, through the potash solution, to their former place with the iron, and thus until the current is all given off; then they are ready for another expedition.

The potash solution is as harmless as water, has no disagreeable smell, and does not eat away either of the metal plates. The single cell of the battery is a steel box, 11½ in. long by 5 in. broad by 2 in. deep, open at the top. Inside of this are arranged the thin frames of steel, one half containing little packets of iron oxide, and the other a nickel oxide, and they are all immersed in the solution of potash. It can be

charged from any electric lighting wire, and after charging can be carried anywhere, and the current used at will. The battery can be used for propelling all manner of small water craft, and also will run sewing-machines and the phonograph. It is expected that this storage battery will play the part in electric-lighting which is played by the gasometer in gas-lighting. Buildings will be packed full with batteries from cellar to garret, and in the daytime the electricity will be stored against the needs of the night.

JOURNALISM FOR GIRLS.

BY MISS FRANCES H. LOW.

Miss Low continues, in the *Girl's Realm* for November, the capital series of articles she began in October on "Journalism for Girls." In October Miss Low gave, from the wealth of her own wide and extended experience, a very much needed caution to idealist maidens who imagine that to go into journalism is to have a free and fair field for the exercise of their best faculties and for realising their loftiest aspirations. The picture of the decadence of modern journalism—especially of feminine journalism—may have been painted in too sombre colours, but no one has better right than Miss Low to express an opinion on this matter. For she has ever striven for the highest, and it is the very brightness of her own ideal which makes her resent so bitterly the miserable rubbish that is printed nowadays in newspapers which profess to cater chiefly for women. About her November article there is no room for difference of opinion. Miss Low condenses into two pages of small type the very best kind of advice that can be given to girls who are thinking of trying to make their way in the press. Her article is clear, brief, practical, sound, and to the point. I can give it no higher praise than to say that I shall get several copies of it and keep it on hand to give to those young women—whose name is legion—who come to Mowbray House to ask for advice as to how to get on to the papers. I know of no better compendium of common sense on the subject in the English or, indeed, in any other language.

Secondhand Books on Sale.

I HAVE a large stock of secondhand books on sale at greatly reduced prices. The volumes are well and strongly bound, and in good condition. Those wishing to secure books for founding libraries will find amongst them a large number of standard works on very advantageous terms. Lists may be obtained from the SECRETARY, REVIEW OF REVIEWS CIRCULATING LIBRARY, Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.

THE *Young Woman* for November opens with a chatty sketch of the American artist acclimatised in England who has been entrusted with the task of painting the Coronation picture—Mr. Edwin A. Abbey. He confesses, "I always fear the result of work which is done too easily. I find that almost invariably I have to do it over again."

THE MECHANISM OF A MODERN HOTEL.

BY MR. CARL RITZ.

MR. CARL RITZ, who should be an authority on the subject, contributes to the *London Magazine* an interesting article on the complex problem, "How to Conduct a Great Hotel." It is an office to which few of us will be called. Most people regard paying their hotel bills, or even leaving them unpaid, as a lesser evil than conducting the hotels themselves. It is a responsible office, apparently, for the capital sunk in a large modern hotel may be as much as £600,000, and is often more than £1,000,000.

In passing, Mr. Ritz combats the idea that it is very expensive to live in a first-class hotel. For those who live in town only part of the year it is much cheaper than keeping up a house; and it is possible to live up to all requirements for £1 a day. Englishmen, says Mr. Ritz, are little employed at hotels simply because they won't learn foreign languages. In a large hotel 85 per cent. of the cooks are French, and French is the *lingua franca* of the kitchen. The qualifications needed for the post of hotel manager are very considerable, everything from a good manner to the mastery of a number of foreign tongues being needed.

Few people could guess how many eggs are consumed in a first-class hotel in a year. Mr. Ritz puts the figures for the Carlton at 380,000. Champagne is the wine most consumed, the figures for twelve months being 55,000 out of a total of 108,700 bottles of every kind. Bordeaux is a bad second with 16,000. The consumption of other items of provisions for twelve months in the Carlton Hotel is as follows:—

Meat, 400,000lb.; chickens, 25,000 pieces; ducks, geese and turkeys, 4,000 pieces; pigeons, 3,000 pieces; quails, 24,000 pieces; ortolans, 2,000 pieces; grouse, partridges, pheasants, 13,000 pieces; soles, 42,000lb.; other fish, 30,000lb.; hams and bacon, 47,000lb.; lard, 6,000lb.; butter, 47,000lb.

The supply of non-consumables is on an equally vast scale:—

The following will give some idea of the stock required in a first-class hotel and restaurant combined: 3,000 table-cloths of various sizes, 20,000 to 25,000 napkins, 10,000 to 12,000 servants' cloths of various kinds. Chamber towels amount to something like 10,000, waiters', cooks', and chambermaids' aprons about 3,000, sheets will amount up to 1,800 or 2,000, and pillow cases to about 2,000, all of which have to be kept in repair, and renewed at frequent intervals.

Then as to plate, 6,000 dessert, table, tea, and salt spoons are required; 6,000 forks; 1,500 to 2,000 fish forks and knives; 4,000 to 5,000 knives. Silver dishes of various sizes number from 1,500 to 2,000. Then there is a tremendous amount of china required. How would you like to wash 18,000 to 20,000 plates, besides other china and glasses, of which about £1,500 to £2,000 worth is broken every year.

Waiters number 125; there are twenty-five clerks, and sixty men in uniform. There are forty chambermaids; twenty cellarmen; and a large staff of engineers, painters, plumbers, and carpenters. In order to supervise this army, also to have a perpetual grin on his face for arriving guests, the manager gets up at seven in the morning and goes to bed at one.

HOW YOUNG ROYALTY IS BROUGHT UP.

"OUR Future King" is the title of an interesting paper in the *Girl's Realm* by Alice Stronach. She tells many stories, some new, some old, of the children of the Prince of Wales. It is pleasant to know that their parents are aware of the pernicious influences of luxury in infancy:—

The Princess of Wales, remembering her own free and happy childhood, has wisely resolved that her children should have their early years as little as possible spoiled by the accident of their exalted position. So simplicity of surroundings, of diet, of clothing—a simplicity that would astonish parents and children of some of our upper middle-classes—are the rule in the nurseries of Sandringham and York House. True, when in London, the little Princes and their sister have to submit to the four daily repetitions of the irksome process of being dressed; but when gardening at Sandringham, and when playing on the shingle at Osborne, they are not denied the supreme satisfaction of getting as dirty as all healthy children sometimes love to be.

The toys with which the Royal nurseries are stocked are dealt with in a way which may be commended to other than Royal parents:—

Toys are not allowed to accumulate in the nurseries of York Cottage or York House. Periodically, the Princess of Wales appears and makes a clean sweep of her children's playthings in the interests of the little patients of the London hospitals.

The charge made against the British people that they refuse to master foreign tongues cannot be levelled against the Royal Family of Great Britain. We read that—

From their earliest years the little Princes have been trained to speak foreign tongues. Already Prince Edward and Prince Albert speak French and German with almost as much ease as English, while Princess Victoria chatters fluently in German, that being the language spoken by one of her nurses. For some time French was the language spoken by the Princes at meal-times, a nurse who spoke that language being engaged for the purpose; but by the late Queen's wish German was after a time substituted as the language spoken at table, even grace being said in that tongue.

History and geography are the favourite lessons of the young Princes. So far, none except the baby Henry display any taste for music. All except Prince Albert are said to be remarkably sturdy, and free from even the ordinary illnesses of childhood.

A Good True Word for the Russians.

MR. H. D. PIERCE writes in the *Atlantic Monthly* an article on Russia, in which he says a good many sensible things. The only one that I have room to quote relates to the accusation which is constantly brought against the Russians as the most brutal race in the world. Mr. Pierce says:—

It is a curious circumstance that the Russian people seem to have been given, in the Western world, a reputation for cruelty. Nothing could be further from the fact. No gentler, kindlier, more courteous people exists. The mujik chats to his horse as he drives along, calling him by endearing names, and rarely if ever strikes him with the little toy whip he carries, while the love and devotion of parents for their children are extremely touching. Toward each other men and women of all classes are generally courteous and often demonstratively affectionate, men kissing each other on meeting or parting. The noble permits and encourages a degree of familiarity from his servants unknown in the Western world. The family relations of the rural classes are patriarchal, parents exercising authority over their children even though the latter are parents themselves.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE CENTENARY OF THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh Review* for October completes the hundredth year of publication. It is a good number in itself—a centenary number, which summarises a great part of the literary history and much of the political history with which the *Review* has ever been brilliantly associated. The special article, dealing with the poetry and fiction of the last hundred years, I have noticed in its proper place. But it is necessary to read the opening article of the *Review* dealing with its own history to realise the close association between the brilliant organ originated by Sydney Smith, and first edited by Jeffrey, with the literature and politics summarised elsewhere.

The *Edinburgh Review* in its day was an entirely novel venture, and proved a success from the first. It was essentially the creation of young men. In the year of its foundation Sydney Smith and Jeffrey were only thirty, Brougham was twenty-four, and Horner only twenty-three. It was written, without pay, by young men "who were more fond of displaying their critical acumen than the contents of the book." It was not until the third number that a change was made, and payment given at the low rate of £200 a year to the editor and £10 a sheet of sixteen pages to the contributors. Before long the minimum remuneration was raised to sixteen guineas a sheet, and it was on this scale that Mr. Gladstone was paid for the celebrated Silver Streak article of October, 1870.

The first *Edinburgh Review* externally was identical with that now being noticed. Internally its organisation was somewhat different, for it contained no fewer than twenty-nine articles, some of them only a page long. Nine of them were written by Sydney Smith and six by Jeffrey. The principle of One Man One Article has apparently never been recognised, for in April, 1835, the *Edinburgh Review* published six articles from the pen of Lord Brougham, on subjects varying from the British Constitution to the Memoirs of Mirabeau. Yet Lord Brougham complained that the *Review* did not print enough of his matter.

The circulation of the *Review* was immense in early years, if the cost and proportion of reading public be considered. In 1814 over 12,000 per quarter were printed, and in 1817-1818 the circulation rose to 13,500, the highest point ever attained.

So much for the *Review*. To name its contributors is to give a list of the most eminent men of the last century. Famous articles and incidents arising therefrom are the landmarks in its history. Thus we have Jeffrey reviewing Moore's poetry in 1806, and the resultant duel at Chalk Farm, celebrated by Byron in "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." Moore afterwards became a contributor to the *Review*. In November, 1814, appeared Jeffrey's much more famous article on "The Excursion," beginning "This will never do." Macaulay, most famous of all *Edinburgh* reviewers, published his first contribution, the Milton article, in August, 1825. Of all the praises Macaulay ever earned the most valued was that of Jeffrey: "The more I think the less I can conceive where you picked up that style." The two most brilliant talkers of the day, Macaulay and Sydney Smith, were hardly made for one another. Sydney Smith was an inexhaustible talker; but Macaulay's flow of conversation was so rapid that he spoke with panting anxiety. Macaulay never let Sydney Smith get in a word. Once Smith protested: "Now, Macaulay, when I am gone

you'll be sorry you never got in a word." On another occasion Smith said that he had found Macaulay in bed from illness, and that he was therefore more agreeable than he had ever seen him: "There were some glorious flashes of silence."

Macaulay's contributions were as interminable as his talk. His article on Lord Bacon originally ran to 120 pages, and his essay on Warren Hastings to 95. The total number of pages in the *Review* varied from 260 pages in early days to 300 in the middle of the century.

Of the political tendencies of the *Review* not much is said. It was Whig from the first, and remained so. But the reviewer boasts with justice that on the whole the influence of the *Review* was thrown on the side which the wisdom that comes after the event declared to be right. It warmly combated that craven fear of our own countrymen—the dread of the people—which was the unhappy legacy to England of the French Revolution. It maintained the fight against sacerdotal ascendancy in the middle of the century. On the subject of Home Rule the *Review* parted company with many of its old friends, and one of its most notable contributors, Mr. Gladstone. It would not have Home Rule at any price. "It would tolerate no combination with those who were avowedly aiming at the disintegration of the kingdom." The *Review* was the oldest and most constant of Liberals; but it had always maintained in political controversy that party should be based upon fundamental principles, not on mere personal allegiance to leaders, however eminent. Whether the wisdom that comes after the event will justify the *Review* in this question may be doubted.

Dealing with its later years the *Review* is less personal, therefore less interesting. The names of its living contributors are not mentioned. One of the characteristics of the *Review* is that its contributors have always been largely drawn from among those who are not exclusively men of the pen. The article is illustrated with eight reproductions of portraits of editors and contributors.

The London Quarterly Review.

THE *London Quarterly Review* for October maintains a high standard of matter and form. Mr. Alexander Brown's "Coming of Sin" gives a fresh view of the Fall. Dr. Hugh Macmillan supplies a glowing and entrancing story of his visit to Baalbec, and the colossal stone, 72 feet by 14 by 15, weighing 1,500 tons, which he found still in a quarry.

Mr. George Northcroft gives an appreciation of the Poetry of the Great Dominion, in which he declares Mr. Charles Roberts the pioneer and the foremost author of the new period of Canadian poetry. Miss Keeling writes from Naples an optimistic account of the prospects of Italy. Modern criticism and the Gospels are reviewed by Mr. George Milligan, who confirms Wendt's verdict that "critical inquiry has led, though not immediately in its first attempts, yet gradually, and in course of time, to results whereby the historical picture of Jesus has lost nothing, but only gained." Mr. J. H. Leckie, in a review of Hermann and Martineau, declares the seat of ultimate religious authority to be the soul in communion with God. Professor Davidson eulogises Dr. Fairbairn's new Christian Apologia, but condemns his view of the Atonement as notably inadequate.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Quarterly Review* for October contains an able article upon Lord Salisbury and an interesting article upon the Roman Index. Both I have noticed elsewhere, as well as the paper on "The Commerce and Industries of Japan."

PESSIMISM.

There is an interesting article on "Modern Pessimism" in which the writer extols Hartmann as the humaniser of pessimistic philosophy. The tendency, of recent pessimism, as expressed in literature and philosophy, is declared by the reviewer to be as follows :—

What we have said shows that there is a manifest turn in the tide of pessimism, a revulsion from the flabby and flaccid *larmoyant* pessimism of the immediate past to one more vigorous, manly, and sane, and yet free from the misanthropic cynicism of Swift, Voltaire, Heine, and Schopenhauer, one more willing to adapt itself to the humane trend of recent thought, and more in conformity with common sense. Hartmann himself distinctly tells us, in the history of his own mental development, that it has been his aim throughout to free himself from the quietistic negation of the will recommended by Schopenhauer, and to bring his own pessimism into line with the optimistic theory of evolution; and in this attempt he and others have so far succeeded as to justify one of his philosophical friends in saying that, "if you want to see for once contented and cheerful faces, you must go among the pessimists."

THE GAME LAWS OF THE WORLD.

In an article dealing with "The Game Laws of Other Countries" there is a great mass of information interesting to English sportsmen. The reviewer condemns French legislation on the subject, there being more law and less repression in France than in any other country of the world. For instance, the French ruin their fishing with a continual extension of privileges. Angling is thrown open at a small charge to the mass of the people, and thus becomes a valuable source of revenue to the State, though the sport is indifferent. In Germany there is general confusion owing to the close time for various animals differing in the different States. German fishing laws are complicated, the guiding principle being to reserve as much right as possible to the professional, and to make the sportsman pay the highest possible sum for strictly limited privileges. In Germany as in France a gamekeeper who brings a poacher to justice receives a substantial reward; in Germany rewards are paid for exceptional courage, and pensions in case of injury or death. In Belgium, on the other hand, a gamekeeper is subject to endless restrictions. In Italy, as in France, the game laws have become democratised to the point of an extreme toleration of poaching.

GIORDANO BRUNO IN ENGLAND.

There is an interesting article with many insights into old English life under the above title. Bruno was in England about two and a half years, and his observations of English life are interesting. In those days all Englishmen of rank "know that their own tongue is only used in their own island, and would think themselves barbarians if they could not speak in Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian." Things have changed since those days, and we hope that the manners of the populace towards foreigners have changed also :—

The artisans and shopfolk, who know you in some fashion to be a foreigner, snicker and laugh and grin and mouth at you, and call you in their own tongue dog, traitor, and stranger, which, with them, is a most injurious name, qualifying its object to receive every wrong in the world, be he young or old, in civic dress or armed, noble or gentle. And now, if by evil chance you take occasion to touch one of them,

or lay hand to your arms, lo! in a moment you will see yourself, for the whole street's length, in the midst of a host that has sprung up quicker than the men-at-arms, in the fiction of the poets, sprang from the teeth sown by Jason. They seem to come out of the earth, but in truth they issue from the shops, and give you a most lordly and noble view of a forest of sticks, long poles, halberds, partisans, and rusty pitchforks; and these things, though the Sovereign has given them for the best of uses, they have ever ready for this and like occasions. So you will see them come upon you with a peasant fury, without looking where, or how, or why, or upon whom, and none of them thinking of any other; every one discharging the natural despite he hath against the foreigner; and, if he is not stayed by the heels of the rest who are carrying out a like intent, you will find him taking the measure of your doublet with his own hand or his own rod, and, if you are not wary, hammering your hat upon your head withal.

Bruno led an obscure life in England, and no allusion to his name has been traced in contemporary writings.

The other articles deal mostly with literature. Among them I may mention that on the Elizabethan Lyric, that on Welsh Romance and Folk-lore, and that on "The Evolution of Harlequin."

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE November number is full of vivid sketches and studies of living issues. The coal war, naturally, bulks large in cartoons, chronicle and leading articles. Mr. H. F. Newcomb sketches the character and career of Mr. Carroll D. Wright, the sociological adviser of President Roosevelt. Mr. Wright seems to be as versatile, as masterly and as intensely active an American as they make them. There is an interesting narrative of the growth of Trusts, by Mr. Charles A. Conant. It is the story of Aaron's rod up to date. A very careful study is contributed by Mr. J. W. Jenks, of self-government in Oriental dependencies, British, French, Dutch and American. He reports the well-nigh unanimous testimony of authorities in India that such measures of self-government as have been conceded to the natives have proved a failure, and he concludes with the pleasant assurance that the United States have granted a larger measure of local and representative self-government to the Filipinos than has been granted to coloured races by any other civilised power. Mr. Arthur Wallace Dunn describes the evolution from military to civil administration in the Philippines during the last few years. He describes the present system as government by the people of the country. The progress made, he says, gives promise of future development, and he looks forward with confidence to the success of the experiment.

Dr. Albert Shaw warmly appreciates the success of the Farm Colony of the Salvation Army at Fort Amity, near the line between Colorado and Texas, in the irrigation country. There are now about 300 people altogether in the Colony. With the aid of irrigation the crops are abundant and sure, and several are taken each year. A twenty-acre farm is fully large enough to keep one family supplied, and to support it in comfort. Dr. Shaw predicts its financial success. Commander Booth Tucker undertakes to plant a family of unfortunate town-dwellers, provide them with land, tools, and team, and set them up as the owners of an independent estate for £100.

Mr. F. W. Halsey gives a sympathetic sketch of the rise of the Nature writers, from White of Selborne and John Burroughs, to the large and increasing modern school. The success of Nature books he attributes to the reaction from the drift to the cities, and the consequent habit of spending increasing vacations in the country.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* is as vigorous and one-sided as ever, but not particularly interesting. I have dealt elsewhere with the article "British Foreign Policy Reconsidered," and also with Sir Horace Rumbold's "Tribute to the Emperor Francis Joseph."

GUNNERY VERSUS PAINT.

Mr. Arnold White has a characteristic paper under this heading. Naval gunnery, he repeats, is neglected; the methods required to produce a high average of straight shooting are unpopular; good shooting is discouraged by the political heads of the Navy, and the shooting of the Fleet could be greatly improved if the heads of the Navy were really in earnest. British men-of-war miss their targets more often than twice out of three rounds. Mr. White tells us, as he has told us many a time, that promotion depends upon clothing and goldleaf. He affirms that when three successive hits were made by one captain of a gun in a Mediterranean ship a voice from the bridge called down, "Is that idiot going to keep us out here all day? Take him off!" Sir Cyprian Bridge wrote a report on the *Astræa*, in which he praised the bedding, paint, and tailoring, but said not one word in praise or condemnation of the gunnery. When Mr. White wrote to the Admiralty asking whether the famous gunner, Grounds, was dead, he got a reply containing, among other things, the following sentence:—"I am to add that a claim for the cost of the telegram will be made on you in due course by the Accountant-General of the Navy." While the Admiralty were so keen about the payment by private persons of a telegram asking whether Grounds was dead, they had rewarded Grounds, for being the best shot of the year, with the sum of *£*9d!

WAR AND STARVATION.

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson has a paper under the title "Does War mean Starvation?" He maintains that all the important points involved in the question should be worked out to a practical result, and the several results should be collected by the Government as the basis of its defensive measures. As there is no machinery at the Admiralty for doing this, he calls for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the conditions of Great Britain's food supply in time of war.

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE TEACHER.

Sir Oliver Lodge contributes under this title a very suggestive paper. His main argument is that one cause of our educational backwardness is that English school teachers have not yet had a fair chance. Many of them are quite inadequately trained, many neither know their subjects properly, nor how to teach what little they know. But the good teacher, where he already exists, is too curbed and artificially hampered to give out the best that is in him. On the ground that many teachers are inefficient, the remainder, including many of the best teachers, are put under far too much external restraint. The nature of the restraint which Sir Oliver wishes to see removed he describes as the influence of the Universities and of the professional training bodies. The influence of external examinations, each administered externally and applied indiscriminately to all schools alike, examinations in which the teachers have no part—that is the evil. Sir Oliver in particular wishes to see changes in the entrance or pass examinations admitting to the first grade of a profession, or admitting to University matriculation. The papers of these examinations are usually set from a University

man's point of view; but a school-leaving examination should not be on this principle, but should take account of the aims and methods of the individual school. By such a reform the teachers would be emancipated from the hard task of cramming boys for examinations conducted on different lines from those they follow at school.

THE MORALS OF AMERICAN "SOCIETY."

Mr. A. M. Low, in his American chronicle, quotes with approval the following denunciation of the mushroom society of New York:—

Henry Watterson, Editor of the *Louisville Courier Journal*, a brilliant but somewhat erratic man, has recently called the attention of the country to the low state of morality prevailing in New York's smart set, which the late Ward McAllister, the arbiter of fashion, declared consisted of only 400 people, and since that time it has been known as the "400." In his philippic he declared that the smart set sets itself above the law both human and divine; that its women are equally depraved with its men; they talk freely with the men of things forbidden the decent and virtuous; they read the worst French fiction; they see the worst French plays; and that, in short, the women of the inner circle of New York society are unclean, unsexed, and unwomanly. Watterson sums up his indictment by saying pointedly:—"The 400 are rotten through and through. They have not one redeeming feature. All their ends are achieved by money, and largely by the unholy use of money."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. Cornély writes on "France and her Religious Orders," and Mr. O. C. Williams on "Collegers and Oppidans at Eton." There is a certain pathetic irony attached to the paper on the jovial subject of "Fox-hunting in Ireland," by the late Captain W. E. Cairnes. It is one of the best sporting papers we have ever read.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for November is a good all-round number, representing a variety of interests. I have quoted at length from Mr. Sydney Brooks's article on President Roosevelt, and shortly from the paper on Zola.

THE HORSEMAN OF THE FUTURE.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Younghusband writes on "The Horseman of the Future"—the cavalryman, that is. He criticises the British trooper by saying that though he rides better than any soldier on the Continent he does not give one the impression of a man who is at home on his horse. He is taught to ride as if he had swallowed a poker. Riding with him is a disagreeable duty:—

The horseman of the future is a bright intelligent fellow, accustomed to deal with horses. A light-weight who can ride a horse as if he belonged to it, and it belonged to him. A skilled man-at-arms who can hold his own against all comers, on horse and on foot, singly or in a rough-and-tumble charge. The handy man of the army, always able to look after himself and his horse, and everybody else. An up-and-about, always ready, and never-caught-napping man. A man of small wants, self-reliant, and full of warlike resource. A man who has been taught to look on drill and polish as the base-ment, and not the pinnacle, of his profession. And finally, one imbued with that *esprit de corps* and pride in his profession which alone make good soldiers.

THE SECRET OF THE EAST.

The article "English and Indian," by Cornelia Sorabji, deserves to be read by everyone who aspires to understand the East. Here is an illuminating little passage worth many pages of statistics:—

Peace is so dull after centuries of fighting. I was talking once to an old Indian who had known some of the glories of the last Mogul.

"You can gather your wheat into your garners, your houses and occupations are secure now," said I.

"Yes," he replied; "yes, there is all that."

"What is there not?" I asked, curious.

"In the olden days," he replied, "the beggar by the wayside might become Prime Minister if the king but smiled upon him."

"But equally," I made answer, "might his head be cut off if he failed to appreciate the king's last joke?"

"We took that chance!" was the reply.

The following also casts some light upon the ideals of the East :—

Some have asked me oftentimes of late whether *sadness* is a note of Indian life? 'Tis a hard question to answer, and depends on what you call sadness. Certainly the mass of people are not joyous. I personally have been much oppressed by the tragedy of life as I wandered up and down the country these last eight years. Sadder things have I known (as Westerns count sadness) than I have yet had the courage to put down on paper. Yet much depends on ideals. In India a woman's ideal is *sainthood*, not personal happiness. To *give* and not count the cost is her greatest pleasure.

A VIEW OF THE UNION.

Sir Alexander Miller writes on "Local Self-Government in Ireland." His article is inspired by the true Unionist spirit, but, like most Unionists who condescend to enter into details, he fills most of his paper with criticism of the Union. One theory which he puts forward is that the Union was either carried too far or not far enough. English statesmen might have adopted the system tried in Scotland, and left all the details of distinctively Irish legislation to the Irish members, interfering only in matters of principle. Or they might—and this Sir Alexander Miller prefers—have completely unified the two countries by treating Ireland merely as thirty-two extra English counties and discouraging separate legislation. The folly of the course adopted lies largely in the fact that Acts are passed affecting only Ireland, or excluding Ireland as a whole, whereas the local differences which call for differential treatment are even greater between different parts of Ireland than between England as a whole and Ireland as a whole.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The editorial "French-Canadian and Commonwealth" contains some interesting comments upon Mr. Bourassa's papers recently published in the *Review*. Mr. Arthur Morrison publishes the fourth instalment of his admirably illustrated papers on "The Painters of Japan." Mr. Edward Hutton writes on D'Annunzio. Dr. Emil Reich has a paper of considerable interest on "The Cambridge Modern History," which he says will be published in twelve volumes at the rate of two a year. Each chapter will be followed by a complete bibliography of its subject.

Harper's Magazine.

Harper's for November opens with Harry de Windt's *Journey* through Siberia to Behring Strait. Mr. Arthur Colton describes the Surrey Downs, making Leath Hill his centre. A posthumous paper on "Evolution and the Present Age," by John Fiske, is of great interest. There is an interesting paper describing the ancient peoples of America who inhabited the region of the petrified forests in Arizona. There are a great number of short papers of three and four pages which hardly call for notice, with the exception of an article describing Puvis de Chavannes as a caricaturist. Mr. Snyder's paper on the New Conception of Life is noticed elsewhere.

THE NEW LIBERAL REVIEW.

The *New Liberal Review* for November comes out with an entirely changed and much more tasteful cover. But it cannot be said that the internal composition of the *Review* is this month particularly excellent. The first paper is a reprint of Lord Rosebery's Gladstone speech at Glasgow, and the second Mr. A. J. Spender's "Why I am a Liberal."

"WHY AM I A LIBERAL?"

The most comprehensive definition of a Liberal given by Mr. Spender is that he is a man of faith, while the Tory is a sceptic. The Liberal believes with all his heart in the potency of human effort—but does Mr. Spender really believe this?—and sees no rational theory of the world which does not imply that good government is a great boon and bad government a great evil. After further defining Liberalism, Mr. Spender says that a man may have all the characteristics of Liberalism and may yet consider the Liberal Party incapable of governing the country. But if this be true a Liberal, in short, is not a man of faith; and, indeed, if we were asked what is the difference between a Liberal and a Tory, we should reply that the Tory was the man of faith, though he worships sticks and stones, while the Liberal is an unbeliever, though he professes to worship the One and Indivisible God. Liberalism, in fact, wants more faith and less refinement. If the Liberals were only as complacent, impudent, and unscrupulous as the Tories they would get rid of Mr. Balfour and all his men in six weeks' time.

AGAINST FREE LIBRARIES.

Mr. Arthur Lawrence will not have free libraries at any price. In an article upon the "Free Library Fetish" he argues that the provision of reading gratis is a waste of money for the philanthropist as long as more necessary wants of the people are unsupplied :—

The best benevolence is that which is not misapplied, and I can find no reason why we should press on with Free Libraries any more than with free food or free drink. There is, however, immeasurable and relievable suffering throughout the country; there are, for instance, thousands of hard-working men and women, particularly in rural districts, who have struggled through life on the barest subsistence, and to whom, in old age, the homeless home and the nameless grave are the last refuge. We have some open sores in this country in the healing of which there is angel's work for the philanthropist, and I am unable to believe that the greatest good is done to the greatest number by spending millions of pounds on peppering the country with those sad mausoleums of literature, our charity-aided, rate-supported, misused, and ill-attended Free Libraries.

I have quoted elsewhere from the paper on Zola. There are a number of other papers, most of them rather scrappy, which seems to be the permanent defect of the *New Liberal Review*.

The Cosmopolitan.

The *Cosmopolitan* for October contains the second section of Mr. H. G. Wells's "Mankind in the Making," and an article by Mr. W. T. Stead on "The Coronation and its Significance." The series on "Captains of Industry" is continued, the best known of the Captains dealt with being Mr. H. C. Frick. Mr. Frick began his life harvesting in a wheatfield, and during the time of his difference with Mr. Carnegie his total interests in steel and coke amounted to nearly 50,000,000 dols. Mr. A. Campbell Gordon writes on "Climbing the Scotch Alps," and from his illustrations it would appear that such climbing is by no means always easy, there being any number of miniature Matterhorns in the Highlands.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for November opens with a paper by "A Dissident Liberal" on "The Reversion to Toryism," which I have noticed elsewhere. I have also dealt elsewhere at length with Captain Gambier's extremely interesting article on "Macedonian Intrigues and Their Fruits." Nearly all the other articles are well written and instructive, and the standard of the review for literary criticism is well maintained.

TO EXPLORE AFRICA.

Sir H. M. Stanley contributes a paper entitled "New Aspirants to African Fame." He says that we have seen the last of the old pathfinders. There are no more great lakes, or great rivers, or snowy ranges to discover in Africa. But in every department of research Africa offers many opportunities for the explorer and scientist. From a sociological point of view the African man, for instance, has never yet been treated scientifically. Sir H. M. Stanley makes the following remark as to the effect of altitude upon stature :—

The tallest men I found lived in high altitudes, from 5,000 feet above sea-level and upward; the sturdiest from 3,000 feet to 5,000 feet; the shortest, excepting the pigmies, from sea-level to 3,000 feet.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Mr. "O. Eltzbacher" contributes another of his papers dealing with Germany, the subject this time being "The German Emperor as a Political Factor." He has a high opinion of the Emperor's powers, but a low opinion of his alleged successes as a diplomatist. His policy has been too flighty and changeable. As long as Bismarck was in office France and Russia were kept asunder and Germany could feel absolutely safe from foreign aggression. She was the most respected Power on the Continent. After Bismarck's retirement Germany ceased to be the first Power on the Continent, and her place was taken by Russia. Her position is less safe than it was; some of the great *coups* of the Emperor have miscarried; and as an offset she has acquired a few small and worthless colonies. As regards home politics dissatisfaction within the Empire has increased. Like Frederick the Great, the Emperor has a violent passion for increasing his territory. But as a consequence of trying to play the part of Frederick, and interfering in everything, he has failed; German policy has become fitful, enigmatical and unstable, a replica of the Kaiser's impulsive character.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Professor H. Brougham Leech writes on this subject. The doctrine, he says, is not of the least value in international law, and will not be regarded when any matter worth fighting about arises. Great Britain, in the Venezuelan case, established a precedent against herself; but this is not binding upon other nations, and European jurists have expressly disclaimed it. Professor Leech criticises severely some of the pretensions put forward by the United States, such as that made before the Cuban War, that the Spaniards should not be allowed to recolonise any of the depopulated parts of Cuba. "As to the practical effect of the doctrine, Professor Leech says that within the next half century many subjects of European nations will certainly colonise South America, and when friction arises between them and the local Governments, the story of the Uitlanders will be repeated. It is not likely that Germany will do less for her subjects than England has done in South Africa.

ARE THE CLASSICS TO GO?

Professor J. P. Postgate, writing under this heading, maintains that they are not to go. The study of Latin should be kept as an integral part of all high education, and that of Greek as an integral part of the higher literary training. What is needed is not the abolition of classicism but its re-animation. If the dead languages are not to retire into the background they must be taught as if they were alive. Professor Postgate deals with the needed reforms in pronunciation, grammar, etc.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There are several other papers of interest. Mr. Gosse writes on the late P. J. Bailey and his poems. Major Arthur Griffiths has a paper on "The War and Its Critics," in which he criticises the composition of the Inquiry Commission, and defends officers as well as men against the attacks of their critics. There is a very good article on "The Limitations of Lord Macaulay," by Mr. H. C. Foxcroft, a short poem, and several other contributions of merit. We miss, however, Mr. Wells's instalment of "Mankind in the Making"—kept over, we are told, till next month.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE *World's Work* for October is as usual admirably illustrated, but is hardly up to its usual interest as far as articles are concerned. There is a long paper on Ocean Steamships, by Mr. Lawrence Perry, dealing with the many questions of administration and finance of ocean traffic. Mr. Perry says that a round trip on the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* costs about 180 dols. (about £36 10s.). An ocean steamship has four sources of revenue—passengers, freight, mails, and government subsidies. The vastness of the interests dealt with is shown by the fact that the American agent of a foreign line employs about forty clerks. Freight is the paying item in the revenue of a steamship company; it plays the same part as advertisements do in newspapers; and that is why increased speed, requiring more space for engines and bunkers, tells so hard against the owners. Mr. Perry gives the following statistics of steorage passengers carried, which throw into relief the relative importance of the German lines :—

North German Lloyd Line	101,384
Hamburg-American	78,560
French Line	35,961
White Star	30,483
Red Star	32,793
American	12,511

"The Organised Conscience of the Rich," by Mr. Franklin Matthews, deals with the social and philanthropic activity of the New York Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber has in fifty years raised 2,800,000 dols. for charitable purposes. It has sent money all over the world from Cuba to Russia. The Chamber has always taken the right side in municipal politics; it has represented the conscience of the people by urging the cause of Cuba's economic interests, and has always been on the side of advancement and social progress. Its President, Mr. Morris K. Jesup, is known everywhere for his broad and liberal impulses, and for his gifts towards the advancement of science and exploration. The Chamber is in one sense a club, having a limited number of members who pay subscriptions of 50 dols. a year.

There is an excellently illustrated article on life in a New York school. I have noticed under "Wake up! John Bull" Mr. Cunliffe's paper on "Labour Restriction of Industry."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* contains two articles calling for special notice, one by Sir Harry Johnston on "The Native Labour Question in South Africa," the other by Mr. R. E. C. Long describing the movement in favour of the building of People's Theatres in Russia. The number opens with a paper by Mr. Lionel Phillips on "Mammoth Trusts and Municipal Trading."

AGAINST MUNICIPAL TRADING.

Mr. Phillips's article is ingenious, but not ingenuous. It is based largely upon the hypothesis, "if the articles in the *Times* are in the main reliable"—which they have been shown not to be, either "in the main" or in the minutæ. Trusts, he says, are not anti-social, because they can only be successful as long as they do not allow rivals to sell cheaper. Unfortunately for this argument, the essence of a Trust is not to allow rivals to sell at all. A heterogeneous body, says Mr. Phillips, like a municipality cannot conduct a number of businesses as well as individuals specially trained to their special requirements. If a Trust works inefficiently it fails, and its members are punished by ruin; the inefficiency of a local governing body is punished at most by defeat at the elections. But Mr. Phillips should remember that the objection to Trusts is not that they work inefficiently and are punished with ruin, but that they often work so "efficiently" as to punish their customers with ruin. The argument in favour of the Trust on the ground that it is controlled by specialists falls through, because Trusts are largely owned by financial speculators who know nothing of the details of the undertakings they carry on. These details are controlled by paid managers; and it is just as easy for a municipality to hire a paid specialist as it is for a financial magnate.

THE REMOUNTS SCANDAL.

Lord Denman has a very lucid article on "The War Office and the Remounts." In South Africa altogether, he says, six different classes of horses were employed—Cape ponies, artillery horses, English and Irish cavalry horses, North American horses, Hungarians, and Argentine horses. According to his observations, the order in which these classes are placed is the order of their merit. The best remounts Lord Denman saw in South Africa were the ponies captured with Prinsloo. The Hungarian horses collapsed quickly, and the Argentines were utterly worthless. Lord Denman insists that the remounts question was the decisive factor in the war. After Paardeberg; and again during the advance on Pretoria, and during the second invasion of Cape Colony, good remounts would have ended the war.

EAST AND WEST.

Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E., writes a very interesting article comparing the economic conditions of the poorer classes in Asia and Eastern Europe. He says:—

I venture to express the opinion that the Oriental in ordinary years is as happy and as well provided with board, lodging, and clothing, according to his wants, as the man of Eastern Europe. I think the European works harder than the Indian peasant, one of the great difficulties of dealing with whom is that he is quite content with a minimum wage for work he likes in congenial conditions. My next-door neighbour in my Russian village during the short summer, got up at 4 o'clock and worked thenceforward till 9 p.m. From early dawn he mowed the hay, which, after drying it in the sun, he carted into the barn, and as his children were growing girls he had no assistance. During the long winter, when the snowdrift darkened his windows, and his wife was busy spinning, he used to gather wood for sale and for

use, or go to St. Petersburg with his horse to drive a droschky. That was a bitter winter; a dram too deep and a little folding of the hands to sleep, and more than one driver froze to death upon his box. I have often slept in an Indian hut, and often in a Russian cottage, and taking all considerations together, prefer the former, certainly in summer, and also in winter, for as no one can sleep in the cottage anywhere but on the top of, or close to, the stove, the crowding problem becomes as acute as it is in London.

THE FOURTH PARTY.

Mr. Harold Gorst, son of Sir John Gorst, begins the History of the Fourth Party, and a very interesting story it is which he has to tell. The Fourth Party consisted of Mr. Balfour, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir John Gorst and Sir H. D. Wolff. He tells with sympathetic interest the story of the tactics employed by the Fourth Party, who practised obstruction with very little disguise. Mr. Gorst euphemistically says there were times when it became tactically expedient that measures should be taken to retard the proceedings in the House of Commons. When this necessity arose the resources of the Fourth Party proved ample for the occasion. At the close of the Session in which the Fourth Party had made its appearance, Lord Beaconsfield, then the leader of the party, invited Sir John Gorst down to Hughenden, to discuss with him the position, policy and prospects of the Fourth Party. He expressed entire approval of the energy and independence of its action; he said he was in favour of their acting with complete independence outside the House of Commons, and in the House of Commons all that he asked was that they should give Sir Stafford Northcote notice of what they intended to do, and that they should listen to what he had to say—that was the only limitation he suggested should be placed upon their independence of action.

LOMBROSOISM.

From Mr. Montague Crackanthorpe, K.C.'s, paper on the Criminal Sentences Commission I have space to make only one citation. It is interesting in connection with Max Nordau's article on Crime which I have summarised among the Leading Articles:—

We must give the Lombrosoists their due. Whilst exposing themselves to ridicule by rushing into extremes, they have rendered signal service by dwelling long and earnestly on the distinction between one class of criminal and another. To them we are indebted for a fresh stage in the evolution of penal science. The "classic" school fixed its attention mainly on crime as a material fact; the "neo-classic" school on the offender's moral responsibility; the "neo positivist" school dwells almost exclusively on his personal characteristics. One or other of these three factors, sometimes apart from, sometimes in combination with the rest, has to be weighed by the judge when asking himself, What is the punishment I ought to award? Occasionally there is added to them a fourth factor—viz., the desirability of passing an exemplary sentence which shall strike terror in a particular neighbourhood or stop the spread of a novel class of crime. Instances will at once present themselves. Many of us remember how flogging under the Garotters Act, 1863, put a stop to that form of violence. Might not a similar measure freely meted out to Hooligan ruffianism put a stop to that also?

But did flogging stop garrotting? We have certainly seen the assertion contradicted many a time.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. Ivor Guest writes on Registration Reform. Mr. G. R. S. Mead contributes "Some Notes on the Gnostics." Mr. R. Bosworth-Smith's article on Owls is one of the most interesting papers in the number.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary*, which is a good number, opens with General Botha's paper on the Boers and the Empire, which is noticed elsewhere, as also are several other articles. Mr. David Christie Murray argues that it is a great mistake to regard Burns's claim to fame as resting upon his Scottish poetry. His immortality outside Scotland depends upon his mastery of English as a vehicle of poetical expression. Mr. Murray says :—

My contention in the first place is that Burns realised this keenly, in the second that he was artistically right, and in the third that it was this instinct which enabled him to lay soundly the foundations of a world-wide fame instead of building a merely local reputation.

My purpose has been only to show that he did not *sink* into English, but that he rose into it with complete spontaneity and unflinching judgment in all his more delicate, dignified, and charming work, and that it is to his mastery of a most delicate, dignified, and charming English that he mainly owes the unique place he occupies among poets.

Mr. Herbert Paul writes a good Liberal Party article on "The Shuffled Government," and Mr. Joseph McCabe discourses on "St. Augustine and the Roman Claims." Countess Martinengo Cæsaresco gives a very pleasant picture of the family life of ancient Greece. Dr. Dillon, in his chronicle of foreign affairs, deals chiefly with the Macedonian insurrection, the alleged Russian intrigues in Tibet, and the Franco-Siamese settlement.

Mr. E. Wake Cook has a paper on the "Newer Dispensation." It is in reality an article on Christian Science. Mr. Cook says :—

From the beginning of the Christian era there has been a similar movement in deepening and widening religious concepts, in spite of the conservatism of the Churches, and we have now materials which, if they could be summed up and united by a great religious genius, would give us a Newer "Dispensation" as far in advance of the New as that was above the Old.

With Christian Science thus unexpectedly reinforcing Christianity just on those points dropped by the Churches, and lifting Christians to a higher platform; with Theosophy revivifying and enriching Western Thought by the wonders of the East; with Spiritualism demonstrating a future life, and the existence of latent faculties and powers, and giving a meaning to life never before discerned; with Physical Science opening up new vistas into the Infinite, new wonderlands, and giving us glimpses of the awful potencies we are subduing to our service; with all this we have a movement of unprecedented significance. And although the different parts of the advancing army may sometimes wage internecine war, it is fratricidal, as they are all complementary to each other and to the older movements. The broadening and deepening of the Religious Consciousness by this Spiritual Renaissance and the wondrous revelations of Physical Science mark a stage in our development as much in advance of the New Dispensation as that was in advance of the Old. All the diverse and apparently conflicting movements have yet a strange underlying tendency to unity, and are manifesting a vaster meaning hidden from the workers by the dust of progress.

Ainslee's Magazine is primarily a fictional publication, but there is one article in the October number which may be referred to. That is "A Woman's Cost of Living," one of Mr. F. S. Arnett's series of papers on "Luxuries of the Millionaire." Mr. Arnett says there are at least 100 New York women whose wardrobes have cost from 100,000 dols. to 1,000,000 dols. The American reputation for dress is so great that the Countess Cassini did not dare arrive in Washington without eighty-four brand new gowns. In New York "a wedding alone may cost a million."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* for November opens with a plea by Mr. Hubert Reade for "Amnesty and Compensation in South Africa." In regard to compensation Mr. Reade estimates that six weeks' cost of war would fully compensate every agriculturist, whether Boer or Loyalist, in South Africa. Speaking of amnesty, he gives a number of precedents, all of which proved successful :—

"Clemency" Canning was scoffed at and derided for granting an amnesty to the Indian mutineers; if the English loyalists in Canada had been listened to, the rebels of 1838 and of 1885 would have been shot down like dogs. We have had no serious rising to face in India since India was brought under the direct rule of the Crown, even the North-West Frontier remained quiet during the South African War, and some of the old comrades of Riel were amongst the first to join the Canadian contingents for South Africa. Spain put down the rebellion in Cuba in 1876 by severity, bribery, and deceit; in that same year she amnestied the Carlist leaders and kept her promise to the Basque Provinces, even though she withdrew their "Fueros." The Queen Regent made San Sebastian her summer quarters, and King Alfonso XIII. has spoken Basque from his cradle. There was no rising in the Pyrenees even when, as the penalty for the violated Treaty of Bayamo, the Spanish flag was being hauled down in all Spain's old dominions beyond the seas.

THE REFORM OF JOURNALISM.

Mr. J. E. Gokoff, writing under the inexpressive title "The Stimulus of Vitiating," discusses journalism and its abuses. After giving a definition of journalists, which excludes reporters altogether, he says :—

It is unfortunate for journalism that there should be so many various grades of journalists. There is the young man who reports football matches and the like, the journalists of so-called up-to-date "rags," "the ha'penny and penny periodical men," the journalists of the lighter magazines, and those of the purely literary and art weekly and monthly journals—all widely divergent from each other, yet all journalists in the right sense of the word. Most of them are gentlemen and educated; but a great percentage are neither educated nor gentlemen, and it is those latter gentry that are doing all the mischief, and will continue to do it, so long as no great effort is made to oust them completely from the profession. The effort must be great, a small effort would be of absolutely no use whatever for the purpose intended, but instead, be of infinite importance to them, for it would result in making them still more secure and powerful.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Geoffrey Mortimer writes on "The Work of Havellock Ellis." Ben Elmy on "The Individuality of Women." Mr. N. W. Sibley has a paper on "The Man in the Iron Mask."

THE *Economic Review*, the organ of the Christian Social Union, rather surprises its readers this month by publishing an attack on model employers like Messrs. Cadbury and Lever, for the "tyranny" carried on in model villages like Bournville and Port Sunlight. Mr. Leigh's diatribe is separately noticed. The next steps in Social policy, now that peace has come, are, according to the Rev. T. C. Fry, who assumes that the Education Bill will pass:—(1) Housing, (2) Reformed Taxation, (3) Land Reform, (4) Temperance Reform on the lines of the Minority Report of the Licensing Commission. The American Invasion of Canada is first denuded by Mr. Alfred Smith of the exaggerated fears which have gathered round it; but all the same he urges that it must be met by a large tide of emigration from Great Britain into what he describes as the future granary of the world. Mr. Walter F. Ford regards Trusts as the natural outcome of Protection, but repeats the warning of John Bright that "it would be an evil day for England if the United States adopted Free Trade."

THE MAGAZINE OF ART.

WITH the November number the *Magazine of Art*, now for the first time under the entire control of Mr. M. H. Spielmann, starts a new series at a shilling net, with several new features, and a new cover designed and modelled by Mr. F. Lynn Jenkins.

For the new cover a competition, limited to a score of designers, was organised, and the first prize was awarded to Mr. F. Lynn Jenkins because his design was considered the most novel and the most effective. To carry it out the original work was modelled in clay on a very large scale, the chief figure being in complete relief, and the whole arranged both as to design and lighting with a view to reproduction by photography and printing on the flat. Thus we have the figure of Art dominating the metropolis of the world, standing forth between two columns, and in the capitals Painting and Craftsmanship



are roughly suggested in the figures. The effect obtained is the result of two blocks separately printed in colour and black.

Readers of the *Magazine* will find details of a special competition announced in the new number. The coupon on the front page of the wrapper of the November number must be cut out and kept, together with the coupons to appear in the five following issues of the *Magazine of Art*:—

Competitors will then be asked to name six features, topics, or subjects, or treatment of such, which they would like to see included in the pages of this magazine. Such features may take any form—series of articles on particular subjects, individual articles, series of reproductions, monthly notes, etc. (with a distinctive heading), or any other suggestion or suggestions which would be likely to interest our readers.

A *plébiscite* will be taken of the suggestions made by competitors; and to the reader whose list of six proposals most nearly corresponds to the aggregate selection of the majority of the competitors (as shown by their lists) will be awarded "The Woodland Fairy," an oil painting by Mr. J. MacWhirter, while to the hundred readers whose lists are next in order of correctness will be sent the hundred photogravures of the picture, signed by the artist.

KING AND COUNTRY.

King and Country is the title of a new magazine, the first number of which, price 2s. 6d., appears this month. It is published by Messrs. Horace Marshall and Son, and is edited by J. Astley Cooper, whose strong personality pervades the whole number. It opens with a poem which is an adaptation of "What is the German Fatherland?" the question being, "Where is the Briton's Motherland?" the answer being, "Where'er resounds the British tongue, Where'er its hymns to God are sung. Be this the land, brave Briton, this thy Motherland."

A PAN-BRITANNIC FESTIVAL.

"An Imperial Conference by Post" is the title of a correspondence between the editor and various statesmen concerning his Pan-Britannic Festival project. He now suggests that there should be an endowed scheme, controlled by a thoroughly representative Imperial Council, for enabling athletic associations in the Colonies to send their representatives to championship gatherings. Mr. Cooper thinks, and Sir E. Barton agrees with him, that the Rhodes Trustees might do worse than set aside a sum of money for the realisation of this Pan-Britannic Festival, to be held every fourth year on Mr. Rhodes's birthday, when in presence of the Sovereign, at a State ceremony, the winners of the Rhodes Scholarships throughout the Empire should be announced, and the winners of the various championships should receive their prizes from the hand of the Sovereign. Mr. Cooper also proposes that there should be minor Pan-Britannic festivals in each recurring year in Canada, Australia and South Africa. Mr. Balfour, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Bryce, and Lord Curzon, as well as many others, have expressed their general approval.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S CHANCE.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, in an article entitled "An Imperial Postmaster-General," declares that Mr. Austen Chamberlain's great opportunity lies in borrowing 22½ millions sterling, in co-operation with the Colonial Governments, for the purpose of constructing a complete net of submarine cables. With that sum 150,000 miles of fresh cables could be laid, and we might have at once a penny rate to America, a sixpenny rate to India, China, and South Africa, and a shilling rate to Australia.

MARIE CORELLI ON WEALTH.

Marie Corelli, in a paper on "The Vulgarly of Wealth," winds up with a prediction that the "Poor Gentleman" will some day be eagerly courted and sought after. She tells the story of a millionaire who rented a fine old Scotch castle last year, who could find nothing to do with himself but to fill the grand old drawing-room with tobacco smoke and whiskey fumes every evening, and play bridge for ruinous stakes on Sunday. During other days he went out shooting or drove a motor-car.

THE CONVICTIONS OF THE MAGAZINE.

Judging from the article on the "Present State of the Church," *King and Country* is of the Protestant persuasion. From the long articles it would appear that the editor is strongly in favour of Home Rule all round. He thinks the Empire as it at present exists is a colossal failure—an Empire in name and not in fact. He suggests that a patriot King might improve matters by stepping to the front and becoming his own Prime Minister. The suggestion is that he would continue Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office, make Lord Curzon Secretary for India, Mr. Asquith Lord Chancellor, and John Morley and John Burns joint secretaries of the Home Office.

THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

MOST of the articles in the October number are of a technical nature.

NATAL RAILWAYS.

Mr. J. Hartley Knight contributes the substance of an interview he had with Sir David Hunter, who is the general manager of the Natal Government Railways. The railway has played so important a part during the last few years that some account of its working is very acceptable. Sir David was appointed as General Manager by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, then Secretary of the Colonies, some three years after the first sod had been "turned" for the railway between Durban and Pietermaritzburg in 1876. This line was completed in 1880, the opening ceremony being performed by Sir Geo. P. Colley, who later lost his life at Majuba. Natal was the first to have a railway in South Africa, and it has generally led the way in any new enterprise. The extension to Pretoria from the Natal border was constructed by the Government of Natal, although, before being able to do so, there were long and trying conferences with President Kruger. A railway has been run into Zululand, and will doubtless be of great value in developing that country. The line which is to connect Natal with Cape Colony is going rapidly forward on the Natal side, but the Cape has not yet moved in the matter. The country through which railways must go in Natal is extremely difficult — in fact, the difficulties that it presents are often unsurmountable. All the material for the railway has been obtained from British manufacturers. American locomotives have never been tried, although it is open for any American firm to tender for the rolling stock as well as any other firms. The gauge is 3 feet 6 inches, and the locomotives used are the heaviest in the world for the sized gauge. The first used weighed 25 tons; the present ones weigh 69 tons. The article is illustrated with some interesting photographs, including one of Sir David Hunter.

THE ENGINEER IN WAR TIME.

An enlisted man in the Lake Lanao expedition writes upon his experiences as an engineer in the Moro campaign. After describing the sort of country through which the column had to march, he says :—

But the engineer in the campaign of this sort has something more to do than to build trails or erect bridges of lumber cut by the natives (and without nails or metal work of any kind available). He can turn his hand to putting the tentage and general camp into shape for the troops; he can secure gangs of hired natives and details of soldiers with which he soon ditches the camp for drainage, locates the water supply, and arranges for the putting in of a line of bamboo pipes to carry water to various points in the camps; he erects the hospital of bamboo and nipa, cuts a repository in the ground to bury the dynamite, puts up the commissary and quartermaster's shacks for temporary storage of supplies, and by the time the camp is ready to move on to the next position, he has the trails opened up some miles in advance. In fact, it is steady work for the engineers through it all.

The Moros defend themselves in strongly fortified stockades which sometimes prove very difficult to capture. The climate is very wet in fact :—

We get wet in the morning and wet at night, and for thirty days and thirty nights I have been wet constantly, yet not a cold or illness of any sort, for the climate is mild and even, and one can drop down and sleep in wet clothes in safety. Although engineers, we must soldier. We must be armed, and when attacks come use our weapons. Engineers are not supposed to be aggressive. They are supposed to keep on with their work until molested, and then it is time to make fight.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. A. F. Collins contributes a long paper entering thoroughly into Wireless Telegraph Engineering practice. Many diagrams and photographs are given. He says that at present the difficulties in the commercial use of long-distance transmission and syntonic systems are many, but he portrays with vividness the ultimate scope wireless telegraphy will have in the transmission of the world's intelligence in the very near future. The utilisation of peat fuels is dealt with by Adolf Dal, and the progress in internal-combustion engines is described by Mr. W. H. Booth.

SANDOW'S MAGAZINE.

Sandow's Magazine for October contains a leading article by Eugene Sandow, summarising the evidence given before the Royal Scotch Commission as to the great need for improving the physique of our population. Mr. Sandow says that while personally in favour of the introduction of military drill, he believes that the bracketing of it along with physical culture may lead to the rejection of the whole scheme. "That something must be done is evident," says Mr. Sandow. The youth of the country is going to the dogs; their devotion to sport does not mean that they have any turn for athletic exercises. The devotion to sport in this country consists chiefly of reading about other people's sport in the newspapers, and keeping up the interest by occasional betting. The evidence which Mr. Sandow summarises includes the records of the experience of Ian Hamilton, the headmaster of Inverness school, and Dr. Bruce, the health officer of Ross and Cromarty. Dr. Bruce strongly insisted upon the necessity for compulsory attendance at the continuation schools for all young persons up to the age of eighteen. In these continuation schools physical exercises should be insisted upon :—

The Board of Education has recently issued a series of practical suggestions addressed to school managers and teachers of elementary schools generally, but particularly to those in rural districts, in regard to the physical training of school children.

There is a very interesting article by Mr. W. M. Smith discussing the question "When is an Athlete at his Best?" Mr. Smith is now 54 years of age, he has competed and won one or more prizes at athletic sports for 37 consecutive years. He maintains that an athlete should be a stronger man from 40 to 50 than from 20 to 30. He quotes instances of men who have begun physical culture after they were 60 years of age; one of them who did so was able to run and walk with as much ease and elasticity when he was 83 as when he was 30. He quotes from Mr. Griscom that there is no doubt that there are thousands of people of both sexes, whose lives at 60 are more or less a burden, who might add ten or twenty years to their lives if they would but rid themselves of the stupid idea that dumb-bells and developers are only for those in the full tide of youthful vigour.

There are now two Richmonds in the field! There is room for half a dozen. Encouraged by the brilliant success of Sandow, Mr. Stone has now undertaken to train our people in the art of physical culture. The Stone school originated in Chicago, but it has now a flourishing branch in 4, Bloomsbury Street, London. The speciality of the Stone system lies in the fact that it demands no special apparatus, and can be practised by anyone, male or female, who will devote ten minutes a day on getting up or on going to bed to practise the exercises. Another feature of the system is the extent to which instruction is given through the post.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* for October opens with a paper by Sir Gilbert Parker on "Mr. Balfour and his Opportunities." More novel is Mr. Stephen Bonsal's defence of the Philippine friars, and more amusing Captain Hobson's "America Must be Mistress of the Seas"; these two are dealt with among the Leading Articles.

DENMARK'S WEST INDIES.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton has a short article of some importance dealing with the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. Mrs. Atherton says that Christmas, in spite of the falsity of his accusations, is undoubtedly the author of the pending Treaty. The objection of the Danes to the sale of the islands is mainly sentimental; but it was so strong that 3,500,000 kroners were immediately subscribed for the relief of St. Croix if the Government refused to ratify the Treaty. The substitute Treaty, says Mrs. Atherton, has, however, gained the approval even of the opposition party. Its conditions are that Denmark shall cede to the United States either St. Thomas or St. John, both of which have good harbours, and shall guarantee to sell the other islands to no Power except the United States. The United States shall, in return, arrange for tariff concessions to St. Croix. No money will change hands. But Mrs. Atherton extends the significance of the Treaty rather far when she says that it "will almost encompass Denmark with the Monroe Doctrine," giving her an excuse to check Russia in case Russia should have designs upon her. The Monroe Doctrine is indeed growing!

THE DETERMINATION OF SEX.

There is a rather technical paper by the late Professor Schenk, of Vienna, on the determination of sex in animal life. The Professor quotes a great number of isolated facts, showing that scanty nutrition is favourable to the development of males. A remarkable preponderance of boys has often been noted in country districts; and in the case of lower organisms the predetermination of sex has been accomplished by many experimenters. In rearing hydatina it was found by experiment that more males were reproduced by keeping the animalculæ in cold water. When the water was heated to from 24 to 26 degrees Centigrade generations of females were produced. It rarely happens, however, that a brood is produced entirely of one sex. The professor concludes by quoting Strabo to the effect that among the Germanic tribes from India sex was determined by the use of drugs and dieting.

THE FRENCH ASSOCIATIONS LAW.

Mr. Walter Littlefield, writing on this subject, explains the inner history of the law as follows:—

The truth of the matter is that the Dreyfus case revealed to intelligent Frenchmen a monstrous Politico-Religious Trust, which, while monopolising public education, threatened the existence of all democratic government. They have crushed this trust in the most effectual manner possible. The repeal of the Falloux Law, which is part of the programme of the Combes Ministry, will give a government truly representative of the people of France full authority to establish and maintain institutions in which the youth of the Republic shall receive lessons in true democratic citizenship.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Fiona Macleod writes on "The Later Works of Mr. W. B. Yeats," Mr. C. H. Poe on "Suffrage Restriction in the South," and Mr. John Woodward on "Expert Evidence." "The National Debt of the World" dealt with in this number is that of the United States.

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* quarterly for October contains only two special articles, one of which, Mr. Hourwich's paper on the "Political Situation in Russia," is interesting and important. The other article is what seems an undeservedly unappreciative review by Professor Trent of Mr. Herbert Paul's book on Matthew Arnold. Mr. A. M. Low contributes a somewhat partisan *chronique* of Foreign Affairs. In the *chronique* of Applied Science, contributed by Mr. H. H. Suplee, reference is made to new developments in the science of construction. The writer says that in order to gain an intelligent knowledge of the manner in which a material resists stress or yields to it requires much more scientific study than is contained in the mere breaking of a number of specimens in a testing machine. It has been suggested that by photographing the stages of rupture of material at an extremely high velocity, the images might subsequently be reproduced by the cinematograph at such a reduced speed as to enable the action to be clearly seen and studied. Great progress is being made also in the using of existing materials to better advantage, especially in combinations of metal and cement. Concrete possesses great resistance to compression with little tensile resistance. On the other hand, light rods of rolled sections of steel resist tension admirably, while buckling under compression. Both advantages are gained by embedding steel in concrete, the steel by this means also being protected from oxidation and fire. The small quantity of metal required and the facility with which a light skeleton structure can be run up and embedded in its surrounding concrete are powerful commercial reasons for this method of construction. Mr. Suplee refers to the suggestion that the Venetian Campanile might be rebuilt in this manner, and maintains that such a method is far more genuine than the method revealed in the rubbish-filled walls of the ruined tower.

The Pall Mall Magazine.

MR. H. B. PHILPOT contributes a copiously illustrated paper dealing with "Some Points of Interest in the New Westminster Cathedral." He mentions among other interesting facts that Mr. Bentley discovered some disused tinted marble quarries in Thessaly and Eubœa, from which he has taken some of the marble used in the Cathedral, by reading a Greek poem written in celebration of the opening of the church of St. Sophia at Byzance. The quarries had been disused since the days of Justinian, and were reopened by Mr. Bentley after an interval of 1,400 years. Captain Howard describes his wanderings on the borders of Kafiristan. Mr. Holt Schooling continues his papers on facial expression, which leads up to a postcard competition in which the prizes are more interesting than valuable. Mr. W. S. Barclay describes the Falls of Iguazu as the rival of Niagara. The falls occur on the Parana, which separates Brazil from the Argentine. Mr. Barclay says that the Falls of Iguazu are to Niagara what Aphrodite was to Apollo. Mr. Scott Montagu, M.P., discourses upon the problems of the Motor Car. Mr. W. B. Secretan gives an interesting account of the way in which the new Pacific cable has been laid.

McClure's Magazine.

THE most important of the illustrated articles in *McClure's* for October is that on Velasquez by Mr. John La Farge, a paper illustrated with reproductions of famous paintings in double tone. Miss Stone continues her narrative of her adventures among the brigands. Mr. R. M. Easley writes on the progress of Trade Unionism in the United States.

THE CENTURY.

IN the November number *The Century* marks its new year and volume by the introduction of a new type and a lighter-looking page. It adds to the range and interest of its experiments in colour-printing seven pictures by Maxfield Parrish, originally made in colour for the series on "The Great Southwest," and which have already appeared in black and white.

The article of greatest current interest is "The So-Called Beef Trust," by George Buchanan Fife. The aim of this series is neither to attack nor to defend the Trusts, but to make accurate reports of the workings of "The Great Business Combinations of To-day." Mr. Fife views his subject from many points of view—the packer's, the wholesaler's, the retailer's, and the consumer's—and thus furnishes material for both sides of the current controversy regarding the beef trade.

"The Prologue of the American Revolution" is the title given to a group of papers by Professor Justin H. Smith of Dartmouth, dealing freshly with an unhackneyed and heroic theme—the Canadian campaigns of Montgomery and Benedict Arnold.

Mr. Edwin Biorkman's paper on "The New York Police Court" gives an interesting side-light upon one of the most interesting features of city life.

"The Grand Cañon of the Colorado" is described by John Muir, with much about the wonderful colour of the cañon, which is illustrated in one of Mr. Parrish's frontispieces.

There are four beautiful and delicate pictures of Brittany by Castaigne, with notes by the artist.

Two serial stories begin in this number: "The Yellow Van," by Richard Whiteing, which has for its subject the contrasts of life in rural England between the village people and the landowners; and "A Forsaken Temple," by Anne Douglas Sedgwick; the concluding part of Mary Adams's "Confessions of a Wife"; and there are several short stories.

 Cornhill.

THE *Cornhill Magazine* for November is a very interesting number. Dr. Fitchett describes the career of Sir Edward Berry, Nelson's favourite flag-captain. He, however, cut a very poor figure when he commanded a ship of his own without Nelson to inspire him. Hugh Clifford's paper, entitled "Cast," is a vivid picture of a very idealised type of a British frontier officer, who, after performing prodigies of endurance, and displaying marvellous genius in the governing of men, breaks down after twelve years' service at the age of three-and-thirty, and is cast on one side as a broken instrument, neglected and forgotten, to crumble away into inglorious dust. The excellent series of articles entitled "Prospects in the Profession" deals this month with the solicitor. Parents who are thinking of 'prenticing their boys to the law will do well to read this article. There is a delightful short story entitled "The Woman-Stealers," which carries us back to prehistoric times, when the Lake-Dwellers were at feud with the Earth-Dwellers in the land that is now Western England. Mr. Adkin, the writer, at present unknown to me, has a rare gift which I hope he will have time and opportunity to develop. The Rev. Mr. Latham, in his "Nights at Play," describes life in a workman's club in the heart of London.

SOME GERMAN MAGAZINES.

THE *Deutsche Revue* often publishes articles from English writers which, I should imagine, must sometimes be rather amusing reading for German subscribers. To compare the feeling in England over the South African War to the feeling here during the Armada's approach, when the nation's very existence was threatened, is rather absurd. Sir Alexander E. Miller, who writes on the pacification of South Africa, seems to have lost the idea of proportion. The most interesting part of his article is the last, when he speaks of the possibility of a hostile Boer population springing up in German East Africa. Relations have been strained between Germany and England recently, and there will be danger, says Sir Alexander, so long as the Press goes on as it has been doing. This, and his remark, when speaking of the Boers, that whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad, cuts both ways. Mr. F. Fittica writes upon Liebig, to whom it is largely due that Germany now occupies the foremost position in the chemical world. Ulrich von Stosch continues his articles upon Albrecht von Stosch, the famous general and admiral. Adolf Russmaul writes a paper upon epilepsy, and D. G. Jansen contributes a study of Grossherzog Peter von Oldenburg and the Schleswig-Holstein question.

In *Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land* Ulrich von Hassel writes upon the Boers and the German colonies in South Africa. Without Boers, he says, we could not get on in Africa—all experts agree on that point; but they must be well intermingled with German colonists, not allowed to keep to themselves. German language, German schools, and German military service must, however, be compulsory. If these conditions are enforced, and it is really a fact that Boers are necessary for the prosperity of German West and East Africa, the future holds out very gloomy prospects for those colonies. In the Cameroons three of the largest German companies have gone into liquidation. This is not due so much to the lack of natural resources in the country as to the reckless way in which one company after another was formed without proper knowledge of the conditions there. A good deal of the article is devoted to criticisms of a paper which appeared in the *Grenzboten*.

The *Deutsche Rundschau* contains very few interesting articles this month. Dr. H. Schoen treats with an important subject, however, in his article upon reform in the higher public instruction of France. Max Kalbeck writes upon Brahms's youth.

In the *Kultur* Professor Kneib deals with modern objections to Christian morals.

There is an interesting little sketch of Field-Marshal Count Moltke in the *Deutsche Monatsschrift*, written by W. von Kardorff. In the same magazine George Wislicenus, of Hamburg, writes upon the Kaiser and the fleet.

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THE *Temple Magazine* for November contains an interesting article describing the pictures which Verestchagin painted in the Philippines. There is also an illustrated paper on "The End of Newgate," and some better pictures of the eruption of Mount Pelée than I have seen elsewhere. There is an article attacking the management of the British and Foreign Bible Society, especially in relation to their expenditure of £15,000 in selling £3,000 worth of Bibles and Testaments in France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal and Italy. It would be much cheaper to give them away.



## THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE *Revue de Paris* contains no article calling for special mention elsewhere.

There are, as always, several historical articles, the place of honour being given to General Dragomiroff's analysis of the causes which led to the Austrian reverses of 1859. To the military student these pages are not without value, for they were actually written by the General immediately after the campaign in which the French army had been so brilliantly and so unexpectedly successful. According to the Russian soldier, the Austrian commanders made much the same kind of mistakes as did our own Generals during the South African war. They were admirable book commanders, but found that theory and practice were widely different.

Dealing with what may be called the gossipy side of history is M. de Nolhac's curious paper on the youth of Madame de Pompadour, Louis XV.'s famous mistress, who played so great a political rôle, and to whom, according to old-fashioned historians, the French Revolution may be indirectly traced. In contrast to this article is the Viscount de Reiset's account of a pathetic little story which occupied the gossips some eighty years ago. During his exile in England Louis XVI.'s nephew, the Duc de Berry, contracted, some say, a secret marriage, others a less reputable alliance, with Miss Amy Brown, a doctor's daughter. Two children were born, both daughters, and when the Duc de Berry lay dying he begged his official wife, the kind-hearted mother of the Comte de Chambord, to send for them. These two little girls were both ennobled, and made marriages in the great French world; they had a brother known as George Brown, and lately an impression has gained ground that he was in very truth the elder (and legitimate) brother of the late Comte de Chambord. This idea the Viscount de Reiset, an old and tried friend of the Royal family, does his best to combat; he declares that George Brown was born before the Duc de Berry ever saw Amy Brown; but as there is absolutely no evidence that Miss Brown was not a perfectly respectable girl, it seems highly probable that George Brown, who lived till comparatively lately, and who died leaving no children, was in very truth one of the numerous direct descendants of St. Louis.

## WESTERN BARBARIANS AT PEKIN.

Those interested in the Chinese problem will do well to glance over what is certainly the most vivid and realistic account of Pekin as it appeared just after the famous siege of the Legations. The writer, who has preferred to remain anonymous, gives a moving picture of the marvels contained within that inner city of palaces where the Emperor and Empress of China live and have their being. Though his language is studiously restrained, the writer gives a pitiful description of the wanton destruction which went on. After reading his account it is easy to understand why the more cultivated Chinese regard the Europeans as barbarians.

## NOT MADE IN GERMANY!

The only actual topical article in either number is entitled the "German Crisis"; in it M. Berard draws a terrifying picture of the present state of German trade. He admits that for a while Germany seemed to carry all before her, but he attempts to prove, with the aid of elaborate figures, that the present financial crisis may lead to something very like universal bankruptcy. If a tenth of what he says is true—and he bases his view on consular reports—England has little to fear from German competition.

## LA REVUE.

*La Revue* for October 1st opens with a very interesting and caustic piece of criticism by Dr. Cheinisse, entitled "How Morals are Taught in France"—that is, in the French elementary school. The conclusion which the critic comes to is, that the system of teaching morals and good conduct practised in France does more harm than good, and is in any case absurd. The system is one of pure formality, moral instruction being given in exactly the same way as any other lesson. It is a system of maxims, rules, and edifying laws enforced on the children in the driest way. Thus one text-book begins, "My children, we are going to begin a new study in which I hope to interest you. . . . This science is a little serious and severe for you, etc." Formulas, instead of being the spontaneous expression of habits inculcated in the child, are made the starting point of its moral education. Not only is this so, but the maxims taught are open to criticism. For instance, one text-book encourages the thirst for knowledge by saying, "It is the best instructed and most industrious who can choose the most lucrative professions." "Man works to enrich himself," etc. Chauvinism is also taught, the children being taught to exalt their country at the expense of others. "No modern nation surpasses us in poetry, in eloquence, in good taste, in luminous and irresistible logic; no nation has produced literary works so numerous and so varied; our mathematicians, our astronomers, our geologists, our physicists, our naturalists have made the most astonishing discoveries." This is a specimen. Dr. Cheinisse condemns the whole system of moral instruction for its formality and dryness. Another educational question is dealt with by M. Henry Pâris in an article on "The Teaching of French in German Secondary Education." M. Pâris praises the German system as logical and interesting.

The same number contains a translation of Mr. Kipling's "Namgay Doola," a short allegorical sketch by the Queen of Roumania, and an interesting paper by Professor E. Règis on "Madness in Dramatic Art."

The second number of *La Revue* for October contains a very interesting paper by Max Nordau on the nature of crime, which I have noticed elsewhere. Count Tolstoy's appeal to the workers on Russia is published in translation. It is a counterblast against Socialism. The Count maintains that Marxism is a false doctrine, and that the only way of remedying the position of the workers is for them to get possession of the land. But Tolstoy, as would be expected, lays down the law that this cannot be accomplished by force, not merely because it is immoral, but because it is impossible, as the revolts in Poltava and Kharkoff proved. Another paper of interest is that of M. H. de Gallier, on "The Turkish Police and the Turkish Censure." Dealing with the censure, M. de Gallier tells us that among the prohibited books are Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," "Rabelais," and the Fables of La Fontaine; but these and other prohibited books are sold in the streets with impunity by the simple process of removing the cover and substituting that of an authorised book. Zola's works, all of which are prohibited, are sold under such titles as "Traité de la Langue Française," "La Culture Maraîchère," etc.

There are several other articles of interest in the number. M. Marius-Ary Leblond continues his papers on "La Peinture Sociale Belge," and M. C. Simon on the literary movement in Germany. M. Gabriel Ferry writes on the popularity of Balzac at the beginning of the twentieth century.

## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE *Nouvelle Revue* is decidedly improved, and in the October numbers are numerous interesting articles. We have noticed elsewhere M. Bois' curious paper, "Beyond the Borderland," M. Wolff's account of the Woman's Movement in Germany, and M. Desmarest's article on "Railways in Cloudland."

## WHY BE DROWNED?

Of general articles in the first October number the most interesting is undoubtedly that concerning life-saving appliances at sea. Considering the fact that scarce a day goes by but that some lives—mostly, of course, those of fishermen—are lost on the British and French coasts, it is extraordinary that a greater effort has not been made to devise some really practical and yet simple life-saving appliance. Of course there have been many such invented, but not one which can claim to be economical, practical, and simple of construction. There has just been held at Nantes a remarkable Congress dealing entirely with this subject, and to which most of the great maritime cities of France have sent delegates. Some practical experiments were tried on, or rather in, the Loire, and on the whole the palm of honour was given to two apparatuses—that known as the Robert shirt, and the Guerin-Rapok belt and vest. The Robert shirt is made of cork treated with smoke. Its inventor claims that anyone wearing this somewhat bulky shirt, even if heavily clothed and still wearing the heavy top-boots affected by French sailors, is sure of floating indefinitely on even the roughest sea. Its disadvantages, however, are obvious, the most serious being that of the rigidity of the cork. The Guerin-Rapok garments are made of a patented material which has now entirely taken the place of cork in Russia, in Germany, and, according to the French writer, even in England. A French firm has bought the patent, and is busily turning out belts, neckbands, and so on.

## THE YOUNG SPANISH IDEA.

According to M. de Bray, the young Spaniard, unless belonging to the wealthier classes, has very few chances of learning even to read and write. Even in Madrid, at an establishment grotesquely misnamed the Model School, one master is expected to provide an adequate education for a hundred children of different ages. If this is the case in the capital, what must occur in the distant provinces? And yet from a nominal point of view the country which has produced such great heroes and such great writers in the past is well provided with educational establishments, for each Municipal Council is supposed to arrange for the education of its own town or village. Now and again the tourist visiting the better known towns of Spain is struck by the sight of a fine building quite new and yet apparently uninhabited; on inquiring he will find that this is the public school! The pay offered to schoolmasters is extremely small, and often in rural hamlets the schoolhouse simply consists of a dank cellar or even a stable. This state of things has long afflicted the Queen-Regent, and on the occasion of the King's coming of age she herself paid for the starting of ten schools; but these, excellent and meritorious as was her object, will not go far in educating the 3,600,000 children of Spain.

## IS ITALY SOCIALISTIC?

M. Raqueni is of opinion that Italy is far more really and practically socialistic in feeling and in theory than any other European country. The municipal authorities in several of the minor Italian towns are frankly socialistic, and do all in their power to propagate their views. If this is indeed so, the Roman Catholic Church and the

Royalist party may find themselves forced to join hands against a common enemy.

## ÉMILE ZOLA.

It is curious that the *Nouvelle Revue*, alone among the October reviews, pays a tribute to Emile Zola. The writer places him in a very high class, with Stendahl and Balzac. He considers him to have been a man who, almost alone among his contemporaries, carried out his own ideal of life and work. It is, perhaps, significant of the feeling which still exists in France concerning the Dreyfus case that no reference is made to the great part played by Zola in that tragic affair.

## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* for October is perhaps rather more interesting than usual. We have noticed elsewhere Madame Bentzon's article on "Russian Women," and M. Dastre's paper on "The Life of Matter."

## THE SAHARA.

In a paper on the nature and the future of the Sahara M. Leroy-Beaulieu urges his countrymen to pay more attention to the future of this wonderful desert. As far back as 1899, as we recorded at the time, M. Leroy-Beaulieu was urging the construction of a Trans-Saharan railway, and it is evident that, in his opinion, subsequent events have only confirmed the necessity for some such project. He describes the work done by explorers since 1899, and he shows that the popular notion of the Sahara as a vast stretch of moving sands, where no rain ever falls and no vegetation ever grows, is a complete mistake. The greatest part of the Sahara is made up of rocks, and the rest is composed of sand dunes, which are for the most part fixed. He admits that the Sahara is a dry region, but he says that it does rain there sometimes, and in any case there are wells or other sources of water to be found, and these wells can of course be multiplied. M. Leroy-Beaulieu also denies that the Sahara is destitute of vegetation; parts of it, he declares, are well wooded. The real objection to the Sahara seems to be that the traveller is exposed to perpetual fear of the nomad tribes of brigands who are always on the look-out to spoil him. For the rest, M. Leroy-Beaulieu considers that the Sahara is important above all because it constitutes the shortest route from all the great European capitals to those countries in Africa which have the most splendid future before them—a route, moreover, which is entirely French. The construction of a Trans-Saharan railway is, in fine, declared to be from every point of view—political, strategic, and administrative—an absolute necessity to France for her African Empire.

## A FRENCH VIEW OF CAPTAIN MAHAN.

M. Moireau reviews the theories of Captain Mahan on the command of the sea, and he comes to the conclusion that the great American critic has not in his latest work, on the lessons of the Spanish-American War, maintained the standard of his previous writings. The problems that arise out of naval warfare are so technical that the plain man is generally content to leave the experts to fight it out among themselves. We may, at any rate, note a passing phrase of M. Moireau's—namely, that Mahan is superior to other writers on this subject because he is both more of an historian than those of the other writers who are strategists, and he is more of a strategist than those who are rather historians.

## THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Civiltà Cattolica*, October 4th, publishes an instructive summary of the historical development of the Roman Index of prohibited books, from which we learn that the first book to be officially condemned by the Church was the celebrated "Thalia," by Arius. The condemnation was promulgated by the Council of Nicea in 325. The Emperor Constantine threatened every one guilty of secreting the volume with the death-penalty. A first catalogue of condemned writings was issued in 496, and Councils and Synods continued the work of condemnation at intervals—the Council of Constance, for instance, pronounced sentence of excommunication against anyone reading the works of John Wycliffe. It was not, however, till the close of the sixteenth century that the Congregation of the Index, as at present constituted, was formally erected by Gregory XIII. The whole work, as is well known, has been revised by Leo XIII., old regulations revoked, new ones laid down, and the Index itself thoroughly revised, with the result that a new "Index Librorum Prohibitorum" was issued in 1900, has already reached a second edition, and is held to be binding on the faithful. The issue for October 18th begins a useful series of articles on "Trusts," tracing out in the introductory article their historical development.

A charmingly illustrated and well-written article in *Emporium* describes the lace-making industry in Venice, both in its glorious past and in its present most flourishing revival. To-day, thanks to the initiative of Countess Adriana Marcello and to the well-known firm of Jesurum, there are admirable schools for teaching both needle and bobbin lace, with the result that some 3,000 women and girls in and around Venice and Burano earn a good livelihood through this industry. Another illustrated article describes the ruins of Baalbec, and Ulisse Ortensi writes fully and enthusiastically of the genius of Maxim Gorki.

The *Nuova Antologia* contains no article of remarkable merit this month. Professor Chiappelli gives a *résumé* of the teaching of Mr. Herbert Spencer, founded on his latest volume, "Facts and Comments," and, curiously enough, finds points of contact between him and Tolstoy, both in the doctrine he teaches and in the courage with which he carries his theories to their extreme conclusion. Ugo Ojetti writes picturesquely of the recent Congress of Italian Socialists at Imola, sketching the leading personalities—Turati, Ferri, Prampolini, Andrea Costa, and others—and describing with a touch of sarcasm the rather futile discussions which ended, as all had foreseen, in the triumph of the reformers over the revolutionaries, of the party led by Turati over the party led by Ferri. In the mid-October number R. Pantini describes and illustrates the work of the "Aemilia Ars" Society, founded at Bologna in 1898, with the laudable object of improving Italian domestic decoration. It seems to have already accomplished excellent decorative work in fresco and terra-cotta, as well as in the "crafts" of beaten ironwork, silver work, embroidery, and lace-making.

In the *Rassegna Nazionale* (October 16th) the novelist Fogazzaro publishes one of the few sane and impartial criticisms of Zola that have appeared since his death, judging him from a literary standpoint, and not merely as the valiant defender of Dreyfus. G. Grabinski completes his able study of Montalembert, and of the struggle for freedom of education in France, in which he took a leading part; and there are no less than two Dante articles for the instruction of Dante students.

## THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

THERE is a very long article in *De Gids*, by G. Buskin Huet, on the much disputed subject of the origin of our legends, fairy stories, and nursery tales. Did they, or did they not, come from India? It is hardly likely that any definitive answer will ever be found, but the mass of evidence and arguments forms very interesting reading to those who are fond of folk-lore. Many of our nursery tales are to be found in various guises in all parts of the world—among the Esquimaux and the South Americans, among the Maories and other tribes. Molière's "Médecin malgré lui" is not free from the suspicion of having its origin in a tale to be found among the mythical stories of the tenth century, which, in turn, may have come from India. India was accepted as the mother country of these stories for children at a time when India was a country of wonders, and it became the fashion to fasten everything fabulous on to that land. Max Müller has told us that some of the stories that are supposed to have a Buddhist origin were known long before the time of Buddha. It is quite within the bounds of probability that the East actually borrowed from the West, and that certain Greek narratives furnished the basis of the supposedly Indian tales. It is very interesting, but one shuts up the book with the feeling that one is not much nearer the solution of the enigma, and that, after all, it does not much matter where they came from so long as they serve their purpose of amusing us.

Dr. Hesseling gives us an entertaining article on Greek and Dutch Proverbs; we might substitute "English" for "Dutch," and the title would be quite as appropriate. The idea appears to be to show the connection between the two; but the article really resolves itself into a sketch of the probable origin of well-known sayings current in many tongues and a pleasant chat on proverbs generally. One of the first mentioned is the Arab saying about not looking a gift horse in the mouth, and the writer tells his readers that in modern Greek this is rendered, "If a man gives you a donkey, don't look at its teeth." Now, this seems to show that the Greeks have not only modernised their language, but also the wording of their proverbs. There are numbers of people who do not know that a horse's age is ascertained by examination of its teeth, and to them the proverb is meaningless. "He runs from the rain and sits under the eaves" is another ancient saying—from Byzantium this time. Is the equivalent to be found in "Out of the frying-pan," etc., or in the more solemn and less modern statement about straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel? "Too many cooks spoil the broth" is the modern rendering, in both Dutch and English, of "Too many doctors kill the Emperor." But there is no space to quote more.

Among the other contents are an essay on William Hazlitt and an instalment of Augusta de Wit's novel "The Goddess on Guard."

In *Vragen des Tijds* there is a long article, bristling with statistics, concerning the care of the insane. The number of inmates of lunatic asylums increases by 200 per annum in Holland, and the provision of proper accommodation is a momentous question, while still more momentous is the problem how to stem this current of madness. "The Training of Officials for the West Indian Colonies" is an essay that may give food for reflection and find application here as well as in Holland, with the reservation that *we* should not confine it to the West Indies.

In *Elsevier* the only contribution that calls for notice is "Old Batavia," which is very good reading.

## THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh Review* is an excellent number, but the fact that it is largely devoted to summing up its own past and the century of English literature with which it is associated, leaves less room for miscellaneous articles than is usual.

## RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The article on "England and Russia during the Nineteenth Century" belongs, strictly speaking, to the centenary papers. It is a very careful survey of Anglo-Russian relations, but contains little speculative matter or generalisations. I quote only what the reviewer says of present Russo-Turkish relations:—

Nor are we much nearer to any radical cure of this Asiatic plague than at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The outer provinces of the Ottoman Empire in Europe have been stripped off like the leaves of an artichoke; but the core still remains; and the prize is as valuable as ever—to Russia more valuable than ever, because she has been gradually drawing nearer, and would be better able to hold it, than heretofore. Firmly planted on the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, with the adjoining territory on both sides well in hand, Russia could lock up the Black Sea, could bar the Danube mouths, could threaten the whole Levantine seaboard, and could issue forth at will into the Mediterranean through a securely fortified outlet; she could defy all the naval strength of Europe to molest her coast, for, except perhaps on the North Pacific coast, her frontiers would be unassailable by sea. And it must be remembered that the loss of all their European territory, including their capital, would not merely relegate the Turks to Asia and leave the Sultan his rulership over Asiatics; it would utterly ruin the Ottoman dominion, not only by the collapse of its revenues and financial credit, but because the Russians would, indeed must, seize all the northern shore of the Black Sea and the provinces that lie adjacent to Constantinople across the straits, so that at least the whole northern region of Asia Minor would rapidly fall under their sovereignty.

## DARWINISM.

"The Rise and Influence of Darwinism," if its history antecedent to Darwin himself be considered, also fits in chronologically with the life of the *Edinburgh*. The reviewer in his concluding pages deals briefly with certain aspects of Evolution in various departments of thought. In religion, as elsewhere, Evolution makes for tolerance, and cannot regard without reverential respect any system which gives expression to man's hopes and fears. That it will ultimately be embraced in a complete theory is probable. Darwin's expression of disbelief in revelation can only be construed to mean that there has been no specific revelation in the ordinary sense. Evolution does not necessarily imply progress. Nature is self-regarding and simply adjusts the organism to its conditions. In that aspect degeneration becomes a necessity of existence for its victims. Finally, Englishmen ought to be evolutionists, for the fundamental principle of evolution is continuity, and this falls in with our innate conservatism. Our jurisprudence, being an organic growth possessing an inherent elasticity and adaptability, is an example.

## OUR GERMAN RIVALS.

The article upon Government and Trade is somewhat desultory, but what the reviewer says of modern Germany is not without interest:—

The German Empire is undoubtedly a dangerous rival. The population of that empire is somewhat larger than that of the whole white population of the British Empire, and more homogeneous. The constitution of the Empire is so devised that, if circumstances favoured, small States like Holland and Belgium

could be merged in it without losing their monarchies and national institutions. It is quite upon the cards that German Austria may be added to an empire which would then have an outlet upon the southern as well as upon the northern seas. The Germans have resources enormously greater than those of our old competitors the Dutch. They are a race of a far more strenuous and persevering character than that of our later commercial rivals the French. In the school of adversity at first, and now under the pressure of danger due to a frontier unprotected upon three sides by sea or mountains, the Germans have learned the need of constant vigilance and systematic preparation. After the crushing victories obtained over Austria and France, victories of more over less scientific organisation of war, the Germans did not rest upon their laurels, but directed energy and skill to laying the foundations of a future superiority, as they hope, in trade and commerce, and possibly those of naval hegemony.

## QUESTIONS OF FEDERATION.

Under the title "The Empire and the Colonies" there is a paper dealing with the Colonial Conference and its results. The results of the Conference have, says the reviewer, delivered a severe blow to the hopes of those who have been dreaming of military and naval concentration. The record of the Colonies in South Africa has made them not less but more anxious to provide their own officers and manage their own armies. This tendency is inevitable, as State sovereignty is inextricably bound up with the military power, and no Colony can really be self-governing which has not the command of its own forces. As for preferential duties, they are a stale device abandoned by our forefathers. England has given self-government to her Colonies, but she would abandon self-government at home if her finances were to be regulated by the desires and interests of distant lands. What the reviewer says as to the fruits of the South African War is worth quoting:—

In such a survey there is happily no need to discuss the issues of such an event as the South African War. Here we are concerned with results, and the only question we have to ask is—Has the war brought South Africa any nearer to that process of South African federation which is the necessary preliminary to Imperial federation? No candid observer can say that it has. Let us admit that the war has brought Canada and Australia nearer to us through the common sentiment that it evoked. Its effects on South Africa could not but be disintegrating. It has increased the division of races. It has reduced the number of loyal Dutch to a lower point than ever before in our history. It has alienated temporarily, but we hope not permanently, the majority in Cape Colony. It has completely upset the political equilibrium at the Cape, and it has produced a formidable movement, supported by the High Commissioner, though opposed by the Colonial Secretary, in favour of reducing the Cape to the level of a Crown colony.

## The Horoscope.

THE *Horoscope* is a new quarterly review of astrology and occult science. It is edited by Rollo Irton, published by W. Foulsham and Co., and is chiefly devoted to astrology, although there is an interesting paper, from which I quote elsewhere, on Clairvoyance. The most important astrological paper is "A Primer of Astrology for Beginners," especially written by George Wilde. Another paper tells us what astrology has to say as to the duration of life. The Editor discusses Astrology and the Spirit of the Age. The *Horoscope* of the King of Spain is said to be without parallel in the history of the world. The King, it is said, will be a benevolent ruler, a thorough soldier, and will encourage art, science, and literature.

## THE HIBBERT JOURNAL.

THIS is a new quarterly review of religion, theology, and philosophy, edited by Mr. L. P. Jacks and Mr. G. Dawes Hicks, and published by Williams and Norgate, 2s. 6d. We offer the new arrival a hearty welcome. It fills a place which has long been vacant. Beside the *Dublin Review*, the organ of Romanism, the *Church Quarterly Review*, the organ of Anglicanism, and the *London Quarterly*, the organ of Evangelical Nonconformity, there was need of a fourth, representing the less positive but not less devout school of Broad thought. To quote the Editors :—

We stand for three positive truths : that the goal of thought is One ; that thought, striving to reach the goal, must for ever move ; that in the conflict of opinion the movement is furthered by which the many approach the One. These three principles, which are obviously co-ordinate, express the spirit of the *Hibbert Journal* as a "review of religion, theology, and philosophy."

## THE IDEA OF THE INFINITE.

Professor Josiah Royce contributes a study of the concept of the Infinite. He says :—

I believe it to be demonstrable that the Infinite is, in general, neither something indeterminate, nor something definable only in negative terms, nor something incomprehensible. I believe it to be demonstrable that the real universe is an exactly determinate but actually infinite system, whose structure is that revealed to us in Self-Consciousness.

As leading up to this conclusion he presents the formula :—

An object or a system is Infinite if it can be rightly regarded as capable of being precisely represented, in complexity of structure, or in a number of constituents, by one of its own parts. To define the ideally or formally complete self is thus to define the Infinite.

He argues that in an infinite system the part *can*, in infinites of the same Dignity, be equal to the whole :—

Perhaps a being who in one sense appeared infinitely *less* than God, or at all events was but one of an infinite number of parts *within* the divine whole, might nevertheless justly count it not robbery to be equal to God, if only this partial being, by virtue of an immortal life, or of a perfected process of self-attainment, received in the universe somewhere an infinite expression.

## SCIENCE AND FAITH.

The outstanding controversy between science and faith is thus treated by Sir Oliver Lodge. It rests, he says—

upon two distinct conceptions of the universe :—The one, that of a self-contained and self-sufficient universe, with no outlook into or links with anything beyond, uninfluenced by any life or mind except such as is connected with a visible and tangible material body ; and the other conception that of a universe lying open to all manner of spiritual influences, permeated through and through with a Divine spirit, guided and watched by living minds, acting through the medium of law indeed, but with intelligence and love behind the law : a universe by no means self-sufficient or self-contained, but with feelers at every pore groping into another supersensuous order of existence, where reign laws hitherto unimagined by science, but laws as real and as mighty as those by which the material universe is governed.

## EMENDED TEXTS.

Mr. F. C. Conybeare seeks to prove early doctrinal modifications of three passages in the Gospels. He argues that the original form of Matthew i. 16 contained the words, "Joseph begat Jesus," and suggests that Matthew xxviii. 19 originally read, "Go ye and make disciples of all the nations," ending at "nations." In Matthew xix. 17 he argues that the original word was "Call thou Me not good," rather than "Why callest thou Me good ?"

## OTHER ARTICLES.

The catastrophes at Martinique and St. Vincent are viewed in relation to the moral order by Professor Howison, who asks for a new idealism which shall avoid the Dualism of the Hebrew and the modern Monism, and which refers Nature and all its woes derivatively to minds other than God ; by the Rev. R. A. Armstrong, who urges that these catastrophes are not, in fact, more terrible or more sad than the normal ; "in Martinique comrades and friends fell all together" ; and by Dr. Horton, who urges that pain or catastrophe is transformed by the mind of the sufferer, who says "Thy will be done," into complete and irreversible triumph. Dr. Stopford Brooke has a fine study of Matthew Arnold and of the struggle between his Stoicism as a philosopher and his deep human feeling as a poet.

## THE ART OF DEEP BREATHING.

IN the first number of the *Spiritual Quarterly Magazine* there is an interesting article by Mr. H. H. Browne, entitled "For the Breath is the Life." It begins by declaring that deep breathing is an absolute necessity to strong and vigorous health. If people would regularly carry out the practice, they would soon find a decided improvement in their mental and physical conditions. The first requisite is that the lungs should be thoroughly filled. Few people even half fill their lungs. The second point upon which he insists is that all breathing should be from the abdominal muscles. Most people are too lazy or lack the necessary mental energy to breathe properly. Mr. Browne declares that all that we have to do when in fear, weariness, pain, discouragement, and similar states is to sit down, relax our muscles, and draw deep, long controlled breaths in order to find rest, strength, peace, and power. Whenever you catch yourself holding your breath or breathing short, at once put the will to work, and draw a deep natural breath, and you will find that it has a marvellous effect in banishing fear, weariness, doubt, or pain. The following are directions which Mr. Browne gives for the practice of deep breathing :—

A few good exercises for you until you can originate others are as follows :—Stand erect, head thrown back, place arms akimbo and draw breath through your nose till you feel the lungs are full ; then exhale through mouth, first a few times naturally, then with more force, then with all the force you have ; then open the mouth wide and let it out as slowly as possible. Any good book upon elocution will give you breathing exercises. All the needed change is that you are to *think* while at the exercise that *you are mind* (or spirit), *and are manifesting power over all conditions as you breathe. I am taking power into manifestation.* With this thought, no matter in what form, you will find power.

At first you may find yourself, after a few inhalations, getting dizzy. The sooner this comes the more do you need the practice, for it is a demonstration that you have ordinarily little oxygen in the lungs, and are taking now enough to overstimulate—to intoxicate you. Therefore, stop when this condition comes and try again, each time gaining until you find no unpleasant condition, but do find *life* more abundantly yours than ever before. In the morning stand by an open window or out of doors and breathe. Breathe from the solar plexus, but remember *it is the thought that determines the result.*

Have at all times, night and day, fresh air. Never live in a close room. Pure air and deep, courageous breathing will cure all the ills man is heir to, be they of body, purse, or reputation.



# BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

## HOW TO CURE DISEASE BY SUGGESTION.\*

**I**S it ever right to tell a lie? is a question which has afforded a topic for endless discussion to casuists, both clerical and lay. But one phase of the matter has seldom or never been discussed. We have heard much about the sin of lying to yourself and of lying to your neighbour, but who has ever heard any one discuss whether it is right to lie to your unconscious self? For, reduced to its elements, that is what the science of suggestion comes to. If you are ill or in pain, stoutly lie to yourself that you are well and are free from pain, and lo! your unconscious self will in all simplicity believe what you say, and hey, presto! you are cured. Now, is it right to cure yourself, say of toothache, by solemnly assuring your unconscious self that you have no toothache, even if as the result of such falsehood your unconscious self, in order to save your reputation, promptly removes the toothache?

You don't believe that such a thing is possible? Then read the three books, especially the second, named at foot, and ask yourself in all seriousness, is it right to cure myself by saying that which is not? For if the Suggestionists be correct, then there is often no such short cut to health as a good thumping lie.

### \* THE MENTAL FACTOR IN MEDICINE.

The almost simultaneous publication of these three books is a sign of the times. Of the three Dr. Schofield's is much the most significant. For Dr. Schofield is an orthodox medical practitioner, an M.D. of good standing, with a large practice in the West End of London; and his book presents us with a very carefully compiled array of medical authorities of unimpeachable orthodoxy, whose names can be invoked in favour of the demand that every doctor should regard his medical education as incomplete until he has carefully studied the psychology and the influence of the mind upon the body. Dr. Schofield is very emphatic in repudiating any connection with any mind curers, mental healers, Christian Scientists, hypnotists, and faith healers. He is interested in nothing professionally except the legitimate practice of medicine as medicine. His one aim in writing the book is to get the doctor's world seriously and earnestly to study the question whether disease can be more effectively cured through the mind than through any of its physical organs. Speaking of what he

wishes the faculty to do, Dr. Schofield says: "It is not that their practice or their prescriptions have to be radically altered. It is not that their text-books have to be cast aside. But it is that they should constantly and at all times have before them the questions, What part does mind play in causing this disease, and how can it be made to assist in its cure?" This is a subject which he thinks should be taught in all medical schools.

Ebbard's "Will-Power" is a work of a very different nature; and yet it may be read with great advantage after Dr. Schofield's.

### HYPNOTISM AND THE DOCTORS.

The third book which I mention is that by Mr. Richard Harte. It is openly hostile to the medical profession. Mr. Harte in the preface to his narrative of the Rise of Mesmerism, which forms the first part of a series of three which are to be published under the general title of "Hypnotism and the Doctors," sets forth with painstaking precision the reason why the doctors have lost the confidence of the public. He gives eleven reasons, some of which convince him that the medical profession is at present a cross between a huge trades union and a trust. It is a trades union in regard to the tyranny which it exercises over its own members, in its prosecution of those who practise medicine without its authority; and it is a trust in two senses—first, as requiring the public to take it on trust, and secondly, in endeavouring to secure a monopoly. Mr. Harte asserts that the doctors are now reduced to legislation in order to obtain practice. He insists that a doctor's diploma ought to be renewable at least once a year, and that it ought to be endorsed with a record of his last year's work. He complains that the doctors have introduced many destructive habits, of which the subcutaneous injection of morphia is one of the chief. Mr. Harte's theory is that there should be a Minister for Public Health as there is a Minister for War, who should be responsible to the nation, and who should see to it that the faculty itself should be made responsible for the health of their patients. This is sufficient to indicate Mr. Harte's standpoint.

### THE SECRET OF THE BOLD QUACK.

Dr. Schofield begins his interesting book by a quotation from a letter written by Sir James Paget as far back as 1866. Sir James, speaking of one of his patients, says: "What unsatisfactory cases these are! This clever, charming, and widely known lady will some day disgrace us by being juggled out of her maladies by some bold quack who by mere force of assertion will give her the will to bear or forget or suppress all the turbulences of her nervous system."

\* (1) "The Force of Mind; or, the Mental Factor in Medicine." By A. T. Schofield, M.D. (London: J. and A. Churchill, 309 pp.) (2) "How to Acquire and Strengthen Will-Power." By R. J. Ebbard. Second Edition, revised by F. W. Vogt. (London: Modern Medical Publishing Company, 57, 58, Chancery Lane, 275 pp. Price 5s.) (3) "Hypnotism and the Doctors." By Richard Harte. Part I.: Animal Magnetism, from Mesmer to Dr. Puysegur. (London: L. L. Fowler and Co., 123 pp.)

Dr. Schofield ridicules the amazing picture thus represented of the most distinguished man in the medical profession calmly setting himself down to await for inevitable disgrace at the hands of some bold quack by the cure of a patient whom they all seemed powerless to help.

The result of this refusal to study psychology on the part of the medical profession is to leave a vast field to "bold quacks" who, especially in America, are competing very successfully with orthodox doctors. Their cures are chiefly brought about by the fact that the quack has realised what the doctor is only beginning to discover—namely, that the shortest, simplest, and most effective way of curing disease is by getting at it through the mind. By mind Dr. Schofield means all psychic action which takes place in man. The unconscious mind is in control over the greatest part of the body of man.

Although ordinary practitioners may admit that mental trouble will produce disease, they are very slow to recognise that the same agency which brought on ill-health may very easily be invoked to restore to health. The discovery of this truth has been left to Mrs. Eddy, Dr. Dowie, the Faith Healers, Divine Scientists, Christian Scientists, and other heretics, who are left in possession of the whole of a vast field which doctors might occupy with profit both to their patients and to themselves.

#### HOW THE MIND CAN HEAL THE BODY.

Dr. Schofield says there are at least four ways in which the mind can be used to heal the body:—(1) By the direct act of power of the unconscious mind inherent in itself, which is generally called *vis medicatrix naturæ*. (2) By the unconscious mind influenced directly by surrounding personages or unconscious agencies acting as suggestion. (3) By the unconscious mind influenced indirectly by the conscious, which has faith in persons, systems, places, etc. (4) By the unconscious mind indirectly acted upon by distinct effort in the determination to get well, to shake off illness, ignore pain, etc. The influence of suggestion, says Dr. Schofield, is like nitrogen, which forms four-fifths of the atmosphere, but which we cannot use in a pure state. We can only take it indirectly when combined with other substances. So it is that the mind cannot, as a rule, be acted on directly when the brain is itself unhealthy. Suggestion must be kept up by objective treatment, directed ostensibly and vigorously to the simulated disease.

#### HOW TO EXPEDITE CHILD-BIRTH.

Dr. Schofield gives various instances of the effect of suggestion in the healing of obstinate and long-continued disease. The most remarkable of all his stories is that, however, in which he describes the result of an experiment which he conducted in two hundred cases of ordinary labour. In cases where the pangs of the patients were very irregular and slow Dr. Schofield discovered that by impressing the woman with the fact that the contraction must begin every five minutes

by the watch and last two minutes, giving three minutes' interval, he could ensure in the case of a patient of average mental power that everything came up to time. Dr. Schofield says that as the result of making this suggestion the duration of labour was shortened on an average two hours in one hundred cases, as compared with its duration in the other hundred where no suggestion was brought in to control the irregularity of natural delivery.

Here at least is a solid fact vouched for by Dr. Schofield himself as coming within his own experience. If this be an accurate statement—and Dr. Schofield has every right to expect that his word will be taken on this matter—what an enormous reduction might be made in the incalculable sum of human anguish which child-birth represents in the sufferings of the race. And yet it is so simple that if it is as efficacious as Dr. Schofield's experiments would imply, the practice of suggestion might much better be made compulsory than the use of vaccination.

#### THE SCIENCE OF SUGGESTION.

So much for Dr. Schofield. Now let us turn to Mr. Ebbard's book. Mr. Ebbard treats the question of suggestion in a very interesting fashion. He modestly states in his opening chapter that his chief object is to explain to English readers the theories of Dr. Levy of the Nancy School, who by his experiments has established the immense use that can be made of self-suggestion as a means of health restoration. The hungry man who is tempted to steal a piece of bread by his hunger is restrained by his fear. Where hunger and fear are equal, says Dr. Ebbard, the dominion over his mind may be decided by the internal increase of the pangs or by the extraneous suggestion of the approach of a policeman. When a man is halting between two opinions a single spoken word would probably decide him one way or the other. That is to say, a simple auditory stimulus might touch the inmost core of his psychic life, and make either hunger or fear, as the case may be, the dominant feature of his mind for the time being.

#### THE FOURFOLD ROAD TO THE CREATION OF DOMINANTS.

Suggestion, says Dr. Ebbard, is but a process for creating Dominants for the determination of your actions. This suggestion operates in a purely mechanical way, according to fixed laws, owing to which its action becomes sure and infallible. Dr. Levy, of Nancy, and his fellow-physicians, through their countless experiments and happy combinations, have ascertained the operations by which the correct Dominants may be most quickly found. He then proceeds to explain how it is that we can bring our minds to bear upon our bodies. The four stages of suggestion as laid down by Dr. Levy are, first, the stage of quiescence, in which you quietly suggest to yourself some idea which you wish to become dominant in your mind. The second is the stage in which the suggestion is reinforced from the emotions by imagining the reali-

sation of what you want. The third is, the active reinforcement of suggestion by actually performing actions and making the movements which would be made if the idea were carried out. The fourth method is that which is known as pre-suggestion, or suggestion in advance.

#### HOW TO CURE YOURSELF.

Supposing that you wish to cure yourself of any particular malady, whether it is insomnia or drowsiness, sick headache, palpitation of the heart, or any other disease of the nervous system, the following are the directions, which are very curious. At night before you go to sleep lie down comfortably, withdraw your attention from all surrounding objects, and concentrate your mind upon the idea that when you awake in the morning you will be quite cured. Whatever the malady is from which the patient suffers he should suggest to himself that in the morning he will be quite well. He should do this in the first instance, merely thinking: "I shall wake up to-morrow and the pain will be gone." Secondly, he should after two or three seconds say four times to himself softly: "To-morrow when I wake up I shall be quite well. The pain will be gone." Then three times in an undertone he should repeat the statement, always pausing two or three seconds between each assertion. Then twice he should repeat aloud: "To-morrow I shall be quite well. When I wake up the pain will be gone." In the morning if he wakes up and the pain is not gone, immediately after waking he should say to himself: "I feel no pain this morning. My suggestion last night has entirely taken away the pain." Then he should repeat six times softly to himself: "I feel no pain to-day," and four times half-aloud he should utter the same formula. Then twice he should assert quite clearly and distinctly in a loud voice: "I have no pain to-day." By way of motive reinforcement of the suggestion he should imagine how delightful it would be to have no pain, and to think of all the pleasant and useful things he would do now that the pain has disappeared. By way of active reinforcement he may rub the region where the pain is still felt lightly with his hand from left to right and from right to left. If this does not succeed he can call a friend in who will tell him six times over with the greatest emphasis and assertion that the pain is entirely gone away, and that he is quite well. If in spite of all this treatment the pain should still linger, he should after a time say again twice mentally, and six times softly, and four times half aloud, and once quite loud that the pain is quite gone and will not return. Under no circumstances must the patient lie down and resign himself to his pain. On the contrary, the moment the self-suggestion is ended he must seek some employment. He must work at something, write letters, or take part in cards or conversation. In other words, after suggesting to his unconscious mind that he ought to be well, he should then compel his conscious mind to set his body to work as if he were actually well. This

is the principle which Carey enforced in the sermon in which he founded modern missionary societies in England when he declared that we must ask great things and expect great things from God. So Mr. Ebbard tells us that having given in quite positive accents the suggestion to our unconscious self that our body is not to suffer any more, we must at once proceed to act with every confidence that our orders will be really carried out.

#### A SAMPLE CASE.

Mr. Ebbard gives an account of how he cured himself of a bad head which was brought on by smoking a strong cigar the previous night. He was suffering, he says, from a big head, which means, apparently, that he had got a sick headache, and he suggested it away in the following fashion:—

As it had not passed away about nine o'clock I resorted to suggestion, at the same time slowly and alternately rubbing my forehead and abdominal region. The formulæ I used were as follows:

Once, mentally: "So stupid! What do I want with a headache?"

Once, mentally: "Absurd!"

Once, mentally: "That confounded cigar!"

Three times, softly: "The headache is gone!"

Three times, softly: "I have got rid of it!"

Twice, softly: "My head is clear again!"

Twice, half aloud: "It is the fact. My head is quite clear!"

Once, aloud: "The big head is gone!"

Once, aloud: "Gone, gone!"

Without taking any further heed of my condition I set about my work. In ten minutes I experienced relief. Half an hour later I resumed the process of suggestion, stroking my forehead and stomach as before, and speaking thus:

Once, mentally: "Ah, I knew that the headache would give way!"

Once, mentally: "It is gone, that stupid headache!"

Three times, softly: "It is gone, quite gone!"

Three times, softly: "It is gone, I have a clear head!"

Three times, softly: "I am feeling quite well now!"

Three times, softly: "No trace of any indisposition left!"

Four times, half-aloud: "It is gone, quite gone now!"

Once, aloud: "That stupid headache, it is gone now!"

Once, aloud: "It is gone!"

Once, aloud: "I feel well and happy!"

Once, aloud: "I have a clear head!"

Once, aloud: "My headache is gone!"

This suggestion was sufficient. In fifteen minutes every trace of sickness had disappeared. In half an hour my head was perfectly clear, and within the hour I was entirely rid of my headache. It will therefore be seen it is a matter of indifference how the words are selected, provided always that the attention is wholly centred upon the improved condition which is *willed*.

#### THE UTILITY OF A FALSE ASSERTION.

There you have the whole thing. You suffer. Deny that you suffer, and you won't suffer. The Christian Scientists get round this by declaring that all pain is an illusion. Mr. Ebbard does not take this extreme view. He admits that you suffer, but says that you should lie about it systematically and with method, and when you have told yourself a lie about half a dozen times the effect of your assertion will be to expel the pain. This is very much like doing evil that good may come. At the same time I do not think that anyone would hesitate to try the

experiment. We can easily quiet the uneasy conscience by remarking that to make an obviously false statement is not necessarily to lie, inasmuch as it deceives no one. The statement is made in a prophetic sense, as in Holy Writ prophets constantly spoke of things as having happened using the past tense, whereas in reality the events were still to be brought forth by the future. So your positive assertions that you do not suffer when you do suffer may be regarded as prophecies. But Mr. Ebbard is very emphatic in saying that you must never use the future tense, but always the present. You must never say, "I will be" or "I will do," but always "I am" or "I do." Such assertions if repeated ever so mechanically or dogmatically will ultimately eat themselves into your consciousness, and hence the whole system is brought into the condition implied by the words of the formula. The effect is immensely increased if for the purpose of self-suggestion the subject should behave just as if he were already placed in the position which he desires. If he has no appetite he should go through all the motions of the man who is enjoying a hearty meal, and the appetite will come. But there must be no hurry and no shouting, and the suggested idea must have time to take effect. Too tempestuous pressing scares it away. Above all it requires time for its evolution and realisation. Suggestions should always be made in advance. "Such suggestions operate with absolute certainty."

#### HOW TO WAKE AND SLEEP AT WILL.

For instance, you may decide to wake up at a given hour of the morning, no sooner or later. You wake up as punctually as a clock. If pre-suggestion is well performed in the state of quiescence, it will invariably prove an effective remedy for insomnia in two or three days' time. One should use suggestions four times a day—morning, forenoon, afternoon, evening. The main thing in suggestion is regularity. The moment the suggestion has been administered the patient should immediately turn his thoughts to other subjects. If he gets worrying on at his suggestions he spoils all the effect.

Mr. Ebbard speaks in the strongest possible terms as to the powers of this magic method which lies within the range of every one. He says the power of self-suggestion over our psychic being is unlimited, and that this power grows with our confidence and strength of will. "By self-suggestion I not only keep under control all minor physical ailments which embitter the lives of the majority of mankind, but I also banish all the oddities of my character, all my changing moods. I round off the sharp corners in my conduct and

deportment. I set up pure, noble relations between myself and my surroundings, and above all I establish within myself peace and harmony, and a happy feeling of physical and psychical health and freshness." In order to do this the main thing is that you should close your eyes, focus your whole attention upon the purport of the formula, and utter this with a deep and earnest conviction speaking slowly and impressively.

#### A PING-PONG EXPERIMENT.

The whole subject, however, of the influence of mind upon matter is very mysterious, and is well worth being exhaustively studied. Mr. Richard Harte in his book upon "Hypnotism and the Doctors" makes the somewhat astounding statement that anyone can make a ping-pong ball come towards him against a current of wind set in motion by a fan by willing it to come. He declares that he has never met anyone who could not succeed in this experiment. Some people can do it the first time they try, others only after considerable practice. It seems to depend partly upon confidence and partly upon finding the right attitude of mind. You begin by taking a simple palm-leaf fan, and by rapidly moving it create a current of air which drives the ping-pong ball from you across the table. Having thus tested the force of the current of wind set in motion by the fan, you bring back the ball to its old place, and taking the fan in hand you pause for a moment, mentally determining that the ball shall come towards you when you fan it. Then fan the ball and imagine as you do so that you see it rolling towards you. Fan gently at first, gradually increase the strength of your fanning, and you will find that your mind gains such control over the ball as to force it to roll towards you and fall at your feet on the floor, although you are producing as strong a current of wind as you can in the opposite direction. What is more, Mr. Harte maintains that until you can concentrate your thoughts and will that the ball shall go away from you it will always come to you even when you have ceased actively to wish it to do so.

Now if you can suggest to a ping-pong ball to come up against the wind at your suggestion, similar force of suggestion might induce toothache, gout, or some other disagreeable malady to take itself off. It would certainly be a great saving in doctors' bills if we could substitute lying for physic. As in the pharmacopœia many of the most useful medicines are made out of deadly poisons, so in similar fashion we may get back to health by a system of elaborate deceit.



# SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

## IMPERIALISM AND MILITARISM.

MR. J. A. HOBSON has never rendered a better service to the cause of peace than in his latest work—("Imperialism; a Study." Nisbet and Co., Ltd. 10s. 6d.). "Imperialism" is divided into two parts, one dealing with the economics and the other the politics of the great movement which threatens to transform the world into a battleground of five or six over-swollen and inimical empires.

Imperialism, Mr. Hobson points out incidentally, in its acceptance as a number of rival empires, instead of one world-empire, is an entirely new conception. It is in the economics of the question, as might be expected, that Mr. Hobson appears at his best. He points out that not one of the current justifications of Imperialism will stand examination. Imperialism in the first place does not foster trade, for as Britain expands overseas the proportion of her trade with her various dependencies steadily falls. Neither can Imperialism be justified as providing for surplus population, for British emigrants do not go to any of the recently acquired possessions; and the same is true of emigrants from France and Germany. In this question, Mr. Hobson, of course, differentiates between Imperialism and Colonialism; the modern Imperialist acquisitions not being colonies at all. What, then, is the economic basis of Imperialism? According to Mr. Hobson, it lies in capitalism. The surplus capital accumulated in a few hands seeks investment in uncivilised or insecure countries and then calls upon the State to protect its investments, though these investments are invariably made on terms which cover the increased risk. Imperialism, Mr. Hobson argues, will always continue as long as this surplus capital goes on accumulating in the hands of the influential classes, who employ the resources of the State to protect their private interests. In the section devoted to the "Politics of Imperialism" Mr. Hobson examines one after another the scientific defences of Imperialism; its moral and sentimental supports; and its effect upon the government of inferior races. In India, he maintains, British rule produces no permanent effects; and European rule over China, he argues, would disintegrate the native polity, and give nothing in return. At the same time he is not opposed under all circumstances to European rule over "inferior" races. He admits that if Europeans do not establish their rule over lower races, these races will be subjected to the worst domination of stray adventurers. But he lays down the rule that European government must really be in the interests of the native races; and that it should be imposed only by agreement among the European Governments. On the question of how to stop aggression in defence of national "interests," he maintains that if the British investor at his own risk invests money in foreign countries, he must bear the risk; and we should absolutely repudiate the right of British subjects to call on their Government to protect their persons or property from injuries or dangers incurred on their own initiative. "Imperialism" is altogether a very interesting book, and is, I believe, the first sustained attempt to fix the underlying principles of the most powerful political force of modern times.

"MILITARISM," by Guglielmo Ferrero (London: Ward, Lock and Co., price 12s., 320 pp.), is a translation from the Italian, recast and completed, of "Il Militarismo," a

book which created a great deal of discussion on its publication in Italy a year ago. The book contains ten chapters, beginning with the problem of "Peace and War at the End of the Nineteenth Century," describing Militarism in various European countries, and ending with a chapter on "Pax Christiana," in which Signor Ferrero concludes that the time has now come for the establishment of that long-desired millennium. War no longer serves the purposes which it formerly served in the struggle for civilisation. None of the diplomatic conflicts which actually divide the European nations are of a kind that could not be settled without resort to arms. The book is an interesting and suggestive one, dealing as it does, not only with modern conditions, but with the evolution of wars, and of the social and economic conditions which herald the age of peace.

"NAPOLÉON ANTIMILITARISTE," by Gustave Canton (Paris: Félix Alcan, prix 3,50f.).—An attempt to show Napoleon as an anti-militarist. M. Canton shows that by temperament and policy Napoleon was hostile to military dominion in the State, and recognised the supremacy of the civil power. As Emperor he kept the military caste in complete submission.

## THE LIFE OF THE REV. JOHN MACKENZIE.\*

JOHN MACKENZIE, the missionary of the Bechuanaas, was a missionary-pioneer of Mr. Rhodes in the extension of the British Empire northward from the Cape Colony. The two men did not love each other. One of the minor failures of my life was an attempt to reconcile them. I arranged a meeting on one occasion, but although Mr. Mackenzie turned up, Mr. Rhodes did not, and the animosity which the Colossus cherished for the Missionary lasted till his death. This antipathy to Mr. Mackenzie Rhodes shared with the Boers. It was one of the few points upon which they saw eye to eye. I have never yet met a Boer who had a good word for Mackenzie. He thwarted their extension in Bechuanaland, and he was the champion of the Kaffir, and, as is not unusual, there was a great readiness to believe evil of him in many quarters in South Africa. I knew the man, however, and knew him to be a thoroughly good, faithful, patriotic Christian Scotchman, who carried perseverance and patience to its highest point. During the time when he was striving to secure the road to the Zambesi for the Empire, I saw a great deal of him, and he left upon everyone at the *Pall Mall*, from Mr. Morley downwards, the impression of being a man of sterling grit and indomitable resolution.

I therefore was delighted to receive from Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton the "Life of John Mackenzie, South African Missionary and Statesman." It is written by his son, W. D. Mackenzie, who is a professor of systematic theology in Chicago Theological Seminary. The book is a record of a long life spent in the faithful discharge of duty both as a missionary and as a statesman. There are some very amusing passages in some of his letters. One which has been very generally quoted describes his first meeting with Mr. Morley. I intro-

\* "John Mackenzie." (Hodder and Stoughton. 564 pp. Price 7s. 6d. net.)



duced him to Mr. Morley, who was somewhat prejudiced against him, but who afterwards learned to appreciate his worth. Mr. Morley at one time, paraphrasing Paul, might have said to Mr. Mackenzie, "Almost thou persuadest me to be an Imperialist of your type," but he recoiled. Mr. Mackenzie's son says:—"Mr. Morley won Mr. Mackenzie's heart with his kindness, his perfect sincerity, his willingness to listen to the other side, his judicial fairness." For a time it looked as if Mr. Morley might be gained, but, alas! for the vanity of human expectations. He was almost as unsuccessful with Mr. Morley as he was with Mr. Courtney, with whom he laboured in vain. Mr. Courtney, he says, made no bones about admitting right off that those who think with him want to clear out from South Africa entirely, and openly said he believed that the natives would go as the Choctaws had done after the English Government had left America. No wonder this phrase about the Choctaws went to the heart of the missionary of the Bechuanas like a knell. It was rather a foolish observation on Mr. Courtney's part, for while the Choctaws dwindled the Kaffirs multiply and increase.

It is impossible here to review the book. All I can do is to call attention to it, and to remind Mr. Mackenzie's many friends that it is full of delightful reminiscences of the sturdy Scotchman who succeeded in getting Warren sent out to save the great north road to the land of Ophir from being "jumped" by the filibusters of Stellaland. But I cannot conclude even this brief notice without calling attention to one very characteristic reference to Mr. Garrett, characteristic in both ways, first as poking fun at the omniscience common to all old *Pall Mall*-ers, but also characteristic of Mr. Mackenzie as expressing a suspicion quite unworthy of the man and altogether unjustified. Writing to Mr. Henry Beard, of Cape Town, in 1897, he says:—

You have got a certificate of character from Mr. Garrett that you ought to be in the Cape Parliament. That is something, even although he adds "But not for Cape Town!" Why is there no one to tell this young man that there are limitations to most men's eyesight? His sight is probably not always good, for he can see no difference, or he *will* see no difference, between Mr. Rhodes and the Imperial Government. He does a great disservice to his own country and his own Imperial Government by constantly making it and Mr. Rhodes convertible terms. That sort of thing can hardly be done unconsciously. Is it possible that it can be done in perfect sincerity?

I only hope that there are no letters anywhere in which Mr. Mackenzie expresses the same suspicion about me. I deserve it quite as much, or as little, as Mr. Garrett, but probably if Mr. Mackenzie had known Mr. Garrett as well as he knew me he would have spared us this question.

### BOER BOOKS ON THE WAR.

MR. ABRAHAM FISCHER remarked the other day that he had at least one title to distinction. He was the only prominent Boer who was not writing a book upon the war. The three leading Generals are all busy, and General Viljoen and many other persons who are not Generals are hard at work. The flood of books from the English side is spent, but it promises to be succeeded by a flood of at least equal volume from the Boer side. Before these new books come to hand it is well to notice two others which contain a great deal of information about the way in which our new subjects regarded their unavailing struggle against absorption by the British Empire. This month will see the publication of a book which has been a campaign document in one

sense throughout Europe. It deals with the Boers, their Generals, their organisation, and their leaders. It has been published in several European languages, and has had a large sale on the Continent. I have arranged for the publication of an English edition. Its title is "Heroes of the South African War," and it will be published at the REVIEW OF REVIEWS Office this month.

Another book of the same kind, which has not yet been placed on the English market, is entitled "The Mobile Boer," by two burghers, Captains Hiley and Hassall, who were captains of scouts in the Boer army. It was published at the beginning of the year in America by men who believed that the Boer war of independence affords a close parallel to the struggle of the Americans under Washington. It is copiously illustrated, and is very interesting reading.

### THE INDEX TO PERIODICALS FOR 1901.\*

THE present volume of the Annual Index to Periodicals deals with the contents of the periodical literature of the year 1901. In Vol. I. (1890) the contents of only 117 British and American periodicals were indexed, whereas in Vol. XII. (1901) the number has increased to 196, with the result that the new volume is almost four times the size of the first. In the general arrangement and classification, too, the recent issues are a great advance on the early volumes, and no reader can have the slightest difficulty in tracing every article, however vague and misleading its title, which has appeared on any subject, or any branch of a subject, in the periodicals of the past decade.

In the great library of the periodical literature of the English-speaking world there is at present no librarian, as indeed there is no library. In some of the library catalogues the leading contents of the reviews are briefly indicated, but nothing has been attempted even in the most perfectly equipped library that can be compared for completeness and for handiness with the Annual Index to Periodicals.

In great cities and great centres of population, however, where most newspapers are published, and where there are large public libraries, the Annual Index is as indispensable as the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. It should not only be at the right hand of every public librarian, but should have a place on the reference shelves of every newspaper office. I often marvel at the ignorance of many struggling writers for the Press who are laboriously endeavouring to grind out articles with which to earn their daily bread. They do not seem ever to have dreamt of availing themselves of an index, every page of which teems with useful suggestions, not only as to the sources of information, but also as to the choice of subjects which would recommend themselves to competent and experienced editors as calculated to interest the people.

But it is not merely journalists who neglect this key to the sources of information which year by year is pressed upon their attention. All public bodies, especially the County Councils and municipalities in England, have to deal with questions on which it is of the very first importance that their surveyors, engineers, architects, and other officials should be conversant with what is being done in their respective departments in other countries. Many valuable hints and many sociological discussions which go to the very root of the subject which may be under consideration have doubtless appeared

\* "Index to Periodicals, 1901." REVIEW OF REVIEWS Office, Mowbray House, Temple, E.C. 4. 15s. net post free.

at various times in the pages of different magazines. Except for some such publication as the Annual Index these articles would never be brought to the notice of those who are dealing practically with the question, and the results of the experiments tried in other cities and other lands would in all probability remain unknown.

And what is true of those charged with the affairs of local administration is still more true of those who are dealing with Imperial questions at Westminster, or at the capitals of the Britains beyond the seas.

### NAKED AND—VERY MUCH—UNASHAMED.\*

MR. GRANT RICHARDS published last month two books written by women, which would seem to suggest that it was Adam, not Eve, who first discovered the use of the fig-leaf. We have in "The Confessions of a Wife" the unveiling of the matron, and in "The Story of Mary McLane" the stark-nakedness of a girl of nineteen. Both books come from beyond the Atlantic. "Frankness," says the Devil to Mary McLane, "is in these days a lost art," to which she responds, "Yes, I am beautifully frank. Out of the countless millions of the Devil's Anointed I am the one to acknowledge myself." Frank she is, but beautiful is the last adjective to be applied to the exhibition. Frankness, it must be admitted, is not an art with these ladies. It is rather a brutality. Mary McLane tells us on page 94: "Periodically I fall completely, madly in love with the Devil." All through her "story" she is constantly invoking the Devil—"I would like to throw myself at his head. I would make him a dear little wife." And at the end of one chapter she is so weary of waiting for his coming she bursts out—"Oh, damn! damn! damn! damn every living thing, the world!—the universe be damned! Oh, I am weary, weary! Can't you see that I am weary, and pity me in my own damnation?" Pity, yes; but why should the poor thing imagine that it is a mark of genius to take an emotional emetic and be violently sick in the eyes of all mankind? It illustrates very forcibly the attraction which the old Witches' Sabbath used to have for women in the Middle Ages. Mary McLane is just the woman to have ridden on a broomstick and to have sold her soul to the Devil in order to share in the infernal revels on the Brocken.

"The Confessions of a Wife" is a very different kind of a book. The wife described by "Mary Adams" is not a woman of passion. She could see no reason for marrying; she preferred an engagement indefinitely prolonged. But she was a woman who clung to her husband with unsatisfied devotion long after his passion was satiated. She worshipped him as if he were a pagan god, and she had no other god but her husband. And he treated her as pagan gods were wont to treat their adorers. He grew tired of her exacting love-making, and departed to South America to indulge in the consolations of morphia. How his wife felt as she fell from fever heat to zero in the thermometer of marital experiences is set forth with much spasmodic feeling in extracts from her journal and her innumerable letters.

Another book somewhat of the same kind as the foregoing, although differing in that it has a distinct moral purpose, is "For Her Sex; Extracts from a Girl's Diary," published by Heinemann.

The diary is that of a girl who, when engaged to be married, discovers that her intended husband had kept

a mistress, and had generally led a loose life. "Is it surprising," she asks, "that an untouched, innocent girl, with all her sensations unspotted, should shudder away from a married life on this basis of shame?" Her thoughts sear her brain like sharp-pointed needles. She asks her husband, "George, could you marry a prostitute?" He shook his head. She kept silence, but she said to herself, "All these men are no better than prostitutes." She did not cease to love him, but she felt she could not live with him, with the imperishable, depraving knowledge of his past. Because she could not live with him, and could not live without him, she committed suicide. The book is translated from the German, where it has gone through ten editions. The editor says the "diary is not an æsthetic morsel to tickle jaded palates, but a shrill cry of pain cried with the crudeness of all pain."

### SOME NOVELS OF THE MONTH.

"LIEGE LADY," by Lilian Arnold (Jarrold, 6s.).—A novel laid in the Black Forest. The heroine is Elsa, the half-English daughter of Herr von Reinberg, a scientist and recluse. She is brought up in England, and returns to her father's castle to find great dissatisfaction amongst the peasants. This is chiefly caused by the fact that a young girl who was engaged to the steward was seen to issue from von Reinberg's room, after which she promptly drowned herself. All the villagers assumed that he had seduced her, although in reality he had been using her for his experiments, and as a consequence had made her temporarily insane. The estate had been neglected, and the young girl tries hard to bring order into the place, but with very little success. Her English cousin, who is in love with her, arrives and thoughtlessly stirs the peasants up to revolt. Elsa shocks the good folk living around her by going about unattended by a chaperon, and even rides a bicycle in bloomers. Herr von Reinberg is shot by the irate peasantry, but Elsa is unharmed. She eventually marries the steward. This man is one of the best drawn characters in the book. Hating his master because of the death of his sweetheart, and holding Socialistic views, he conspires against him at first, but at the end he does his best, unsuccessfully, to save Herr von Reinberg. The descriptions of the German peasants and their surroundings are very well done. The narrative is rather too long drawn out, but, nevertheless, is well worth reading.

"THE TRAITORS," by E. Phillips Oppenheim (Ward, Lock, 6s.).—A fanciful tale of the Balkan States. It is very readable and has plenty of exciting incident to hold the attention throughout. The traitors are the Duke of Reist and his sister, who after going to great trouble to put Ughtred of Tyranus on the throne of his fathers, conspire against him in a reluctant sort of way. A young English journalist plays an important part in the story, impersonating the king at first, and discovering plots later. When the country is just on the point of being overrun by the Turks, England steps in and saves it.

Mr. Fisher Unwin continues his new series of novels in the "First Novel Series." Number three of this excellent series is entitled "FROM BEHIND THE ARRAS," by Mrs. Philip Champion de Crespigny (6s.), and treats of the adventures of a young lady, Alaine Victorine de St. Cénis, in that fascinating period for novelists, the eighteenth century. The story begins with the heroine in a convent, and ends on page 304 with her in the arms of the Vicomte d'Ambaisson, who was incontinently disliked in the earlier portion of the book.

\* "The Confessions of a Wife." By Mary Adams.

\* "The Story of Mary McLane." By Herself. Grant Richards.)

Miss Violet Jacob is to be congratulated upon her book "THE SHEEP STEALERS" (Heinemann 6s.), which is both strongly and often brilliantly written. Pictures of village life in the districts near the Wye Valley in the earlier half of the nineteenth century are clever, and charmingly interwoven with the story of one Rhys Walters.

The hero of "A MODERN MONARCH," by Frank C. Lewis (Unwin, 6s.), is in reality not a monarch but a strong man, who, appointed as State Adviser to the Republic of Uralia, brings prosperity and riches to the country, which he found in dire straits. He becomes Premier, and as such passes through several exciting crises, and finally his services are rewarded by a Privy Councillorship in England, from which country he had gone to take up his first position.

The works of both Adeline Sergeant and Sarah Tytler are too well known to need any recommendation, and indeed it is probable that very many will purchase either "THE FUTURE OF PHYLLIS," by the former, or "THE COURTSHIP OF SARAH," by the latter (John Long, 6s. each), for gifts at this season of the year. Miss Sergeant begins the story of her heroine at the age of three, and ends naturally and happily, as does Mrs. Tytler, by the preliminaries of a wedding.

"THE MODERN CHRISTIAN," by Thomas Le Breton (Syd. H. E. Foxwill, 6s.).—This is rather a pessimistic story. The scenes are laid in Fleet Street newspaper offices. The characters are selfish, mean, and miserable. The conclusion of the book is that the pushing, competitive life of struggling men and women makes impossible the *spiritual* life of Christianity.

### MUTUAL AID.\*

BY PRINCE KROPOTKIN.

THERE are few more delightful books to read than Prince Kropotkin's "Mutual Aid as a Factor in Evolution." Without denying the truth of the law of Natural Selection, or the survival of the fittest, from his own purely scientific standpoint, which is not that in any way of the orthodox believer, Prince Kropotkin takes up his parable against the gloomy theory that

"Nature red in tooth and claw  
With ravin, shrieked against his creed."

the creed that the law of love is the law of life. For in this book of his on Mutual Aid he maintains that the evolution of the higher types of existence in this world is not by any means solely dominated by a pitiless war to the knife between each species, but rather by the instinct of mutual aid. The law of mutual struggle needs as its corollary the law of mutual aid, and the latter is higher than the former. The idea first struck Prince Kropotkin in listening to a lecture by Dean Kessler, of St. Petersburg, in 1880. Since then he has spent many years in collecting materials to establish first of all the importance of the mutual aid factor, leaving to subsequent ulterior research the task of discovering its origin. Prince Kropotkin characteristically enough demurs to making Love the basis of the instinct of solidarity. He maintains that it is not Love, not even sympathy, on which society is based in mankind. It is the unconscious recognition of the forces borrowed by each man from the practice of mutual aid, of the close dependency of everyone's happiness upon the happiness of all. "Upon this broad and necessary foundation the still higher moral feelings are developed."

The most interesting chapters are the first eighty pages,

in which he traces the existence of mutual aid among animals. Ascending one step further, he shows the large part it plays among savages, and then among barbarians. From the city he proceeds to study mutual aid in the mediæval cities, and then he concludes by a sketch of the operation of mutual aid among ourselves. It is a good, healthy, cheerful, delightful book, which does one good to read, even although we may not be able always to accept its conclusions. As a very helpful hint to ministers of religions of all denominations, I would suggest that they should read and meditate on this book, and preach upon it to their congregations. They will be surprised to find what a freshness and charm the illustrations which they could cull from its pages would give to their belief in the higher law which governs the evolution of the world.

### CYCLOPÆDIAS.

THE sixth of the new volumes of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," forming Volume XXX. of the complete work, comprises the letters K. to Mor. The introductory essay is in these volumes generally one of the most noticeable features; and this month it is no exception, being from the pen of Mr. Augustine Birrell on the subject of "Modern Conditions of Literary Production," who, dividing the "literary" world into three great categories—readers, producers, and distributors—sets out the conditions which have altered in each case. The growth of popular education is of course the chief factor in determining the characteristics of present-day literary output. The immediate result of the extension of education has been the multiplication of cheap periodicals and popular books. It is an age of cheap reprints and collected editions and literary appreciations. But on the whole Mr. Birrell does not sigh for the good old days when few read, but those few read solidly. Cheap books disseminate the habit of reading, and stimulate the desire for a wider range of study. Another feature of modern literary production noted by Mr. Birrell is combination among authors, chiefly under the influence of trade feeling. Literature is also more cosmopolitan than it ever was before, and the classics of one country become the classics of every other. Among the more important of the articles in the present volume are those on Korea, Libraries, Local Government, London, Medicine, Metaphysics, Methodism, Mexico, and the Monroe Doctrine. The article upon Metaphysics by Professor Case is perhaps the most important of all. It fills nearly fifty pages of the volume, the conclusion being that we must go back to Aristotle before passing through "the anarchy of modern metaphysics."

The second volume of Chambers's Cyclopædia deals with the eighteenth century (10s. 6d. net). The volume contains as frontispiece a portrait of Dr. Johnson, and about eighty smaller portraits of literary notables. The opening essay upon the eighteenth century is written by Mr. Austin Dobson, who pronounces for the novel as the chief gift of the eighteenth century to English letters. History also then first attained coherence; before then it had been mainly chronicle and compilation; but the great names of Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon soon established English history at the highest level. The eighteenth century also gave us the daily newspaper; and, in fact, seems to have initiated much in literature, while producing little of supreme merit. Mr. Dobson, as might be expected in a compilation dealing with the eighteenth century, contributes several other essays, notably those on Richardson, Fielding, and Goldsmith.

\* "Mutual Aid as a Factor in Evolution." By Prince Kropotkin. (Heinemann.) Price 7s. 6d.

Professor Saintsbury is another notable contributor. The eighteenth century is not by any means the most impressive period of our literature; and the most obvious reflection on looking through the second volume of Chambers's Cyclopædia is, what a number of men famous in their day have passed into oblivion!

### SOME HISTORICAL WORKS.

#### "The Reign of Queen Anne."

"THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE," by Justin McCarthy (Chatto and Windus, 2 vols., 24s.).—Queen Anne, as perhaps the first submissively constitutional Sovereign of England, quite apart from the tremendous international importance of her reign, takes a very important place in history. "The Reign of Queen Anne" is a description and analysis of the Queen as woman and as Sovereign, and a history of the great wars which played such a dominating part in her reign. The view taken by Mr. McCarthy of the Queen is that as a woman she was a Tory and a Jacobite, but that as a Sovereign she conformed entirely to the position of a constitutional ruler. She had a devout faith in the Divine Right of Kings, but she was intelligent enough to recognise established facts, and to see that no English monarch could henceforth reign without popular support. Even in her weakest moods she had a far better understanding of the duties of a constitutional Sovereign than was shown by any Sovereign of the House of Hanover down to the days when William IV. saw himself compelled to surrender his most cherished convictions to the advice of his ministers. As a political history the work deals at length with the War of the Spanish Succession, the famous campaigns of Peterborough in Spain, and with the Union with Scotland. But not less interesting is its social and literary side, with Swift, the *Spectator*, with Pope, and the great literary luminaries of the early eighteenth century.

#### Letters of Princess Lieven.

PRINCESS LIEVEN, the Lutheran wife of a Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, is one of the most interesting figures who played a conspicuous part in European and Anglo-Russian politics in the first quarter of last century. Some of her letters to Prince Metternich having already been published, Messrs. Longmans have now brought out a volume of the letters (414 pp.; 14s. net) which she wrote to her brother, General Benckendorff, during her residence in London from 1812 to 1834. The collection is edited by Mr. Lionel G. Robinson, who might have been a little more sympathetic to the lady who was the heroine of the book. Mme. Novikoff in the close of the century played somewhat the same part as Princess Lieven at its opening; and it will be very interesting to contrast the Russian lady diplomatist of our time with her famous predecessor. The book has, as a frontispiece, a reproduction of the portraits of Princess Lieven by Sir Thomas Lawrence and Mr. G. F. Watts. It would be easy to fill many pages with extracts from these vivacious letters, but space forbids. Count Benckendorff, who has now succeeded M. de Staal at the British Embassy, inherits a great tradition.

#### Bishop Creighton's Essays.

MRS. CREIGHTON has performed a pious duty to her husband's memory by collecting in a volume of 356 pages the "Historical Essays and Reviews" of the late

Bishop of London. They are published by Messrs. Longmans at 5s. net. The first half of the volume deals with the Italian subjects which the Bishop made his own. There are essays on Dante, Æneas Silvius (who was Pope Pius II.), on Vittorino (whom he calls a "school-master of the Renaissance"), and on Gismondo Malatesta, who ruled over Rimini from 1432 to 1468. Of more interest to English readers are the essays which deal with John Wickliff, and those in which he described the Border which he studied in his vicarage at Embleton, and the fen-land to which he was introduced when Bishop of Peterborough. There are two articles of the special correspondent class, one describing the Coronation of Nicholas II. at Moscow, at which the Bishop was present, and the other the Harvard Anniversary, which he described for the *Times*.

All those who have had the pleasure of reading the earlier works of the Countess Evelyn Martinengo Cesaresco on Italy will welcome her new book of "LOMBARD STUDIES" (Unwin, 16s. net). This is a collection of eleven delightfully written sketches of various subjects in Lombardy of yesterday and of today. The carefully chosen illustrations add much to the charm of the book, which reflects in its get-up great credit also upon the good taste of the publisher.

"HENRY GRATTAN," by Percy M. Roxby (T. Fisher Unwin, 3s. 6d.), the Oxford Gladstone Prize Essay for 1902, is a very ably written analysis of the chief events of the career of the great Irishman. In conclusion Mr. Roxby points out that of the five great boons which Grattan sought for Ireland, Free Trade, Parliamentary Reform, Commutation of Tithes, Catholic Emancipation, and Legislative Independence, all but the last are accomplished facts. Grattan, says Mr. Roxby, proves conclusively that it is possible to be an Irish patriot and at the same time a friend of England.

Mr. Edward G. Browne has succeeded in producing an interesting book in his "A LITERARY HISTORY OF PERSIA" (Unwin, 16s. net). Setting out with the aim of doing for Persian intellectual and literary achievements much what was accomplished with regard to English history by Green's "Short History of the English People," Mr. Browne has written a history of the Persian people, not of the kings and dynasties, and he has treated them from a literary point of view. An admirable index and a full bibliography add much to the value of the book.

"EAST ANGLIA AND THE GREAT CIVIL WAR." By Alfred Kingston, F.R.H.S. (London: Elliot Stock, 407 pp., 5s.). A new edition of Mr. Kingston's book, dealing with the notable part played by the seven Eastern counties in the Civil War. The book is based almost entirely upon contemporary material.

### BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

#### An Australian Girl in London.\*

IF all Australian girls are like Louise Mack, the more of them who come to London the better it will be for London and the world. This book, published by Fisher Unwin (6s.), is a delightful revelation of a charming personality. Nothing can be more fresh, frank, cheerful, and entertaining than these letters of "Sylvia." The first part of her book describes her journey through Italy, but her impressions of London are the most interesting part of the book—at least, to Londoners. She is even

\* By Louise Mack (Mrs. Credd). (T. Fisher Unwin.) 6s.

enthusiastic about Bloomsbury. But the English, especially the rural English, she finds very poor compared with her dear Australians; "where the Englishman looks wooden and shallow, the Australian man looks green and deep." English country-folk give her a shock; every one in six is in some way malformed, and Nature seems to be reproducing turnips, carrots, potatoes, and radishes in their countenances. Louise Mack is a poet, and her poetic soul revels in dear, beautiful, haunted Bloomsbury. No one who reads the book will regret having done so. It is a fresh, bright picture of the Old World as seen by an Australian girl, and an even more charming picture of the Australian girl herself, with her passionate Australian patriotism, her childlike enthusiasm, all lit up with flashes of real piercing insight, which gives her book real distinction.

### Two on Their Travels.\*

A GOSSIPY book, copiously illustrated with amusing sketches by the authoress, and some good pictures, coloured and in black and white. The "two" are Mrs. Ethel Colquhoun and her husband Andrew. She begins to describe their travels at Singapore and visits Java, Borneo, the Sulus, the Philippines, Japan and Vladivostok, and then returns home by the Siberian Railway to Moscow. Mrs. Colquhoun is a lively gossip, and given to dissertations by the way. One of the most interesting and characteristic passages is that in which she describes the difference between the American and English wives. American women, she says, if not selfish are extraordinarily self-centred; they are better talkers, brighter and more amusing socially than English women, but too often their wares are all in their shop windows. Their manners in society are brighter and more graceful than those of their English cousins, but they are less ready with the little acts of tact and self-denial which constitute true politeness. American men do not mind being treated like worms. In Britain the male thing is number one, and in the States the female.

### The Eldorado of the Ancients.†

IN Dr. Carl Peters's preface we find briefly stated the objects and results of the exploration chronicled in this volume:—

In publishing this detailed account of explorations and researches, which have occupied me from 1896 to 1902, I intend to prove that the most ancient nations of history obtained their gold, ivory, and other precious goods from South Africa. My discoveries show particularly that the "Ophir" of the time of Solomon was the country between the Lower Zambesi and the Limpopo River, and tend to establish the fact that the Egyptian "Punt" expeditions in search for the yellow metal, copper, frankincense, and many other things, were directed to the same regions.

Dr. Peters devotes a portion of his preface to a defence of his actions when Imperial German High Commissioner in the Kilimanjaro district. For these actions the German Government condemned him to lose his commission, and thus directly forced him to interest himself in the search for the Eldorado. There are nearly one hundred illustrations in the book.

### Two South American Books.

"THE GREAT MOUNTAINS AND FORESTS OF SOUTH AMERICA." By Paul Fountain. (London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 306 pp., 10s. 6d.) A very interesting

book, dealing with an almost unknown continent, by the author of "The Great Deserts and Forests of North America." Mr. Fountain wandered all over North America in the capacity of a huckster or pedlar, and then, pushed by love of adventure, extended his wanderings to the southern half of the Western Continent, nearly all of which he has explored. The greater part of his book is occupied with the natural history of the regions through which he passed, but he describes also his personal adventures, and gives many interesting details as to the manners and customs of the Indian races, some of which, notably the Araucanians of Chili, he finds much superior to their Spanish masters. The book contains seven illustrations, and is prefaced with a portrait of the author.

It is often hard to understand the value of South American revolutions, but there is one at least which has not been without good result. This revolution, having unseated the President of Colombia, forced his son, S. Pérez Triana, to voyage down the Orinoco in a canoe to safety, and this voyage enabled Señor Triana to write his charming book "DOWN THE ORINOCO IN A CANOE" (Heinemann, 3s. 6d.), in which he gives a most interesting and well-written account of the country through which he passed, and the habits of the inhabitants.

### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

"PROBLEMS OF MODERN INDUSTRY," by Sidney and Beatrice Webb (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 286 pp., 5s.). Also a new edition, uniform with the 1902 editions of "The History of Trade Unionism" and "Industrial Democracy." The book is brought up to date by a lengthy preface, in which the authors discuss the problems raised by recent industrial developments, notably the extension of the American Trust system. Mr. Webb, while insisting upon the improvement of industrial organisation implied in the Trust, thinks that the danger of the consumer not getting the benefit of this improvement is exaggerated and comparatively unimportant. Anything like an absolute monopoly of the staple needs of the masses is impossible. It will probably pay the Trust better to reduce prices than to raise them. The remedy for any oppressive raising of prices is to abolish the Customs tariff—a result which is to be expected as the Trust system extends. But the chief profits of the Trust represent economies in production brought about by its own formation.

"THE STATE IN ITS RELATION TO TRADE." By Lord Farrer. With Supplementary Chapter by Sir Robert Giffen, K.C.B., F.R.S. (London: Macmillan and Co., Limited, 208 pp., 3s. 6d.) This is an interesting and suggestive little book, dealing with the many problems implied in its title. The book, among other things, is a strong protest against Protectionist fallacies. It is not, however, easy to agree with all Lord Farrer says as to the limitations of State and municipal enterprise.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS." By T. H. S. Escott. (London: Hurst and Blackett. Two vols., 15s.) A survey, dating from its origin, of the advance of the House of Commons to supreme power in the State. The first volume comes down to the Civil War; the second brings the story up to our time. The book is a great collection of forgotten names and forgotten facts, and it is not very easy to trace in it any sense of the evolutionary development of modern English constitutionalism. It is very well described by its title.

\* By Ethel Colquhoun. Heinemann.

† By Dr. Carl Peters. (C. A. Pearson) 2rs. net.



# Wake Up! John Bull.

*An Illustrated Supplement to the "Review of Reviews."*

No. 17.]

Issued as an integral part of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of November 15, 1902.

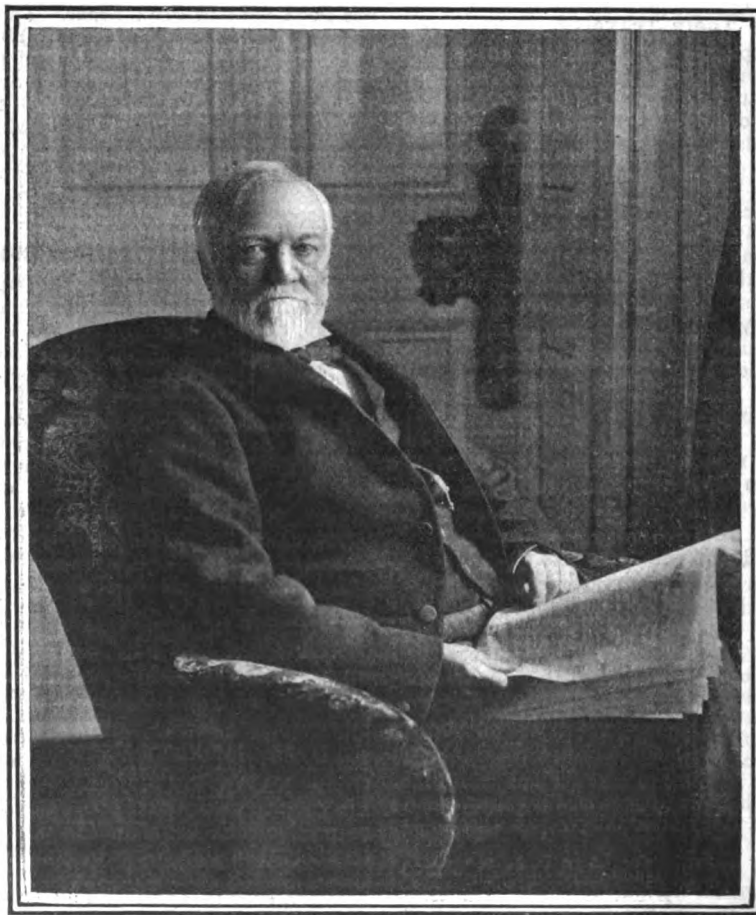
## MR. CARNEGIE AND THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD.

MR. CARNEGIE'S Rectorial address is one of the most interesting dissertations which he has ever addressed to the world. It is not so much that there is anything new in it, for Mr. Carnegie has already said in one form or another most of the things which are to be found in the present address. Mr. Carnegie has seldom condensed into so short a compass the net results of his prophetic survey of the future of the world.

To-day people think of Mr. Carnegie chiefly as a millionaire who is struggling in vain, by the wholesale endowment of Free Libraries to escape the disgrace which he is popularly supposed to have declared to be the lot of the man who dies rich. It is probable, however, that when Mr. Carnegie has passed from our midst he will be remembered much more for the shrewdness of his political foresight than either for the making or the distribution of his millions. In his address to the students at St. Andrews he sets forth Carnegie at his best. We have seen so many of Mr. Carnegie's prophecies come true that we listen with respect to the

latest utterances of the seer of Skibo. The subject of his address, which, curiously enough, is not stated

on his title-page, are the economic changes which have come and are coming into the relative position and power of the nations. He begins his discourse by a rapid survey of the changes which he has seen in his lifetime in the relative position of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and the other nations in the trade of the world. In a few vigorous sentences he describes how the sceptre of material supremacy has been wrenched from the hand of Great Britain by her eldest son and rightful heir, who now wears the crown. The supremacy remains in the family. It is not altogether lost what the race



*From a photograph by*

**Andrew Carnegie.**

*[E. H. Mills.]*

still holds. But he fears that England will not even be able to maintain the second position. By the end of ten years Germany will run Britain close for the second place as a manufacturing nation. He does not think much of the manufacturing future either of Canada or Australia. Neither the Dominion nor the Commonwealth is ever likely, he says; so far as can

yet be seen, to be important factors as manufacturers for the world's trade.

Mr. Carnegie then proceeds to call attention to various considerations which affect this economic rivalry of the nations. He first insists upon the vital fact that the most powerful weapon for conquering foreign markets is a profitable home market. The nation fortified by the best home demand will finally conquer the world's trade in the neutral markets. Those possessing a profitable home market can afford to supply foreign markets without direct profits, or even at a loss whenever necessary. The second is that population is of prime importance in considering the industrial development of nations. Great Britain is only increasing at the rate of 360,000 a year, Germany at the rate of 550,000, and the United States at the rate of 1,350,000. Thirdly, he insists upon the great law of the dominating influence of raw materials. It is the raw material which attracts capital and labour from all parts of the world to the place in which it is to be found; and untilld fertile soil attracts and increases population. Mr. Carnegie then proceeds to point out how very much more important is the home market than the foreign market. He says that the American home market consumes 90 per cent. of all its field crops with the exception of cotton, and it already manufactures as much of the total cotton crop as Great Britain imports:—

The home-market of America takes ninety-six per cent. of all manufactured articles; only four per cent goes to foreign markets. Even Britain's home-market takes four-fifths of her manufactures; only one-fifth goes abroad. Politicians give far too much attention to distant foreign markets, which can never amount to much, and far too little to measures for improving conditions at home which would increase the infinitely more important home-market. If the people of the United Kingdom could spend even one pound per head more per year, her Home Commerce would be increased more than the total value of her exports to all of Australasia, British North America, and China combined. Truly Foreign Commerce is a braggart always in evidence, Home Commerce the true King.

Speaking of the conditions which govern industrial success Mr. Carnegie lays stress upon the efficiency of the workmen. The American, he thinks, is efficient beyond other men because he is compounded of the best of other nations, and developed in a climate under political and social conditions stimulating beyond any to be found elsewhere. Britain is being beaten at the present time because employers fail to give business their unremitting attention, and regard it only as a means to win entrance to another rank of society. The employed think too much of how little they need do, and too little of how much they can do. Both classes take life too easily. He thinks that the workmen of the Continent are superior to those of Great Britain, and that those of the United States are superior to those of the Continent. The superiority of the Continental workmen lies in thoroughness and in method, and in their greater sobriety and more regular habits. Great Britain spends £160,000,000 sterling a year in drink, and £32,000,000 in tobacco. He suggests that employers

would find it more to their interest to give shares in the business to their best employees. The great secret of success in the business of million-making is to make partners of valuable managers of departments.

Great Britain's prospect of success in the future is overclouded by the fact that her expenditure in peace time is 70s. per head per annum as against 41s. in Germany, 35s. in Russia, and 28s. in the United States. Nevertheless he thinks that the wealth, climate, geographical position and resources of England will enable her to hold her own if only her people become as industrious as those of the Continent. We buy sixty millions worth a year of foreign supplies which we could produce at home. This represents about one-fourth of our foreign exports. Britain is strong in her coal-fields, but her ironstone is giving out. He fears that years of painful lessons are before the British people, but the lessons will be salutary.

The future of the world, however, belongs to the American Union. At the present rate of progress America in the lifetime of many living men will have a population equal to that of all Europe to-day, with the exception of Russia. The United States is already so far ahead of any industrial nation that it is necessary to compare her not with France, Germany or Russia, but with the whole Continent. Mr. Carnegie points out that Europe maintains 9,000,000 soldiers, whereas the American Union has only 67,000. Europe builds and equips 410 battle-ships, cruisers and coast defence vessels, but America has only thirty-five. The Continent of the American Union is emancipated from the dread of war between the federated States. Between the Atlantic and the Pacific seaboard there is absolute Free Trade. The business man dreads neither interference with supplies, hostile legislation, nor national antipathies. Business is carried on everywhere under the same conditions, the same laws, the same flags, and there are free markets everywhere. In Europe the manufacturer has to trade in a continent divided into hostile and warring States, with different laws and customs and tariffs at every frontier, and the fear of war hangs over all. In the United States the inland waterways and railways render transportation possible at rates unknown in this country. There is Free Trade in railroad-building, and with regard to inland waterways the whole country is treated as a unit. All articles can be floated or towed three or four thousand miles at a few shillings per ton. Railway rates do not average over one-half, sometimes one-third, of those of Europe for long distances. Hence Europe is hopelessly handicapped in competition with America.

What, asks Mr. Carnegie, must Europe do to improve her position? He says there is only one answer. Europe labours in vain until she secures some form of political and industrial union by which peace and free exchange could be secured between all its units. Without this nothing of importance can be gained. Mr. Carnegie exults in the establishment of the Hague Tribunal, thanks to the initiative of the

enlightened peace-loving Emperor of Russia. A thousand years hence the historian will probably cite the achievement of the Hague Conference as the most important event of the century, and it will give the Tsar unimpeachable title to rank with the few supreme benefactors of men. Still, although the Hague Tribunal offers a method of settling international differences something more is needed. There must be an alliance to secure international peace, which must precede the federation of Europe. A great man, says Mr. Carnegie, has risen in Germany—the Kaiser to wit. Here is a personality, a power, potent for good and evil in the world. He is not only the Emperor, but he is the vital force of the Empire. Mr. Carnegie wonders whether the Kaiser may not be inspired to devote himself to the further extension of the German Constitution. All that Germany has gained by consolidation into an Empire, Europe would gain, and even more, by combination into one. A combination of the German and American Constitutions seems not improbable. The smaller merged nations would lose little and gain much by becoming parts of larger areas. Such consolidations are certain to come. If the European Powers, with the exception of Russia, refuse to agree to enjoy peaceful security, Free Trade among themselves, and to act as a union, they will have to revolve like so many Lilliputians round the giant Gulliver, the American Union soon to embrace 200,000,000 people of English-speaking race, capable of supplying most of the world's wants at the lowest and yet profitable prices. The most sanguine predictions in regard to the advantages and coming triumphs of the United States, industrial and commercial, are in Mr. Carnegie's calm judgment probably destined to be exceeded. Therefore he assumes that Continental Europe will finally be compelled, if not to federalise, to adopt means to secure peace among themselves which would lead to some form of federation under Free Trade.

There comes the final question of all, namely, what will be the position of the British Empire when a federated Europe confronts a federated America? Mr. Carnegie says:—

The question arises, what would Britain do if Continental Europe be thus relieved from internal dangers and under free trade possessed of the indispensable home-market, and were finally to be federated into one Zollverein or great Power? Would she remain a small separate island nation of forty-five or fifty millions, against the hundreds of millions of the Continent? Or, if invited, become a member of the European Consolidation—our race submerged by Slav, Teutonic, and Latin races? Or would the Mother-heart, beating fast within her, turn her gaze longingly to her children across the sea, then hundreds of millions strong, and, grasping their outstretched hand, murmur, "Whithersoever thou goest I go, thy people are *my* people." The English-speaking race thus becoming again as it was before—for offence never, for defence ever—one and inseparable.

MR. W. CUNNINGHAM, in an article in *Macmillan's Magazine* on "The Imperialism of Cromwell," maintains "that Cromwell was but little concerned with the progress in commerce and colonisation which brought about the expansion of England."

### THE MAGAZINE OF COMMERCE.

THE *Magazine of Commerce*, the first number of which appears this month, is a welcome illustration of the extent to which the commercial classes are waking up. The watchword of the magazine is the advancement of commerce. It is an attempt to supply the business community with a literary and artistic magazine which will record developments in commerce as other magazines record them in art and literature. The time has come, says the editor, for the commercial community to assert itself. In the United Kingdom the business man is too often ashamed of his business; a ridiculous phenomenon which finds its parallel in no other commercial nation.

There is no doubt about the sumptuous get-up of the *Magazine of Commerce*. Some of the pictures in the article on Motor-Making in Coventry are printed in colours, but for the most part they are reproduced as process blocks. The first article formulates a demand that the consular service must be put upon a business footing. It is declared to be at present only an elaborate sham. The next article describes Lloyds', and gives portraits and illustrations to enable us to understand how that great insurance centre works. In another article the new Ministry is summed up from a commercial point of view. Mr. Ritchie's appointment is approved, and the Marquis of Londonderry's condemned. Mr. Gerald Balfour is declared to be out of place at the Board of Trade, and Mr. Arthur Balfour has missed a great opportunity in neglecting to fill up his new Cabinet with men of business. There is a sketch of Birmingham and its industries, with the inevitable portrait of Mr. Chamberlain. "Who's Who in the World of Commerce" is another department, with portraits printed in two colours. The article, "Side Lights on the Morgan Combine," is illustrated with full-page portraits of Mr. Morgan, which I reproduce as a frontispiece, and Lord Inverclyde. The first of a series of articles upon Markets of the Future is Mr. S. D. Baynes' paper on South Africa, which is illustrated with a portrait of Mr. Alfred Beit.

### CA' CANNYISM IN THE STATES.

THOSE who think that the Trades Union alone is the bar to English rivalry with America had better read Mr. M. C. Cuniff's paper on "Labour Union Restriction of Industry" in the October *World's Work*. The facts, as shown by Mr. Cuniff, are that in America, as in England, restriction of output is a very common abuse of Trades Unionism. So we must seek for some other explanation of America's raid upon our markets.

Mr. Cuniff's article is not statistical, and contains no very definite information as to the methods of the American Labour Union in respect to output. It is, rather, a series of conversations and interviews, containing general affirmation of his assertion that the restriction of industry is common in America. He says the builders admitted to him that they could build twice as quickly and 20 per cent. more cheaply than they actually do. The Union won't allow two shifts a day, and fine men for working overtime on Saturday. One builder told Mr. Cuniff that without the Unions he could save 20 per cent. in the cost of his operations. The Unions, in short, obstruct the efforts of employers to seek the most economical forms of industry, maintaining that this falls as clearly within their province as obstructing attempts to economies in wages. But, curiously enough, the worst condemnation of the American Union was put by a hat-maker in the following words: "We're as badly off as in England." However, Mr. Cuniff's final judgment is that there is no "flagrant, noticeable, English dawdling."

# LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

N.B.—The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

- Ainslee's Magazine.**—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 10 cts. Oct.  
The American Wife. H. T. Peck.  
A Woman's Cost of Living. F. S. Arnett.
- American Catholic Quarterly Review.**—BURNS AND OATES. 1 dol. Oct.  
Encyclica de Sanctissima Eucharistia Encyclical—The Most Holy Eucharist.  
The Last Words of Herbert Spencer. Rev. S. Fitzsimons.  
Pre-Hellenic Writing in the Aegean. Rev. D. Quinn.  
The Conquest of the Caucasus by Russia. Donat Sampson.  
Jesuits at Court. J. M. Stone.  
The See of Cashel and the late Archbishop Croke. J. J. O'Shea.  
Native Americanism. H. J. Desmond.  
Spanish Friars in California. B. J. Clinch.  
Education by the State; or, the Evolution of a State Religion. L. J. Markoe.
- American Historical Review.**—MACMILLAN. 3s. 6d. Oct.  
The Financial Relations of the Knights Templars to the English Crown. Eleanor Ferris.  
Habeas Corpus in the Colonies. A. H. Carpenter.  
John Quincy Adams and the Monroe Doctrine. Contd. Worthington C. Ford.  
Lincoln and the Patronage. Carl C. Fish.
- Anglo-American.**—BIRKBECK BANK CHAMBERS, CHANCERY LANE. 7d. Oct.  
Dutch Art. James H. Gore.  
Anglo-American Intervention. W. F. C.  
Reflected Characteristics in Popular Speech. A. E. Davies.
- Antiquary.**—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. Nov.  
The Later Conspiracy under Mary Tudor. Mrs. Charlotte C. Stopes.  
Swarkeston Manor-House, Derbyshire. Illus. G. Bailey.  
The Limes Britannicus. Rev. T. Barns.  
Some Darlington Grave-Stones. Illus. G. A. Fothergill.
- Architectural Record.**—14, VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Oct.  
New York Hotels. Illus. W. Hutchins.  
Contemporary French Sculpture. Illus. P. Vitry.  
The New Terminus of the "P.L.M." in Paris. Illus.  
The Erechtheum. Illus. E. Gale.  
English Farmsteads. Illus. G. A. T. Middleton.  
The "Flatiron" or Fuller Building, N. Y. City. Illus.
- Architectural Review.**—EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND. 1s. Nov.  
Statue of King Charles I., Charing Cross. Illus. Cecil Hallett.  
The Campanile of San Marco and the Loggetta of Sansovino. Illus. Horatio F. Brown.  
The London County Hall. Illus. Mervyn Macartney.  
Architecture at the Royal Academy. Contd. Ernest Newton.  
The Cathedral of Siena. Illus. Langton Douglas.
- Arena.**—GAY AND BIRD. 25 cts. Oct.  
Anarchism at Close Quarters. R. W. Conant.  
The Civic Oversoul. Rev. A. Roeder.  
The Democracy of Shelley and Keats. Prof. J. W. Stimson.  
The Movement to restrict Child Labour. Leonora Beck Ellis.  
Russia as a Social Factor. J. Allman.  
The Revolutionary Epoch of the First Century of Modern Times. B. O. Flower.  
Individual Freedom. E. Del Mar.  
The Co-operative Brotherhood. W. E. Copeland.  
How to meet the Trust Problem through Co-operation. G. F. Washburn.
- Art Journal.**—H. VIRTUE. 1s. 6d. Nov.  
Etching:—"Balmoral" by A. H. Haig.  
Turner's Last Swiss Drawings. Illus. Edward Dillon.  
The Chapel of the Ascension and Mr. Frederic Shields. Illus. Mrs. I. Langridge.  
Rothiemurcus. Contd. Illus. Rev. Hugh Macmillan.  
The Waddeston Bequest. Illus. C. Hercules Read.  
The Work of A. J. Warne-Browne. Illus. A. L. Baldry.
- Art Journal Christmas Number.**—H. VIRTUE. 2s. 6d.  
Sir W. B. Richmond. Illus. Miss H. Lascelles.  
Full-Page Plates:—"The Song of the Artist," The Studio of the Artist, and "An Audience in Athens."
- Atlantic Monthly.**—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. Oct.  
Study of Local Option. F. Foxcroft.  
Montaigne. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr.  
Russia. H. H. D. Pierce.
- Limitations to the Production of Skyscrapers. B. J. Hendrick.  
Domremy and Rouen. H. W. Boynton.  
Commercialism. E. Atkinson.  
Democracy and the Church. V. D. Scudder.  
Intercollegiate Athletics. J. N. Hollis.  
Moral Hesitations of the Novelist. Edith B. Brown.  
Gardens and Garden-Craft. F. Duncan.
- Badminton Magazine.**—HEINEMANN. 1s. Nov.  
Billiards. Major W. Broadfoot.  
A Himalayan Tour. Illus. J. N. Cook.  
A Ramble with Foxhounds. Illus. J. Lennox.  
Words on the Snipe. L. H. de Visser Shaw.  
The Avon: a Devon Stream. Illus. W. P. Collier.  
Early Experiences of a Motorist. E. P. Wilberforce.  
A Day's Sport in the Orange River Colony. Illus. J. B. Lloyd.  
The Alpujarra. Illus. R. M. Thomas.
- Bankers' Magazine.**—WATERLOW. 1s. 6d. Nov.  
The Note Circulation in England and Wales.  
The New York Banks and the Treasury. W. R. Lawton.
- Bibliotheca Sacra.**—KEGAN PAUL. 75 cts. Oct.  
Horace Bushnell as a Theologian. F. H. Foster.  
Organic Christian Unity. B. T. Stafford.  
Philosophy and Religion. J. Lindsay.  
The Latest Translation of the Bible. H. M. Whitney.  
Why I am not a Christian Scientist. C. Caverno.  
Geological Confirmations of the Noachian Deluge. With Maps. G. F. Wright.  
The Crux of the Negro Question. H. A. Stimson.
- Blackwood's Magazine.**—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. Nov.  
Some Gossip about Old Prints. Lieut.-Col. C. A. Court.  
The Story of José Rizal the Filipino. Hugh Clifford.  
Border Life in Montenegro. Reginald Wypn.  
The Border Minstrelsy.  
On the Heels of De Wet. Contd.  
Musings without Method.  
German War. With Map. "Linesman."
- Bookman.**—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. Oct. 15.  
Tennyson. Illus. G. K. Chesterton.  
George Douglas Brown. A. Melrose.  
The Decay of Fiction. J. Douglas.
- Bookman.**—(America.) DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cts. Oct.  
Matthew Arnold. Illus. G. K. Chesterton.  
American Caricature and Comic Art. Illus. La Touch Hancock.  
Thomas Hardy's Women. B. de Casseras.  
Maurice Hewlett's Italy. Illus. Louise C. Hale.  
W. S. Gilbert. L. M. Isaacs.  
Bedford; the Land of the Pilgrim's Progress. Illus. J. N. Davies.  
Early American Bookbinding. Illus. W. A. Andrews.
- Canadian Magazine.**—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cts. Oct.  
Hong Kong. Illus. J. S. Thomson.  
The Queens of Europe. With Portraits. Margaret Sherrington.  
Our Autumn Night Skies. Illus. Elsie A. Dent.  
Howling on the Green. Illus. G. Elliott.
- Captain.**—GEORGE NEWNES. 6d. Nov.  
Do Monkeys reason? Illus. Prof. R. L. Gainer.  
Other Moons than Ours. Illus. W. G. Bell.
- Catholic World.**—22, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s. Oct.  
Cardinal Gotti and the Propaganda. J. Murphy.  
St. Francis Xavier and Unitarianism. J. S.  
The Reawakening in Ireland. Illus. S. MacManus.  
Sister Marie du Sacré-Cœur; a Reformer in Education. Suzanne de Castomir.  
The Mystical Nuptials between our Lord and Some of the Saints. Illus. Georgina P. Curtis.  
John Corish and Nicholas Devereux; Two Notable Ulster Pioneers. Illus. J. C. Brogan.  
The Religious Element in Modern Poetry. F. Waters.
- Century Magazine.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. 4d. Nov.  
The New York Police Court. Illus. E. Biorkman.  
Gustavo Salvini. Illus. W. A. Lewis.  
The Prologue of the American Revolution. Illus. J. H. Smith.  
The Grand Cañon of the Colorado.  
The So-Called Beef Trust. G. B. Fife.

**Chambers's Journal.**—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 7d. Nov.

The Passes of the Pyrenees.  
A Chat about Pike-Fishing. Sansterre.  
Reminiscences of an Indian Military Police Officer. Jungul Wallah.  
What are the Stars? the Riddle of the Universe. A. W. Roberts.  
The Romance of the Canadian Pacific Railway. E. A. Reynolds-Ball.  
How Editors say "No."  
Some Rabbit-Proof Plants and Flowers. W. Smyth.  
Reminiscences of Edinburgh Sixty to Eighty Years Ago.

**Church Missionary Intelligencer.**—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. 6d. Nov.

The C.M.S. and the Younger Clergy. J. S. F.  
Round the Buvuma Islands. Rev. S. R. Skeens.  
Critical Objections to Foreign Missions. Rev. G. T. Manley.

**Church Quarterly Review.**—SPOTTISWOODE. 6s. Oct. 15.

Religion in Oxford.  
Lamarck, Darwin, and Weismann.  
The Religious Condition of Italy.  
The Holy Eucharist; an Historical Inquiry. Contd.  
Missions to Hindus. Contd.  
The Third Order of St. Francis.  
Criticism, Rational and Irrational.  
Education and Religious Liberty.

**Contemporary Review.**—COLLIER'S CO. 2s. 6d. Nov.

The Boers and the Empire. Gen. Botha.  
The Place of Emile Zola in Literature. Edouard Rod.  
The Education Bill and the Free Churches. Dr. Robertson Nicoll.  
Burns as an English Poet. David Christie Murray.  
The Newer Dispensation. E. Wake Cook.  
The Shuffled Government. Herbert Paul.  
St. Augustine and the Roman Claims. Joseph McCabe.  
Submarine Work; the Inventions of Signor Biondi. Dr. Carlo Iberti.  
The Cunard Agreement. W. R. Lawson.  
The Attic Homestead. Countess Martinego Cesaresco.  
Mr. Stephen Coleridge's Open Letter to the Registrar-General. Stephen Paget.  
Who were the Greeks? Prof. Sayce.  
The White Slave Trade.

**Cornhill Magazine.**—SMITH, ELDER. 1s. Nov.

Sir Edward Berry. Rev. W. H. Fitchett.  
The Solicitor; Prospects in the Profession.  
The Making of Modern Europe. Prof. T. G. Bonney.  
Nights at Play. Rev. H. G. D. Latham.  
Letter from Oxford in the Vacation. Urbanus Sylvan.

**Cosmopolitan.**—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 6d. Oct.

Alexander Hamilton. Illus. J. Fiske.  
The Winter's Drama in New York. Illus. W. Bathon.  
Climbing the Scotch Alps. Illus. A. C. Gordon.  
Captains of Industry. Illus. Contd. J. H. Bridge and other.  
The Coronation and Its Significance. Illus. W. T. Stead.  
Mankind in the Making. Contd. H. G. Wells.  
When Woman's Ideals fail. Lavinia Hart.

**Critic.**—PUTNAM, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Oct.

The New Pagan Lilt. J. P. Mowbray.  
Letters and Reminiscences from Last Century.  
Leaves from Whitman's Later Life. Illus. His Literary Executors.  
Where Irving worked and wandered. Illus. Ella S. Mapes.  
Literary Landmarks of New York. Illus. C. Hemstreet.  
Young's "Night Thoughts." Sir Leslie Stephen.  
Hotels as Homes? Lady Grove.

**Dublin Review.**—BURNS AND OATES. 6s. Oct. 15.

The Power behind the French Government. J. B. Milburn.  
The Influence of Christianity on Dramatic Ideals of Character. D. M. O'Connor.  
The World Empires of Rome and Britain. Rev. W. H. Kent.  
Undesigned Coincidences in the Old Testament. Rev. H. Pope.  
Contemporary Pictures of the Religious Troubles in England, 1642-3. M. H.  
Experiments in the Training of Teachers in Secondary Schools in Germany.  
Rev. L. Nolle.  
The Magi; a Footnote to Matthew II. Rev. L. C. Casartelli.  
The Earliest Christianity in China. Prof. E. H. Parker.

**East and West.**—21, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 1 rupee. Oct.

Should India be represented in the British Parliament? J. Chailley-Bert.  
Golconda. Major W. Haig.  
The Nairs of the Malabar Coast. A. Nundy.  
East and West. H. A. Browne.  
Cultivation of Indian Vernaculars. Dr. B. D. Basu.  
An Eastern View of Western Science. Asiaticus.  
The Church and Biblical Criticism. J. N. Farquhar.  
The Term of the Indian Financial Year. W. Martin Wood.  
The Indian Ryot. Dr. J. Murdoch.

**Economic Review.**—RIVINGTONS. 3s. Oct. 15.

A Natural Outcome of Protection. W. F. Ford.  
The Ethics of Employment. J. G. Leigh.  
Co-operative Agriculture in Denmark. E. Givskov.  
The Next Steps in Social Policy. Rev. T. C. Fry.  
The American Invasion of Canada, and How to meet It. A. Smith.  
A Parisian Toynbee Hall. O. Rysden.  
Co-operation as a Link among Nations. H. W. Wolff.

**Edinburgh Review.**—LONGMANS. 6s. Oct.

Three Race Heroines in Epic Story.  
Government and Trade.  
The Rise and Influence of Darwinism.  
The Military Career of the First Earl Grey.  
Poetry in the Nineteenth Century.  
The Empire and the Colonies.  
The English Novel in the Nineteenth Century.  
M. Emile Faguet and the Eighteenth Century.  
England and Russia during the Nineteenth Century.

**Educational Review.**—THE AMERICAN SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOK AGENCY, LONDON. 1s. 8d. Oct.

Points of Contrast in the Educational Situation in England and America.  
Michael E. Sadler.  
How the School strengthens the Individuality of the Pupil. William T. Harris.  
Educational Progress of the Year. William R. Harper.  
Second Annual Report of the Secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board.

Correlation of Algebra, Geometry, and Physics. Edith Long.  
New York City Schools and the Poor. W. H. Maxwell.

**Educational Times.**—83, FARRINGTON STREET. 6d. Nov.

The Teaching of Geography. L. W. Lyde.  
The New Day Training College. Prof. Adams.

**Empire Review.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. Nov.

The Emigration of Women to South Africa. Lady Jeune.  
Imperial Aspects of the Coal Question. Benjamin Taylor.  
Some Living Faiths of the Empire. Sir Walter Miéville.  
Humours of the Irish Law Courts in the Nineteenth Century. Contd. T. P. Stuart.  
Words to Women Workers. Lady Battersea.  
The Indian Civil Service. Edward Ross.  
Thirty Years in Australia. Ada Cambridge.  
Life Insurance. Thrift.  
Moose-Hunting in Nova Scotia. A. P. Silver.  
Concerning Famines in India. Cornelia Sorabji.  
German Manœuvres, 1902. A British Cavalry Officer.  
The Agrarian System of Tiberius Gracchus and Land Legislation in New Zealand; a Curious Parallel. O. T. J. Alpers.  
Wanted: A Universal Language and an Anglo-American Academy.  
Walter Reid.  
Phases of Over-Sea Life. Contd. Old Students of the Colonial College.

**Engineering Magazine.**—222, STRAND. 1s. Nov.

The Present Industrial Importance of Technical Education. Sir P. Magnus.  
Cost of Energy in Electrical Supply. A. D. Adams.  
The Railway System of Natal. Illus. J. Hartley Knight.  
The Utilisation of the Peat Fuels of Europe. Illus. A. Dal.  
Progress in Internal-Combustion Engines. W. H. Booth.  
The Economical Significance of a High Wage Rate. P. Longmair.  
A Review of Wireless Telegraph Engineering Practice. Illus. A. F. Collins.  
The Engineer in the Moro Campaign. Illus.

**Engineering Times.**—P. S. KING. 6d. Oct. 15.

Modern Steam Boiler Construction. Illus. F. J. Rowan.  
Modern Electrical Engineering. Illus. S. F. Walker.  
Workshop Words and Their Origin. W. H. Sargent.  
Steam Boiler Appliances. Illus. W. F. Goodrich.

**English Historical Review.**—LONGMANS. 5s. Oct. 15.

Dr. Guist and the English Conquest of South Britain. W. H. Stevenson.  
The Sources of the History of St. Francis of Assisi. Prof. Little.  
George III. and His First Cabinet. D. A. Winstanley.  
Lord Acton. R. L. Poole.

**English Illustrated Magazine.**—UNWIN. 6d. Nov.

Stuart Recollections in Florence. Illus. H. M. Vaughan.  
Life in a Canadian Camp. F. E. Herring.  
The Andaman Penal System. Illus. S. Beach Chester.  
Caucopolis. Illus. J. Pearce.

**Englishwoman's Review.**—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 1s. Oct. 15.

Women's Suffrage in France. Madame Schmah.  
Nature's Economics.  
Need for Lady Lawyers in India.

**Etude.**—T. PRESSER, PHILADELPHIA. 15 cts. Oct.

Mark Hambourg. With Portrait. W. Armstrong.

**Everybody's Magazine.**—J. WANAMAKER, NEW YORK. 10 cts. Oct.

Alfred Beit. Illus. C. Roberts.  
Experiences of a Literary Woman as a Working Girl at the Lynn Shoe Factories. Illus. Marie Van Vorst.  
Vasilli Verestchagin. Illus. C. B. Taylor.  
How Miss Haley supplied Chicago's Treasury with Money to pay Teachers' Salaries. Dr. A. E. Winship.

**Expositor.**—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 1s. Nov.

Specimen of a New Translation of the Prophets. Prof. S. R. Driver.  
The Basis of Christian Certainty. Rev. J. Stalker.  
The Function of the Miracles. Rev. A. E. Garvie.  
On the Meaning and Scope of Jeremiah VII., 22, 23. Prof. Ed. König.

**Expository Times.**—SIMPSON, MARSHALL. 6d. Nov.

Miracles and the Supernatural Character of the Gospels. Prof. W. Sanday.  
Jeremy Taylor and Richard Baxter. Rev. M. Lewis.



**Fellden's Magazine.**—104, HIGH HOLBORN. 15. Oct. 15.

Propeller-Shafts. Illus. Expert.  
Electric Pumping in Great Britain. Illus. I. W. Chubb.  
High-Speed Engines. Illus. Contd. J. H. Dales.  
Machinery in the Tea Industry. Illus. Contd. H. J. Kersting Green.  
A Record of British Enterprise on the Continent. Illus. E. C. Amos.  
The New Generating Plants of the Niagara Falls Power Company. Illus. H. W. Buck.

**Fortnightly Review.**—CHAPMAN AND HALL. 25. 6d. Nov.

The Reversion to Toryism. Dissident Liberal.  
New Aspirants for African Fame. Sir H. M. Stanley.  
Macedonian Intrigues and Their Fruits. Capt. Gambier.  
Philip James Bailey. E. Gosse.  
The War and Its Critics. Major A. Griffiths.  
The Art of Zola. F. Gribble.  
The Port of London. F. Miller.  
The German Emperor as a Political Factor. O. Eltzbacher.  
The Limitations of Lord Macaulay. H. C. Foxcroft.  
The Monroe Doctrine. Prof. H. B. Leech.  
Officers for the Fleet. R. Appleyard.  
The Secret of the Day. E. Philpotts.  
Are the Classics to go? Prof. J. P. Postgate.  
Henry Ryecroft; an Author at Grass. Contd. G. Gissing.

**Forum.**—FORUM PUBLISHING CO., NEW YORK. Oct. 50 cents.

American Politics. Henry L. West.  
Foreign Affairs. A. Maurice Low.  
Sculpture. Russell Sturgis.  
A Test in Arithmetic. J. M. Rice.  
The Political Situation in Russia. Isaac A. Hourwich.  
Herbert W. Paul's "Matthew Arnold." Prof. W. P. Trent.

**Geographical Journal.**—EDW. STANFORD. 25. Oct. 15.

From the Somali Coast through Southern Ethiopia to the Sudan. Map and Illus. O. Neumann.  
A Trip up the Khor Felus and Country on the Left Bank of Sobat. Map. Capt. H. H. Wilson.  
The Winter Expedition of the *Antarctic* to South Georgia. Dr. J. G. Andersson.  
The Shore of Demerara and Essequibo, British Guiana. Illus. F. J. Gray.  
Some Geographical Problems. Col. Sir T. H. Holdich.  
The Recent Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions.

**Geological Magazine.**—DULAU. 15. 6d. Oct. 15.

The Pliocene Vertebrate Fauna from the Wadi-Natrun, Egypt. Illus. C. W. Andrews.  
*Eophrynus* and Allied Carboniferous Arachnida. R. I. Pocock.  
On a Cause of River Curves. With Diagrams. C. Callaway.

**Girl's Own Paper.**—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Nov.

Friendships with Insects. Illus. Mrs. E. Brightwen.  
Lady Photographers' Studios. Illus. F. Miller.

**Girl's Realm.**—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 6d. Nov.

Prince Edward; Our Future King. Illus. Miss Alice Stronach.  
Some Wonderful Miniature Models. Illus. Lena Shepstone.  
Elastic Toys and How to make Them. Illus. Meredith Nugent.  
The Charm of the English Hedgerow. Illus. R. B. Lodge.  
Miss Maud Menpes on Process Work; a Novel Profession for Girls; Interview. Illus. Frances Brunker.

**Good Words.**—ISBISTER. 6d. Nov.

Letters and Reminiscences from Last Century. Contd. Illus.  
Stonehenge; Over Historic Ground. Illus. Rev. J. M. Bacon.  
Laying the Boundary-Line from the Orange to Vaal Rivers. Contd. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Warren.  
His Majesty's Submarines. Illus. H. C. Fyfe.

**Great Thoughts.**—4, ST. BRIDE STREET. 6d. Nov.

How Boys' Books are written; a Talk with Mr. G. A. Henty. Illus. R. Blathwayt.  
Lord Cromer; the Maker of Modern Egypt. With Portrait. J. H. Young.  
St. Denioli's Library, Hawarden. Illus. J. C. Story.  
Raphael. Illus. Rev. R. B. Downes.  
A Talk with Edward Marston. With Portrait. R. Blathwayt.

**Harmsworth Magazine.**—HARMSWORTH. 34d. Oct. 10.

The Saving of Egypt. Illus. Sir Benj. Baker.  
How to conduct a Great Hotel. Illus. Carl Ritz.  
How to make a Child strong in Play. Illus. E. Sandow.  
Driving the Fastest Train in the World. Illus. Eugène Rudloff.  
The Romance of Map-Making. Illus. W. J. Wintle.  
The Life Story of the Mouse. Illus. Douglas English.  
Heroines Who propose. Illus. Robert Leighton.  
Children Who earn Big Incomes. Illus. Ignota.

**Harper's Monthly Magazine.**—45, ALBEMARLE STREET. 15. Nov.

Through Siberia to Behring Strait. Illus. H. de Windt.  
The Newest Conceptions of Life. C. Snyder.  
Surrey Downs. Illus. A. Colton.  
Evolution and the Present Age. J. Fiske.  
Ancient Peoples of the Petrified Forest of Arizona. Illus. W. Hough.  
The Distribution of Rainfall. With Map. A. J. Herbertson.  
New England Fisher-Folk. Illus. G. W. Carryl.  
How the Bible came down to Us. Illus. F. G. Kenyon.  
Puisis de Chavannes, Caricaturist. Illus. L. Roger-Miles.

**Hibbert Journal.**—WILLIAMS AND NORGATE. 25. 6d. Oct. 15.

The Basis of Christian Doctrine. Prof. P. Gardner.  
The Concept of the Infinite. Prof. J. Royce.  
The Outstanding Controversy between Science and Faith. Sir Oliver Lodge.  
Matthew Arnold. Rev. Stopford A. Brooke.  
"Righteousness of God" in St. Paul's Theology. Principal J. Drummond.  
Early Doctrinal Modifications of the Gospels. F. C. Conybeare.

**Homiletic Review.**—44, FLEET STREET. 15. Oct.

The Education of Christ. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.  
The Place of the Doctrine of the Holy Spirit in the Preaching of To-Day. Dr. J. M. Campbell.  
Those Famous Three Greek Words in the Book of Daniel. Prof. W. C. Wilkinson.  
Ernst Wilhelm Hengstenberg; a Nineteenth Century Guardian of Traditional Belief. B. Pick.

**House.**—T. FISHER UNWIN. 6d. Nov.

William Morris. Contd. F. S. Ellis.

**Humane Review.**—6, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN. 15. Oct. 15.

The Poems of John Barlas.  
A Talk with Miss Jane Addams and Leo Tolstoy. A. Maude.  
A Visit to the Antwerp Zoo. Dr. G. C. Williamson.  
A Plea for Manual Labour. H. Rix.  
The Treatment of Natives in India. R. Somerville Wood.  
The Fate of the Fur Seal. J. Collinson.

**International Journal of Ethics.**—SWAN SONNENSCHREIN. 25. 6d. Oct.

Criticism of Public Men. Waldo L. Cook.  
The Ethics of Nietzsche and Guyau. Alfred Fouillée.  
The Treatment of the Criminal in England. William D. Morrison.  
The Practical Consciousness of Freedom. Ralph B. Perry.  
Mind and Nature. A. E. Taylor.  
The Pampered Children of the Poor. Ida M. Metcalf.

**International Quarterly.**—UNWIN. 1 dol. 25 cts. Sept.

Property Rights in Water. E. Mead.  
The Two Idealisms. G. Santayana.  
Religious Fusion. C. H. Toy.  
Napoleon. M. Debruit.  
Cicero. R. Y. Tyrrell.  
The Egypt of To-day. J. W. Jenks.  
National Art in a National Metropolis. W. H. Low.  
Zionism. M. Nordau.  
Hermann Sudermann. R. M. Meyer.  
Hélolse. H. O. Taylor.  
The Native States of India. Sir W. Lee-Warner.  
The Elective System, Historically Considered. J. H. Robinson.

**Irish Monthly.**—M. H. GILL, DUBLIN. 6d. Nov.  
Round the World; Letters of a Globe-Trotter. C. T. Waters.  
John O'Hagan on Thomas Carlyle. Concl.

**Journal of Hygiene.**—C. J. CLAY. 55. Oct. 15.

On the Bactericidal Effect exerted by Human Blood. A. E. Wright and F. N. Windsor.  
The Air of Factories and Workshops. J. S. Haldane.  
The Digestibility of the Albuminous Constituents of Human Milk, and That of Various Substitutes for It. F. W. Tunnicliffe.  
A Review of Current Theories regarding Immunity. Concl. J. Ritchie.

**Journal of Political Economy.**—P. S. KING. 75 cts. Sept.

Commerce and Tariffs in the Philippines. Carl C. Plehn.  
Prices and the International Movement of Specie. J. Laurence Laughlin.  
Circulating Medium during the Civil War. Wesley C. Mitchell.  
Production and Consumption of the Precious Metals. I. A. Hourwich.

**Journal of the Royal United Service Institution.**—J. J. KELIHER. 25. Oct. 15.

Complexity in Army Accounts. Capt. G. W. Redway.  
Suggested Improvements in Military Riding and Breaking. Capt. M. Horace Hayes.  
Von Löbell Reports of the Changes and Progress in Military Matters in 1901. Lieut.-Col. E. Gunter.

**King and Country.**—HORACE MARSHALL. 25. 6d. Nov.

The Empire and the Family.  
The Educational Holy War.  
What a Patriot King might do.  
Wake up, Imperialists!  
The Imperial Pillory.  
The British Outlook. Sir F. Young.  
Austen Chamberlain; an Imperial Postmaster-General. J. Henniker Heaton.  
Empire, Business, and Morals.  
Reminiscences of the Days before the Revolution in America. Duke of Argyll.  
The Present State of the Church in England. E. Garnet Man.  
Our English Sunday. J. P. Bacon Phillips.  
The Vulgarities of Wealth. Miss Marie Corelli.  
James Russell Lowell. Rev. A. Cooper.  
An Imperial Conference by Post—Progress of Pan-Britannicism; Symposium.  
Colonial Reminiscences and Reflections. Ex-Editor.

**Knowledge.**—326, HIGH HOLBORN. 6d. Nov.

The Life and Death of Bogs. Illus. R. L. Praeger.  
The Colours of Stars. E. Walter Maunder.  
The Durham Almshouse. Illus. Prof. R. A. Sampson.  
The Canals of Mars. Illus. B. W. Lane.

**Lady's Magazine.**—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. Oct. 15.  
Some Thrilling Ascents I have made. Illus. Edith King Swain.

**Lady's Realm.**—HUTCHINSON. 6d. Nov.  
The Primrose League. Illus. R. Bennett.  
The Homes of Famous Heroines of Romance. Illus.  
Society in Calcutta. Illus. Miss Hilda Dundas.  
The Romance of Arms. Illus.  
The Art of Happiness; Symposium.  
Celebrated Collections of Old China. Illus. G. A. Wade.

**Leisure Hour.**—36, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Nov.  
The True Story of Seth Bede and Dinah Morris. Illus. W. Mottram.  
Personal Forces in Religious Journalism; Symposium. With Portraits.  
D. Williamson.  
The Engine-Driver. Illus. Miss G. Bacon.  
How Birds amuse Themselves. O. T. Miller.  
Oxford from Two Points of View. Illus. W. and M. Montgomery.  
The Stores of the London School Board. F. M. Holmes.

**Library Journal.**—KEGAN PAUL. 50 cts. Oct.  
Some General Rules and Suggestions for a Library Staff. W. H. Tillinghast.

The Evolution of a Rural Library. Anna R. Phelps.  
The Sterilization of Books by Vapour of Formalin. A. F. Currier.

**Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.**—PHILADELPHIA. 1s. Oct.  
American History from German Sources. J. G. Rosengarten.  
By Coach through South Africa. J. W. Davies.

**Longman's Magazine.**—LONGMANS. 6d. Nov.  
Napoleon's Weird. W. Herries Pollock.  
Our Poisonous Plants. Rev. J. Vaughan.  
C. J. Anderson; a Forgotten South African Hunter. H. A. Bryden.

**McClure's Magazine.**—10, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND. 10 cts. Oct.  
What Organised Labour has learned. Illus. R. M. Easley.  
Velasquez. Illus. John La Farge.  
Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes. Illus. A. C. Post.  
Rachel. Illus. Miss Clara Morris.  
George Groghan and the Defence of Fort Stephenson. Illus. C. T. Brady.  
Six Months among the Brigands. Illus. Concl. Miss Ellen M. Stone.  
Tweed Days in St. Louis. Illus. Claude H. Wetmore and L. Steffens.

**Macmillan's Magazine.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. Nov.  
An Angler's Philosophy. Vallon Hardie.  
The Passing Show. Marcus Reed.  
The Life of John Nichol; a Lower Deck Sailor. Walter Jeffery.  
Trusts and Combinations. F. W. Bockett.  
The Cathedral of St. Magnus. J. S. Clouston.  
Some Aspects of Zola.  
The Imperialism of Cromwell. W. Cunningham.

**Magazine of Art.**—CASSELL. 1s. Nov.  
Mr. Byam Shaw's Pictures from the Book of Ecclesiastes. Illus. P. G. Konody.  
New Art and Old Masters. Illus. Val C. Prinsep.  
The Berlin Secession and Curt Stoeving. Illus. Yma.  
Charles Dana Gibson. Illus. M. H. Spielmann.  
Lloyd's Registry. Illus.  
René Lalique, Jeweller. Illus. G. A. Fournier.  
Early Flemish Pictures at Bruges. Illus. O. Maus.  
How to draw in Pen and Ink. Illus. H. Furniss.  
The National Competition, 1902. Illus.  
(1) C. L. Eastlake.  
(2) Aymer Vallance.  
Picture Sales of 1902. Illus. W. Roberts.  
Full-Page Plates:—"A Woodland Fairy" after J. MacWhirter; "But the Abundance of the Rich" after Byam Shaw; "Lady Hamilton" after Romney.

**Magazine of Commerce.**—75, COLEMAN STREET. 1s. Nov.  
The "F.O." and the Consular Service. Illus. J. H. Yoxall.  
Lloyd's. Illus. J. E. Woolacott.  
The New Ministry. Illus. H. C. Richards.  
The Lombard Street Signs. Illus. Ernest E. Beare.  
Birmingham; the Capital of the Midlands. Illus.  
The Income-Tax Problem. A. M. Scarff.  
Motor-Making in Coventry. Illus. S. L. Bensusan.  
Side-Lights on the Morgan Combine. Illus. Imperialist.  
South Africa; a Market of the Future. Illus. S. D. Baynes.  
Art and Commerce. Illus. C. E. Dawson.

**Manchester Quarterly.**—SHERATT AND HUGHES, MANCHESTER. 6d. Oct. 15.  
Cuthbert Evan Tyrer; Our Scholar-Gipsy. With Portrait. J. Mortimer.  
Cyrano de Bergerac. E. Mercer.  
Some Musical and Other Impressions of a Visit to Sicily. H. Watson.  
Theodore Hook. With Portrait. M. Bailey.  
Some Women of Sir Walter Scott's Novels. G. Shone.

**Mind.**—WILLIAMS AND NORWICH. 4s. Oct. 15.  
The Definition of Will. F. H. Bradley.  
The Unity of Process in Consciousness. H. R. Marshall.  
Hegel's Treatment of the Categories of Quality. J. E. McTaggart.  
On the Notion of Order. E. T. Dixon.

**Missionary Review.**—44, FLEET STREET. 1s. 3d. Oct.  
An Appeal for Hadramaut, Arabia. Illus. Rev. S. M. Zwemer.  
The Revival of Islam. Canon E. Sell.  
An Awakening in Central Africa. Illus. Rev. D. Fraser.

**Monist.**—KEGAN PAUL. 2s. 6d. Oct.  
The Education of Children in Ancient Israel. Dr. C. H. Cornill.  
Theology as a Science. Concl. Dr. Paul Carus.  
The Problem of Attention. Dr. O. Kuelpe.  
The Problem of Consciousness. Dr. Paul Carus.  
The Origin and Development of Geometry prior to 1850. Dr. G. Loria.  
The Cosmology of the Sumerians. Dr. H. Radau.

**Morth.**—LONGMANS. 1s. Nov.  
Mysteries; a Necessity of Life. Rev. G. Tyrrell.  
Of Lionel Johnson, 1867-1902. L. T. G.  
The Monastic Library. Fanny L. Green.  
The Quest of Truth. Rev. J. Gerard.  
Thomas Steele; an Irish Agitator of the Last Generation. John Fyvie.  
Boy Savers. James Britten.  
The Suppression of the Society of Jesus. Rev. S. F. Smith.

**Monthly Review.**—MURRAY. 2s. 6d. Nov.  
The French Canadian and the Great Commonwealth.  
A Year of President Roosevelt. S. Brooks.  
Local Self-Government in Ireland. Sir A. Miller.  
The Horsemen of the Future. Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. J. Younghusband.  
How Zola worked. A. D. Vandam.  
The Painters of Japan. Illus. Contd. A. Morrison.  
The Cambridge Modern History. E. Reich.  
English and Indian. A Study. Cornelia Sorabji.  
The No. els and Plays of Gabriele D'Annunzio. E. Hutton.

**Munsey's Magazine.**—HORACE MARSHALL. 6d. Nov.  
Racing; the Sport of Kings in America. Illus. J. F. Marsten.  
The Evolution of Manhattan. Illus. F. S. Arnett.  
The Food We eat. Dr. J. H. Girdner.  
The Peasant Costumes of Europe. Illus. W. F. Day.  
The Unforgotten Frontier between England and Scotland. Illus. D. Story.

**Musical Times.**—NOVELLO. 4d. Nov.  
Handel's "Messiah"; Its History and First Performance. F. G. Edwards.  
The Bodleian Library and Its Music. Illus.  
Charles Jennens. With Portrait.

**National Review.**—EDWARD ARNOLD. 2s. 6d. Nov.  
British Foreign Policy—Reconsidered. A. B. C. etc.  
An English Tribute to the Emperor Francis Joseph. Sir Horace Rumbold.  
What is Philosophy? Alfred Austin.  
Gunnery versus Paint. Arnold White.  
College and Oppidans at Eton. O. C. William.  
American Affairs. A. Maurice Low.  
The Emancipation of the Teacher. Sir Oliver Lodge.  
Fox-Hunting in Ireland. Captain W. E. Cairnes.  
The Transvaal Labour Problem. F. H. P. Creswell.  
France and her Religious Orders. J. Cornély.  
Does War mean Starvation? Spenser Wilkinson.  
Greater Britain.

**New England Magazine.**—5, PARK SQUARE, BOSTON. 25 cts. Oct.  
The Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Illus. James P. Munroe.  
The Colonial Parson. Homer J. Webster.  
The Pine Trees of New England. Illus. Anni O. Huntington.  
Jane and Mary Findlater. Illus. Nora A. Smith.  
Story of Florentine Filippo Mazzei. Miss Helen Zimmerman.  
The First Organ in America. Illus. A. W. Brayley.  
Danvers, Mass. Illus. F. E. Moynahan.

**New Ireland Review.**—BURNS AND OATES. 6d. Nov.  
Peasant Economics. Rev. T. A. Finlay.  
Judge Webb on Shakespeare. C. S.  
A Belgian School Exhibition. Francis M. O'Brien.  
Prospects of the Irish Language Revival. Charles Monro.

**New Liberal Review.**—33, TEMPLE CHAMBERS. 1s. Nov.  
Gladstone. Lord Rosebery.  
Why I am a Liberal. J. A. Spender.  
The Free Library Fetich. Arthur Lawrence.  
Free Trade in Danger. George Martineau.  
A Key to Emile Zola. John N. Raphael.  
The Trade Value of Emigration. Kenric B. Murray.  
The "Typical Scot." Jasper Lamb.  
The Candidate and the Electorate. L. L. S.  
South Africa and India. M. J. Farrelly.  
Querulous Oxford. H. W. C. Davis.  
The War Office. "Broad Arrow."  
The Stray Cock-Pheasant. Walter Raymond.

**Nineteenth Century.**—SAMPSON LOW. 2s. 6d. Nov.  
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The Native Labour Question in South Africa. Sir Harry H. Johnston.  
Industrial Troubles in America. B. Taylor.  
The War Office and Remounts. Lord Denman.  
Owls. R. Bosworth Smith.  
People's Theatres in Russia. R. E. C. Long.  
The Man of the Past. E. Kay Robinson.  
Ways and Means, East and West. J. D. Rees.  
Some Notes on the Gnostics. G. R. S. Mead.  
Registration Reform. Hon. Ivor C. Guest.  
The Criminal Sentences Commission Up-to-Date. M. Crackanthorpe.  
The Story of the Fourth Party. H. E. Gerst.

**North American Review.**—WM. HEINEMANN. 2s. 6d. Oct.  
Mr. Balfour and His Opportunities. Sir Gilbert Parker.  
The Work of the Friars. Stephen Bonsal.  
An Ideal School of Politics and Jurisprudence. Hannis Taylor.  
The Later Work of W. B. Yeats. Fiona Macleod.  
Expert Evidence. John Woodward.  
Denmark and the Treaty. Gertrude Atherton.  
The Mechanical Development of Sex in Criminal Life. Prof. S. L. Schenck.  
Social Conditions and Business Success. R. B. van Cortlandt.  
The Associations Law in France. Walter Littlefield.  
Suffrage Restriction in the South. Clarence H. Poe.  
America must be Mistress of the Seas. Capt. R. P. Hobson.  
A General Staff for the Army. Brigadier-Gen. W. H. Carter.  
The Public Debt of the United States. O. P. Austin.

**Open Court.**—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. Oct.  
Richard Wagner. Illus. Prof. E. P. Evans.  
The Misinterpretation of Tolstoy. Aylmer Maude.  
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The Hope of the Negro. John L. Robinson.

**Outing.**—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 7d. Oct.  
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The Relentless Pursuit of the Newfoundland Caribou. Illus. P. T. McGrath.

**Overland Monthly.**—SAN FRANCISCO. 20 cts. Oct.  
Individuality in Photography. Illus. W. E. Dassonville.  
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Silk-Culture in California. Illus. Carrie Williams.  
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Log Rafts of the Pacific. Illus. A. Likersley.

**Oxford Point of View.**—SIMPKIN, MARSHALL. 1s. Oct. 15.  
The Pronunciation of Latin. R. Ellis.  
J. R. Green. R. O. Winstedt.  
The Necessity for Limitation. R. H. Stephen.  
Oxford as a School of Journalism. K. Howard.  
Bayreuth; 1902. A. Hood.

**Page's Magazine.**—CLUN HOUSE, SURREY STREET. 1s. Nov.  
Milling Machines. Illus. J. Horner.  
The Shipbuilding Yard at Kiel. Illus. J. Leyland.  
The Development of "Wireless" Telegraphy. Illus. C. H. Marillier.  
Iron and Steel Manufacture. Illus. Contd. B. H. Thwaite.  
Are British Railways Insolvent? C. Rous Marten.  
Business System and Organisation. Illus. Contd. D. N. Dunlop.  
The Critical Position of Pig Iron. B. Taylor.  
Combination and Competition. C. Lancaster.

**Pall Mall Magazine.**—18, CHARING CROSS ROAD. 1s. Nov.  
Some Points of Interest in the New Westminster Cathedral. Illus. H. P. Philpott.  
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The Problem of the Philippines. Illus. S. Bonsal.  
The New Pacific Cable. Illus. W. B. Secretan.  
The Motor-Car and Its Problems. Illus. Hon. J. Scott Montagu.  
The Footprints of Fashion. Illus. Mrs. L. Parr.

**Parents' Review.**—KEGAN PAUL. 6d. Nov.  
Resident Governesses. Mrs. R. L. Devonshire.  
The Triumph of Decimals. H. Clarke.  
The Ring and the Book. Concl. W. Osborne Brigstocke.

**Pearson's Magazine.**—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. Nov.  
The Art of the Age. Illus.  
The Toilet of Madame Chrysanthemum. Illus. J. A. Middleton.  
How I failed to swim the Channel. Illus. M. A. Holbein.  
A Railway round the World. Illus. L. Cernac.  
The French Convict Prison of New Caledonia; Side Lights on Convict Life. Illus. G. Griffith.

**Physical Review.**—MACMILLAN. 50 cts. Oct.  
Persistence of Vision in Colour-Blind Subjects. F. Allen.  
Interference in Thin Films; a Graphical Treatment. F. R. Drew.  
Attractive Force and Magnetic Induction. G. E. Pouchen.  
Alfred Cornu. G. K. Burgess.

**Political Science Quarterly.**—3, ST. MARTIN'S STREET. 3s. 6d. Sept.  
Do Trade Unions limit Output? John Martin.  
Early Trusts in Holland. André E. Sayous.  
The Interstate Commerce Commission. B. H. Meyer.  
The English Parish. Contd. Sidney and Beatrice Webb.  
The Scientific Basis of Imperialism. J. A. Hobson.  
The German Judiciary. J. W. Garner.

**Postivist Review.**—WM. REEVES. 3d. Nov.  
The Pan-American Conference. Prof. Besly.  
Lamarck. Dr. Bridges.  
The Historical King Alfred. F. Harrison.

**Practical Teacher.**—33, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Nov.  
Jean-Jacques Rousseau and "Emile." Contd. J. H. Vixall.  
Mr. T. G. Bell. Illus.

**Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review.**—48, ALDERSGATE STREET. 2s. Oct. 15.  
The First Philosophy of History. J. Lindsay.  
James Crawford; Character Study. J. T. Horne.  
Izaak Walton. R. Martin.  
Human Priesthood. S. Harry.  
The Earl of Kimberley. R. C. Andrews.  
Methodist Union in Australasia. W. B. James.  
The Message of Christianity to the Pessimism of the Age. W. R. de Winter.  
Edinburgh Summer School of Theology for Lay Preachers. J. P. Langham.  
The Poetry of Robert Louis Stevenson. R. C. Cowell.  
The Philosophy of the Christian Religion. A. S. Peake.  
The New Democracy; Its Peril and Power. J. W. Chappell.

**Quarterly Review.**—JOHN MURRAY. 6s. Oct.  
National Sobriety.  
The Novel of Misery.  
The Game Laws of Other Countries.  
The Elizabethan Lyric.  
The Evolution of Harlequin.  
Giordano Bruno in England.  
The Early Hanoverians.  
The Commerce and Industry of Japan.  
Welsh Romance and Folk-lore.  
The Roman Index.  
Modern Pessimism.  
The Marquis of Salisbury.

**Railway Magazine.**—39, FETTER LANE, FLEET STREET. 6d. Nov.  
Liverpool Road Station, Manchester. Illus. G. Stoker.  
The Railways of Warwickshire. Illus. Contd. T. R. Perkins.  
The New Railway connecting Bergen with Kristiania. Illus. H. Priestman.  
Some Roundabout Train Services. Illus. J. F. Gairns.  
How Railwaymen render "First Aid." Illus. A. W. Myers.  
London to the Riviera. Illus.  
The Cornwall Railway. Illus. H. Rake.

**Reliquary.**—BENROSE AND SONS. 2s. 6d. Oct.  
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The Font at Dolton, Devonshire. Illus. A. G. Langdon and J. Romilly Allen.  
The Churches of Hayling Island. Illus. J. Russell Larkby.

**Review of Reviews.**—13, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Nov.  
Carroll D. Wright. Illus. H. T. Newcomb.  
The Settlement of the Coal Strike. W. Wellman.  
John Mitchell: the Labour Leader and the Man. Illus. F. J. Warne.  
Fort Amity, Col.; a Successful Farm Colony in the Irrigation Country. Illus. Dr. A. Shaw.  
The Rise of the Nature Writers. Illus. F. W. Halsey.  
Emile Zola. Illus.  
The Growth of Trust Companies. C. A. Conant.  
Self-Government in Oriental Dependencies. J. W. Jenks.  
Shall There be a Two Years' College Course? Interview with President Butler of Columbia University.  
Government in the Philippines, 1898-1902. A. W. Dunn.

**Royal Magazine.**—C. A. PEARSON. 6d. Nov.  
Oddities of Actors. Illus. H. P. Groves.  
The Glorified Sparrow. Illus. P. Lander.  
Freaks in Ferns. Illus. H. J. Holmes.  
Human Pyramids. Illus. W. J. Fitzgerald.  
Gum Spearing. Illus. Edwin Pallander.  
Crusoe Land, near Paris. Illus. Phil Lander and Geo. E. Light.

**St. George.**—ELLIOT STOCK. 1s. Oct. 15.  
King Arthur. J. A. Dale.  
The Ruskin Museum at Sheffield; What It is and What It ought to be. W. Sinclair.  
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**St. Nicholas.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. Nov.  
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**Scottish Geographical Magazine.**—EDWARD STANFORD. 1s. 6d. Oct. 15.  
The Progress of Geographical Knowledge. Col. Sir T. H. Holdich.  
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**Strand Magazine.**—NEWNES. 6d. Nov.  
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**Sunday at Home.**—56, PATERNOSTER ROW. 6d. Nov.  
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Khartoum at Last. Illus. J. Ward.  
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**Sunday Magazine.**—ISBISTER. 6d. Nov.  
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Scenes in the Market Place, Jerusalem. Rev. G. Robinson Liles.

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A. T. Story.  
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**Temple Bar.**—MACMILLAN. 1s. Nov.  
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Management of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

**Theosophical Review.**—3, LANGHAM PLACE. 1s. Oct. 15.  
The Book of Epiphany. Concl. M. W. Blackden.  
The Evolution of Consciousness. Contd. Mrs. Annie Besant.  
The Talmud in History. G. R. S. Mead.  
Life in Crystals. Illus. G. Colazza.  
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**Treasury.**—32, LITTLE QUEEN ST. 6d. Nov.  
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Wilberforce College, Cuddesdon. Illus. Rev. S. C. Gayford.  
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Our Parish Churches. Illus. E. H. Day.  
A Study of Some Things Jewish. Illus. Rev. E. Jervis.

**United Service Magazine.**—WM. CLOWES. 2s. Nov.  
Imperial Defence and Colonial Responsibilities. Vice-Admiral C. C. Penrose Fitz-Gerald.  
The French Submarines. M. le Roll.  
Naval and Military Combined Manœuvres of the United States. Charles Sidney Clark.  
H.M.S. *Terrible*. C. H. C.  
Gibraltar and the Bay of Algeciras. Col. D. Camilo Valles.  
Our Only Chance. Hawking Whitshed.  
Offensive Tactics in Modern War. Contd. Lieut.-Col. F. N. Maude.  
Strategy and Tactics in Mountain Ranges. Contd. T. Miller Maguire.  
French and German Musketry Regulations. Capt. M. M. A. Hales.  
Horse-Breeding for the Empire in N.W. Canada. Major-Gen. T. Bland Strange.

**Westminster Review.**—8, YORK BUILDINGS, ADELPHI. 2s. 6d. Nov.  
Amnesty and Compensation in South Africa. H. Reade.  
A Defence of Trade Unionism. G. Trobridge.  
Is Natural Selection evolving a Sober Race? G. W. Bulman.  
The Individuality of Woman from a Masculine Point of View. B. Elmy.

The Man in the Iron Mask. N. W. Sibley.  
The Stimulus of Vitiatio. J. E. Goston.  
Intellectual Apathy and the Influence of Meredith. C. F. Silvy.  
The Work of Havelock Ellis. G. Mortimer.  
Grub Street. A. Wood.  
Optimism *versus* Pessimism. C. Morse.  
Ceremonies and Conduct.  
Luminous Sleep. P. Arunachalam.  
Ethics of Newsboys. A. Saxby.  
Is an Alliance with England desirable? A. P. Gilmour.

**Wide World Magazine.**—NEWNES. 6d. Nov.  
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A Tramp in Spain. Illus. Bart Kennedy.  
How the Boers hunt. Illus. Field-Cornet H. D. Viljoen.  
Twenty-Five Years in Nigeria. Illus. W. Wallace.  
Paris to New York Overland. Illus. H. de Windt.  
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**Windsor Magazine.**—WARD, LOCK. 6d. Nov.  
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The National Physical Recreation Society and Its Work. Illus. H. B. Philpott.  
The Taming of Crocodiles; M. Pernelet and his Strange Hobby. Illus. E. Charles.  
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Is a Fixed Wage Just? G. Maxwell.  
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The Perils of Modern Society. Mrs. Isabella Fyvie Mayo.  
A Holiday Trip to Canada. Illus. F. A. A.

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**Deutsche Monatschrift.**—A. DUNCKER, BERLIN. 2 Mks. Oct.  
The Care of the Poor. G. Schmoller.  
Count von Moltke. W. von Kardorff.  
The Aims of the German Teaching Profession. R. Eucken.  
The Kaiser and the Fleet. G. Wislicenus.  
Ultramontaniam and the German Empire. G. Kaufmann.

**Deutsche Revue.**—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 6 Mks. per qr. Oct.  
Rudolf von Bennigsen. H. Rickert.  
Albrecht von Stosch. Contd. U. von Stosch.  
Johanna Kinkel. A. von Asten Kinkel.  
Epilepsy. A. Kussmaul.  
Heinrich Laube. R. von Gottschall.  
Liebig and Chemistry. F. Fittica.  
Grand-Duke Peter von Oldenburg and the Schleswig-Holstein Question. D. G. Jansen.  
The Pacification of South Africa. Sir A. E. Miller.

**Deutsche Rundschau.**—GEBR. PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per qr. Oct.  
The Mythical and the Historical Walther. K. Burdach.  
Brahms's Early Days. M. Kalbeck.  
The Abduction of the Prince of Parma. E. Wertheimer.  
The Dead House on the Bodensee. E. von Wildenbruch.  
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**Kunstgewerbeblatt.**—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. Oct.  
Decorative Art at Turin. Illus.

**Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land.**—MARTIN WARNECK, BERLIN. 3 Mks. per qr. Oct.  
Social Politics. Prof. A. von Wenckstern.  
Evolution and Religion. M. von Nathusius.  
Frederick the Great and Charles XII. of Sweden. W. von Hassell-Clüversborstel.

**Sozialistische Monatshefte.**—BREUTHSTR. 2, BERLIN. 50 Pf. Oct.  
Justice in Munich. Dr. E. David.  
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The Woman Question at Munich. Lily Braun.

**Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.**—HERDER, FREIBURG, BADEN. 10 Mks. 80 Pf. per ann. Oct.  
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The Turin Holy Coat. Concl. J. Braun.  
The Religious Census, Dec. 1, 1900. H. A. Krosz.  
Legal Marriages in European States. B. zu Stolberg-Stolberg.

**Ueber Land und Meer.**—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT. 1 Mk. Heft 3.  
Telegraphy. Illus. O. Jentsch.  
The Latemar Group in the Alps. Illus. C. F. Wolff.  
The French Family. Dr. K. Schirmacher.  
First Aid to the Wounded. Illus. W. Z.

**Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.**—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. Oct.  
Jan Veth. Illus. A. Jolles.  
Adolf Menzel. With Portrait. Jan Veth.  
Lucas van Leiden at the Hermitage, St. Petersburg. Illus. M. Rooses.  
A Portrait of Frederick II. of Hohenstaufen. Illus. R. Delbrück.

**Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft.**—BREITKOPF UND HARTTEL, LEIPZIG. 10 Mks. per ann. Oct.  
Marie Jaëll on Piano-playing. Jeanne Bosch.  
Music in Russia, 1901-2. N. Findeisen.

## THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

**Art du Théâtre.**—51, RUE DES ÉCOLES, PARIS. 1 fr. 50 cts. Oct.  
 "D'Athènes" at Béziers. Illus. Mme. Jane Dieulafoy.  
 "Parysatis" at Béziers. Illus. A. P. de Lannoy.

**Bibliothèque Universelle.**—HACHETTE. 20s. per ann. Oct.  
 France of Yesterday, 1871-1873. Alphonse Bertrand.  
 Nicolas Andreewitch Primsky-Korsakov. Michel Delines.  
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 Guerilla Warfare in South Africa. Camille Favre.

**Correspondant.**—31, RUE SAINT-GUILLAUME, PARIS. 2 frs. 50 c.  
 Oct. 10.

The Attempts at Monarchical Restoration after the War. Contd. Vicomte de Meaux.

Ernest Renan. L. de Lanzac de Laborie.

The Congress of German Catholics at Mannheim. Rodolphe Heimann.

Émile Zola. Maurice Spronck.

The Catholic Renaissance in England in the Nineteenth Century. Paul Thureau-Dangin.

Agricultural and Industrial Colonies in the Netherlands and Germany. Louis Rivière.

Oct. 25.

The Attempts at Monarchical Restoration in France. Contd. Vte. de Meux.  
 The Plays and the Customs under the Restoration. Contd. Charles Marc des Granges.

The Catholic Renaissance in England in the Nineteenth Century. Contd. Paul Thureau-Dangin.

The Boers. Louis Michon.

Agricultural and Industrial Colonies in the Netherlands and Germany. Contd. L. Rivière.

**Journal des Économistes.**—14, RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS. 3 frs. 50 c.  
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Production and the Commerce of Labour. G. de Molinari.

The Steel Corporation and the Iron Industry in the United States. Yves Guyot.

The Banks of Mannheim. R.-G. Lévy.

**Mercur de France.**—15, RUE DE L'ÉCHAUDÉ ST. GERMAIN, PARIS.  
 2 frs. Oct.

Essay on Arabian Poetry. Ferdinand de Martino.

Lenau. Raoul Chéland.

Richard Wagner and French Sensibility. Fernand Caussey.

The Exposition at Bruges. Charles Merki.

**Minerva.**—4, RUE LE GOFF, PARIS. 2 frs. Oct. 1.

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Saint-Anne: a Modern Saint.

The King of Italy at St. Petersburg. Charles Loiseau.

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The Theatres in Ancient France. Frantz Funck-Brentano.

In Spain. Georges Lainé.

**Nouvelle Revue.**—HACHETTE. 55 frs. per ann. Oct. 1.

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Beyond the Borderland. J. Bois.

German Feminism. M. Wolff.

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The Death of De Nerval. V. Sardou.

Public Education in Spain. E. de Bray.

Émile Zola. G. Kahn.

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**Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales.**—19, RUE BONAPARTE,  
 PARIS. 1 fr. Oct. 1.

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The Franco-Siamese Treaty.

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**Réforme Sociale.**—54, RUE DE SEINE, PARIS. 1 fr. Oct. 1.

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**La Revue.**—12, AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS. 1 fr. Oct. 1.

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The Popularity of Balzac at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century.

Gabriel Ferry.

The Literary Movement in Germany. X. Charles Simond.

**Revue Blanche.**—23, BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS, PARIS. 1 fr. Oct. 1.

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Early Flemish Art at Bruges. Charles Saunier.

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The Coal Problem. Paul Louis.

**Revue Chrétienne.**—11, AVENUE DE L'OBSERVATOIRE, PARIS.

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**Revue des Deux Mondes.**—HACHETTE. 62 frs. per ann. Oct. 1.

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The Education of the Duc de Bordeaux. Comte de Damas d'Anlezy.

The Origins of Faust. A. Bossert.

Oct. 15.

An Unpublished Correspondence of Prosper Mérimée.

The Police and Conspirators. G. Augustin-Thierry.

Parliamentary Reform. C. Benoist.

Russian Womanhood. T. Benton.

The Life of Matter. A. Dastre.

**Revue d'Économie Politique.**—22, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS. 20 frs

per ann. Oct.

The Transformation of Agricultural Machinery and Modern Agriculture

Joseph Nitier.

David Ricardo. H. Denis.

Depopulation and Legislators.

**Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.**—32, RUE DE LA  
 VICTOIRE, PARIS. 2 frs. Oct.

Pan-Germanism and Austria. With Map. Georges Demanche.

An Excursion to Paraguay, 1857. Admiral Mouchez.

The Navigability of the Lower Niger. Capt. Lenfant.

Economic Abyssinia. P. B.

**Revue Générale.**—16, RUE TREURENBERG, BRUSSELS. 12 frs. per ann.  
 Oct.

A New Catholic University Extension. Fernand Passelecq.

Workmen's Accidents. Ed. Van der Sinissen.

Reflections on Contemporary France. Contd. Henri Primbault.

Isaac da Costa. L. Anthéunis.

**Revue Internationale de Sociologie.**—16, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS.  
 18 frs. per ann. Oct.

Women in Melanesia. Ch. Letourneau.

Law and Society in Roumania, 1711-1827. Lazare Sainéan.

**Revue du Monde Catholique.**—76, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES, PARIS.  
 1 fr. 50 c. Oct. 1.

The Benefits of the Monastic Institution. Mgr. J. Fèvre.

Père Aubry and the Reform of Ecclesiastical Studies. Contd. Mgr. J.

Fèvre and Abbé Aubry.

Oct. 15.

The Benefits of the Monastic Institution. Contd. Mgr. J. Fèvre.

Père Aubry and the Reform of Ecclesiastical Studies. Contd. Mgr. J.

Fèvre and Abbé Aubry.

The Choice of the Classics in Instruction. P. François de Bénéjac.

**Revue de Paris.**—UNWIN. 60 frs. per ann. Oct. 1.

The Causes of Austria's Reverses in 1859. General Dragomirov.

From Ta-Kou to Peking. Contd. Lieutenant X.

The Duc de Berry and George Brown. Vicomte de Reiset.

Oct. 15.

The Youth of Madame de Pompadour. P. de Nolhac.

From Ta-Kou to Peking. Lieutenant X.

The Origins of the French Nobility. C. V. Langlois.

The Crisis in Germany. V. Berard.

**Revue Politique et Parlementaire.**—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS.  
 3 frs. Oct.

Four Years of Foreign Politics.

Reform of the Law of Military Justice. Raoul Bompard.

Reform of Instruction of Living Languages. J. Firmery.

The Federation of Miners in the South of Wales, and the Question of Their Salaries. J. Schnerb.

**Revue des Questions Sociales et Ouvrières.**—14, RUE DE

L'ABBAYE, PARIS. 2 frs. Oct.

St. Gregory the Great and His Social Work. Contd. G. de Pascal.

Lessons from German Experiences. G. de Saint-Aubert.

Bourget's "L'Étape." Contd. A. Nogues.

**Revue Socialiste.**—27, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS. 1 fr. 50 c.

Oct.

Nationalism: Letter to Jules Soury. Concl. Eugène Fournière.

Gas in Paris. Maurice Charnay.

The Question of Secondary Education. M. Loewé-Rodrigues.

**Revue Universitaire.**—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 10 frs. per ann.  
 Oct.

Girls' Boarding-Schools of the Future. Mme. Moll-Weiss.



**Revue Universelle.**—17, RUE MONTFARNASSE, PARIS. 75 c.  
Oct. 1.

The Protection of Scenery. Illus. Robert de Souza.

Oct. 15.

The Palais Bourbon and the Chamber of Deputies. Illus. Jules Rais.

## THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

**Civiltà Cattolica.**—VIA DI RIPETTA 246, ROME. 25 frs. per ann.  
Oct. 4.

Industrial Syndicates.

The Ionic Influence in Ancient Art.

Catholic Unity and the Temporal Power.

Oct. 18.

Religion and Civilisation.

The Index of Prohibited Books.

The Cardinal-Vicar on Christian Democracy.

**Emporium.**—BERGAMO. Oct.

The Turin Fine Arts Exhibition. Illus. E. Aitelli.

The Works of G. B. Tiepolo. Illus. G. Frizzoni.

Maxim Gorki. U. Ortensi.

Baalbec. Illus. S. Borghese.

**Nuova Antologia.**—VIA S. VITALE 7, ROME. 46 frs. per ann.  
Oct. 1.

Last Words of Herbert Spencer. Prof. A. Chiappelli.

The Customs Policy of the German Socialists. N. Colajanni.

The Crisis in the Argentine Republic. Illus. E. Lorini.

At the Congress of Imola. With Portraits. Ugo Ojetti.

A New Theory of Aesthetics. Mario Pilo.

Oct. 16.

The Municipalisation of Public Services in England. L. G. Vacchelli.

Emile Zola. With Portrait. E. Masi.

Land Reform in Southern Italy. M. Ferraris.

The "Aemilia Ars" Society. Illus. R. Pantini.

The Turin Art Exhibition. Illus. G. Cena.

**Nuova Parola.**—ROME. 18 frs. per ann. Oct. 1.

Idealism in the Twentieth Century. Prof. E. Marezzali.

Prof. Charles Richet. F. Abignente.

A Holy Crusade. Yolande.

The Present and the Future of Alcohol. Dr. F. Mathieu.

Rudyard Kipling's "Kim." Evelyn.

## THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

**Ciudad de Dios.**—REAL MONASTERIO DEL ESCORIAL, MADRID. 20

pesetas per ann. Oct. 5.

The History of Ireland. A. M. Tonna-Barthet.

Church and State. Plácido Angel R. Lemos.

The Spanish-American War: Who were Guilty? C. Crispo Salustio.

Processions; Canonical Law. Pedro Rodriguez.

**España Moderna.**—CUESTO DE SANTO DOMINGO 16, MADRID.

40 pesetas per ann. Oct.

Spanish Concordats. Jeronimo Becker.

The Exploration of the Orinoco. Juan Perez de Guzman.

The Law of Divorce and Its Drawbacks. Edmundo Gonzalez-Blanco.

**Nuestro Tiempo.**—FUENCARRAL 114, MADRID. 24 frs. per ann.

No. 21.

Thoughts on the Labourer. Gustavo Morales.

Blozwenvelde. R. Blanco Fombona.

Poland and Catalonia. J. Martos O'Neale.

Coast Defence. J. de la Llave.

The Liberty of the Subject in Spain. Marquis de Figueroa.

**Université Catholique.**—25, RUE DU PLAT, LYON. 11 frs. per half year. Oct.

Religious Persecution in the Diocese of Tallyrand. P. R. du Mays.

Charles Chesnelong. Contd. M. de Marcy.

"Sartor Resartus." Abbé Delfour.

The Genius of Rabalais. J. Laurentiz.

Problems of Modern Life. Jean Delville.

The Death of Emile Zola. The Editor.

Arturo Graf. Poet. E. Bordero.

P. Villari and the Social Question in Italy. E. Soccoli.

Last Words from Herbert Spencer. A. Reghini.

**Problemi dal Lavoro.**—Oct. 10.

A Centenary of Labour Legislation. Prof. G. Merloni.

The Socialist Congress at Imola. P. Lavini.

Labour Bureaux in Germany. P. Umbrell.

**Rassegna Nazionale.**—VIA DELLA PACE 2, FLORENCE. 30 frs. per ann.

Oct. 16.

Dante and a Page of Florentine History. G. Vitali.

The Religious Question among Latin Nations. Contd. Senator F. Nöe.

Vitelleschi.

Charles de Montalembert. Concl. G. Grabinski.

Love in the Life and the Works of Dante. L. Gerboni.

On the Future of Italy. S. Ghebora.

Emile Zola. Antonio Fogazzaro.

**Rivista Moderna.**—VIA MILANO 37, ROME. Oct. 1.

M. Pelletan's Fortunate Error. X. X. X.

Russian Studies. Ilmarinen.

Royal Rights and Human Rights. L'Italico.

Emile Zola: Letters and Autograph.

**Socialismo.**—VIA S. CLAUDIO 57, ROME. Sept. 25.

Pseudo-Reforms at the Congress at Imola. G. Ferraro.

Report of the Congress at Imola.

**Vita Internazionale.**—MILAN. Oct. 5.

The Crisis in Italian Political Parties. E. Vidari.

War and Peace in the Nineteenth Century. E. T. Moneta.

Italian Emigration to New York. G. C. Speranza.

Emile Zola. G. Calvi.

**La Lectura.**—CERVANTES 30, MADRID. 24 frs. per ann. No. 2.

New Aspects of the History of Spanish Law. R. Altamira.

The Biscayan Dialect. M. de Unamuno.

Emilio Verhaeren. Ramon Perez de Ayala.

**Revista Contemporanea.**—CALLE DE PIZARRO 17, MADRID. 1 peseta

Oct. 15.

Another Plan for an Airship. J. Mesa y Ramos.

Studies in Anthropology and Sociology. M. G. Maestre.

The Carpets and Hangings of Cuenca Cathedral. J. Jimenez de Aguilera.

Canó.

Emile Zola. J. Deleito Pinuela.

**Revista Portuguesa.**—RUA NOVA DO ALMADA 74, LISBON.

15 frs. per ann. No. 62.

Flanders and Portugal in Former Times. Oscar Godin.

The Portuguese Congo. J. H. Corte Real.

Penal Transportation and Colonisation. Silva Telles.

The Colonisation Movement. B. de Bettencourt.

## THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

**Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift.**—LUZAC. 15. 8d. Oct.

W. O. J. Nieuwenkamp. Artist. Illus. B. P. van Ijsselstein.

About Old Batavia. Illus. S. Kalf.

Dutch Masters at the Hermitage at St. Petersburg. Illus. Max Rooses.

**Woord en Beeld.**—ERVEN F. BOHN, HAARLEM. 16s. per ann. Oct.

Joan Röll. With Portrait. Prof. J. d'Aulnis de Bourouill.

The Kerkvord Coal Mine. Illus. W. Opnoorth and H. M. Krahbé.

The Suburbs of Madrid. Illus. J. Hora Adema.

**De Gids.**—LUZAC. 35. Oct.

Do Our Legends and Fairy Tales come from India? G. Busk and Hart.

Greek and Dutch Proverbs. Dr. D. C. Hesselberg.

The Bruges Style of Painting. Miss G. H. Marius.

William Hazlitt. Dr. Byvanck.

**Vragen des Tijds.**—LUZAC. 15. 6d. Oct.

The Care of the Insane. Dr. L. S. Meijer.

The Training of Indian Officials. Dr. H. J. E. Tendeloo.

## THE RUSSIAN MAGAZINES.

**Istoricheskiy Vestnik.**—ST. PETERSBURG. A. S. SAVORIN. Oct.

Recollections of the Rebellion of 1863. S. S. Orbitsky.

The Family Chronicle of the Tolstoy. M. N. Nazimova.

The Censure of the Epoch of the Great Reforms. Contd. N. A.

Englehardt.

A Pilgrimage to Palestine. Contd. I. P. Yuvatcheff.

**Mir Bozhi.**—ST. PETERSBURG, RAZIYEZHAYA 7. Oct.

Metternich and his Time. G. Insaroff.

N. V. Gogol. Contd. N. Kotlyarsky.

Sketches of the History of Political Economy. Concl. M. Tugan

Baranovsky.

**Russki Vestnik.**—ST. PETERSBURG, NEVSKI 135. Oct.

Travel Sketches in Macedonia. P. D.

Zionism. V. Velitchko.

The Church and Music. M. Lisitsuin.

A Voyage on the Amu-Darya. A. E. Rossinkova.

**Russkoe Bagatstvo.**—ST. PETERSBURG, SPASSKAYA I BACKAYA

Sept. 30.

Peasant Agriculture in Theory and Practice. A. V. Pishchikhonoff.

Orthodox Converts to Islam and Heathenism. A. Baranoff.

Travels in Syria. S. Kondrushkin.

Russian Machine-Building. P. Kozmin.

**Viestnik Yevropul.**—ST. PETERSBURG, GALERNAYA 22. Oct.

Gold Prospecting in South America. I. S. Clark.

The Speculation in Land. F. F. Voroponoff.

The Russians in Quantung. A. Khvostof.

Count A. Tolstoy's Trilogy as a National Tragedy. I. Kotlyarsky.

# ESPERANTO.

## AN AUXILIARY INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

SO many answers have reached me in response to my invitation last month that it has been impossible to reply fully to all the enquiries. Before doing so here I must supply a singular hiatus in the October REVIEW OF REVIEWS, due chiefly to the cutting down of the article upon Esperanto. Professor Samenhof's portrait was given, but not the statement that it is this Polish gentleman who is the author of the artificial language which he has named Esperanto—so named because of the hope always present in his mind that an international language would lead to union, and union and peace are interchangeable terms.

I give here the enquiries and the answers.

1. *Is there a text-book on the language, and where can it be obtained?*—There is but one English text-book published as yet, though translations of two others are in preparation. The one at present in use has been sufficient for the majority of people. It is called "Esperanto. Complete Instruction Book with Two Vocabularies. Translated by R. H. Geoghegan." Mr. Geoghegan is Consul in Tacoma, Washington. He is translating one grammar, and Mr. Rhodes another. "Esperanto" may be obtained from the Touring Club of France, as mentioned in answer to Question IV. But as it is a nuisance to many people to write abroad for books, we will gladly forward the *addresses* of those who would like to have this little manual upon the receipt of 8½d., the extra penny to cover cost of sending orders and post office orders. We will send direct to the Esperanto headquarters in Sweden, but it will probably be ten days before the book can be received; a postcard to us on receipt will prevent any mistakes. The French manuals may be obtained of M. M. Hachette.

2. *Are there any other helps to learning the language attainable?*—A London gentleman has promised to give free lessons to any five people who will meet at his house; on condition that, *if possible*, when they have learned they will do their best to teach others. But there is not much need of help in the study of the language—it would of course be necessary to meet if practice in speaking were desired.

3. *Are there any periodicals printed in the language?*—Not in England as yet. The language itself is not many years old. La Lingvo Internacia is to be procured at the Esperantist Club, Upsala, Sweden, and *L'Esperantiste*, printed in French and Esperanto in parallel columns, from M. René Lemaire, à Epernay, Marne, France. The price of both is 3s. 6d. a year. There are about 150 works of various kinds printed, including a translation of "Hamlet."

4. *Can anyone be put in correspondence with a person abroad in a few weeks time?*—In less time. *L'Esperantiste* publishes addresses as a part of its plan, and the "Esperanto" manual, price 7½d., to be obtained from the Touring Club of France; 10 Place de la Bourse, Paris, contains letters in Esperanto. If you translate these into your own language and forward them, with a printed form given, to Professor Samenhof, Dzika 9, Warsaw, Poland, together with five penny stamps for postage, you will receive the address book of the year and will have your own name inserted the next year. But as the

Professor is no longer young and is overwhelmed with letters, there may be some delay.

For the rapidity with which Esperanto may be mastered by some I give two examples of what has happened within this last month. A gentleman wrote to Mr. J. Rhodes, of 54, Drewry Terrace, Keighley, Yorks, in answer to a letter which appeared in the *Morning Leader*. Mr. Rhodes gave the address where the little booklet, "Esperanto," might be had. He procured it, set himself resolutely to master it, and after two days' hard study was enabled to write and do business with persons in Spain and Sweden. Another wrote to Mr. H. O'Connor, 7, St. Stephen's Square, Bayswater, on the 8th October. He also procured the Manual, and before the lapse of a week (which includes the time lost in procuring the book) he wrote a charming letter in Esperanto to Mr. O'Connor. But here I must put in a warning. Probably these two people were exceptional; in any case they would scarcely have been able to *memorize* the whole of the manual, but *with its aid* a clear, accurate letter could certainly be compiled in that time. This does not mean facility in *speaking*, which is quite another thing, because much would depend upon the vocabulary of the learner. For example, anyone knowing Latin, and either French, Spanish, or German, would have fewer words to commit to memory. Now what ordinary person could take up a grammar and dictionary of any unknown language, say for instance Swedish, and be able, with the grammar before him, to write a letter in that language in two days? The Esperanto grammar consists of 16 rules. Perhaps an example will serve best to show the plan upon which the language is based. Son is *filo*. Thence we get *filino*, daughter; *bofilo*, a son-in-law; *filido*, a son's child; *fila*, filial; *malfila*, unfilial. Or take the verb "to learn," which is *lerni*; from it we get at least twenty words, *e.g.*, *lernejo*, school; *lernisto*, the teacher; *lernebla*, possible to learn; *lernema*, scholarly; and so on. In Esperanto, as in all languages, the prepositions and conjunctions have to be learned by heart. All European languages have contributed to its formation, but the majority of roots are Latin, and the word for "and" is Greek, possibly to prevent confusion, the Latin "et" being used in word-building.

The objections which have reached me are these:—

1. No artificial language can be idiomatic.
2. The use of "j" as a plural is stupid, "when" "s" is so universal.
3. The Esperantist alphabet is poor.

It is a part of the scheme of Dr. Samenhof that idioms should be avoided; one of the great stumbling-blocks of language students has always been the unfamiliar idioms.

The letter "j" is more useful as a plural than "s"; it avoids complications, "s" being so often a verb termination. With its proper sound it is also pretty, "boj" sounding much as our "boy" does.

The alphabet is not complicated, and is similar to our own, the difference being that soft letters are distinguished from hard by carets, and that "q" and "w" are left out. This was purposed by Dr. Samenhof; for Esperanto should be, and is, as simple as is compatible with completeness.

# LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

“THE most capable teachers have been chosen to teach the most capable boys.” Thus said Professor Armstrong to the members of the British Association in September. He was not referring to the teaching of *modern* languages, but of Latin, and his speech showed that the study of Latin is not always and of necessity the best means for mental discipline, whilst its inference is that modern language teachers in England are not always properly equipped for their work, and that some boys are bad at languages. Those who have not seen the full report of the Belfast meeting will find two different phases of the educational question treated of in the October issues of the *School World* and the *Practical Teacher*. The reports are very profitable reading. Some of us can remember the modern language teaching of thirty-five years ago; the teaching, that is to say, which was given in the large number of lower middle-class schools scattered up and down the country. French was a fashionable requirement in such schools, the teacher who had a smattering of the grammatical forms, and was able to give a fair English rendering, *in writing*, of a few anecdotes from a *recueil choisi*, being considered a competent instructor. This deficiency in knowledge had, of course, to be covered by exercises with a key attached, the poor teacher, with infinite pains, carefully correcting, after school hours, by means of the key, and becoming entirely nonplussed when, by chance, some pupil actually knowing French gave in an exercise which did not quite square with the key. To *speak* French was not reckoned necessary. We have changed all that, and one of the urgent needs of the present day is to provide the means for a sojourn abroad for those who do intend to become capable teachers and yet, though loving their work, lack the money necessary for foreign travel. International correspondence cannot supply this need except incidentally. It is, for example, absolutely impossible so to arrange the correspondence that an exchange of visits follows as a matter of course. Names are sent in from schools at the far north of Scotland and the still farther away Riviera and Corsica, and even if one of the pair of correspondents so linked by letters has the means of travelling so far, the other may not have.

At the outset, however, we clearly foresaw the limits of our work, although the numbers to be put in touch were certainly not foreseen. I am reminded of this limit by a quaint, pathetic reproach from a girl, who writes: “You are always trying to encourage us to learn foreign languages—but you do not give us *work to do* when we have *learnt* them.” Neither can we assure an interchange of visits, though we promote this whenever possible.

## LEAVES FROM THE LETTER-BOOK.

LONDON, June, 1902.

Dear Mr. Stead,—I hope I am not too presumptuous in writing to you, but you have often said you like to know how your correspondents “get on.” I have, first, to thank you for having been the means of introducing me to a French-speaking correspondent five years ago. Our correspondence has given me many pleasant hours. I have been six times to see my friend, and he has been once to me and is coming for the Coronation. My correspondent has also been the mainstay of a society started in his town called the Anglaphiles, and officially recognised by the authorities. I read French fluently, but I cannot yet speak or

understand with ease—although I am quite able to undertake a walking tour in France every year, and, going alone, have to speak the language. I have travelled long distances without difficulty except once, when, overtaken by the darkness, I had to camp out in a barn.—Yours faithfully,  
R. F.

PARIS, 1902.

Dear Sir,—I was very glad to hear from you, and send you a list of girls wanting English correspondents. The interchange of letters has been a real success; most of the English girls have proved capital writers, and our girls are delighted when they get letters from their English friends, with whom they exchange small presents and picturesque postcards. I am sure that, in time, this work will change the wrong ideas that neighbouring nations have the one of the other, and that thus distrust and hatred will be turned to confidence and friendship. The sending of children to spend their holidays in foreign countries will also lead to a great improvement in this respect. We had here a keen disappointment this summer; we had obtained from the Conseil Municipal a grant for holiday scholarships for four girls from the Grammar School; but through some informality the money did not arrive in time, and we have had to put the visit off until next year. I think a sojourn abroad is very important, especially for women who intend to teach; in every way it enlarges the vision and widens the intellect.—Yours sincerely,  
N. S.

Will our foreign readers please note the following letter:—

Dear Sir,—In connection with your foreign exchange it has struck me that an exchange of newspapers would be a good thing. I will willingly post the *Liverpool Daily Post* to any German friend who will send me the *Cologne Gazette* every night, and the *Academy* to any French lady or gentleman who will send me a similar weekly French journal.

I will with pleasure send Mr. Jones's address to any inquirer from France or Germany. As will be seen, my letters are all in favourable terms. The monotony is pleasant to me, but readers would prefer variety, so I am quite open to complaints!

## NOTICES.

Those schoolmasters or parents who send in lists of scholars desiring to correspond should always in every case send the age of each one, and also give some general idea of the social status of parents when German correspondents are desired; for such it is also necessary to send a 2½d. stamp. For all other countries this is unnecessary.

Many Russian *boys* desire correspondents.

Adults are asked to contribute one shilling towards the cost of search, and to send a postcard so soon as the first letter arrives from abroad.

Letters should be endorsed “International Correspondence.”

Contributions for *Comrades All* should be sent in not later than the first week in February, and earlier if possible. Enquirers about Esperanto will find elsewhere in the REVIEW a second article on the subject.

We have been asked by readers about *Concordia*. This journal is the organ of a world-wide society, the members of which are free to communicate with one another upon any and every subject, including Esperanto. The subscription is about ten shillings in all, and a specimen of the magazine may be had for sixpence. Address of office, 77, Rue Denfert-Rochereau, Paris. The articles are in several languages, but the English portion is small.

# SOME LEADING PUBLICATIONS OF THE MONTH.

## ART.

- Armstrong, Sir W. J. M. W. Turner, R.A. London: Agnew. New York: Scribner. £6/6/0 and £12/12/0
- Berensen, B. *The Study and Criticism of Italian Art*. (Bell) net 10/6
- Black, Clementina. *Frederick Walker*. (The Popular Library of Art) (Duckworth) net 2/6
- Blak, W. *Illustrations of the Book of Job*. 21 plates. (Dent) net 12/6
- Burne-Jones, Sir E. *The Beginning of the World*. Twenty five Pictures. (Longmans) net 7/6
- Cartwright, Julia. *Jean François Millet, His Life and Letters*. (Photogravures) 3/6 pp. (Sonnenschein) 7/6
- Chignell, R. J. M. W. Turner, R.A. (The Makers of British Art) (The Walter Scott Publishing Co.) net 3/6
- Crutwell, Maud. *Luca and Andrea Della Robbia and Their Successors*. 357 pp. (Dent) net 25/0
- Davies, G. S. *Frans Hals*. With 55 plates. (Bell) net 22/0
- Ditchfield, P. H. *The Cathedrals of Great Britain*. Their History and Architecture. 452 pp. (Dent) net 7/6
- Dobson, Arthur, and Sir William Armstrong. *William Hogarth*. 248 pp. (Heinemann) net £5/5/0
- Douglas, Langton. *Fra Angelico*. 185 pp. (Bell) net 21/0
- Garnett, E. *The Art of Winnifred Matthews*. An Essay. 14 pp. (Duckworth) net 5/0
- Holme, C. *English Water-Colour*. With reproductions of drawings by eminent painters. Introduction by F. Wedmore. (The Studio Offices) net £2 2/0
- Jennings, H. J. *Our Homes and How to Beautify Them*. 254 pp. (Harrison) net 5/0
- Konody, P. G. *The Art of Walter Crane*. 147 pp. (Bell) net £3/3/0
- Maxwell, Sir H. *George Romney*. (The Makers of British Art) (The Walter Scott Publishing Co.) net 3/6
- Miller, F. *Pictures in the Wallace Collection*. (Pearson) net 10/6
- Molinier, Emile. *La Collection Wallace*. Meubles et Objets d'Art Français des XVIIe. et XVIIIe. Siècles. Livraison 2. (Paris: Lévy. London: Davis)
- Swinburne, C. A. *Life and Work of J. M. W. Turner, R.A.* 315 pp. (Bickers) net 7/6
- The Bindings of To-morrow*. (The Guild of Women-Binders, 61, Charing Cross Road)
- The Nation's Pictures*. Vol. II. (Cassell) net 15/0
- Witt, R. Clermont. *How to Look at Pictures*. 173 pp. (Bell) net 5/0

## ESSAYS AND BELLES LETTRES.

- Austin, Alfred. *Haunts of Ancient Peace*. (Macmillan) 6/0
- Book Prices Current*. Vol. XVI. 762 pp. (Stoddart) 27/6
- Browne, E. G. *A Literary History of Persia*. (Unwin) 16/0
- Campbell, J. G. *Witchcraft and Second Sight in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland*. 314 pp. (Glasgow: Maclehoose) net 6/0
- Chesterton, G. K. *Twelve Types*. (Humphreys) net 3/6
- Dobson, Austin. *Side-Walk Studies*. 224 pp. (Chatto and Windus) 6/0
- Hodgkin, J. E. *Rariora*. Being notes of some of the Printed Books, Manuscripts, Historical Documents, Medals, Engravings, Pottery, etc. Collected 1858-1900. 3 vols. (Sampson Low) net £4/4/0
- MacLagan, R. C. *Evil Eye in the Western Highlands*. 232 pp. (David Nutt) net 7/6
- Maclean, Magnus. *The Literature of the Celts*. Its History and Romance. 400 pp. (Blackie) net 7/6
- Millar, J. H. *The Mid-Eighteenth Century*. (Periods of European Literature) (Blackwood) net 5/0
- Musings Without Method*. A Record of 1900-01. By Annalist. 323 pp. (Blackwood) net 7/6
- Nield, J. *A Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales*. 156 pp. (Elkin Mathews) net 5/0
- Pollard, A. W. *Old Picture Books: With other Essays on Bookish Subjects*. (Methuen) net 7/6
- Sainsbury, G. *A History of Criticism and Literary Taste in Europe*. Vol. II. (Blackwood) net 20/0
- Vatson, E. H. *Lacon. Hints to Young Authors* (The Leicester Square Library II.) 172 pp. (Grant Richards) 2/6
- Woods, Margaret L. *The Princess of Hanover*. (Drama.) 144 pp. (Duckworth) net 5/0

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## "For Better? For Worse?"

THESE are the pleasant, gossiping reminiscences which Mr. Russell contributed to the *Taller*, and are slight but entertaining. Mr. Russell thinks that while some of the changes of the world have been innocuous and a few beneficial, the great majority have been gross, palpable deteriorations. It is to be regretted that, with so much serious matter for his indictment, Mr. Russell should have discovered a mare's nest in occultism, for he says where occultism is praised all veracity and self-respect disappear. Mr. Russell is at least frank, and lets us briefly understand that if he had the power he would burn all psychic students, clairvoyants, mediums, and the rest; relying on the authority of Moses and the practice of Sir Matthew Hale. Being unable to burn these unfortunates, he suggests they should be boycotted. I wonder how much serious thought George Russell has ever given to the subject upon which he pronounces so airily his damnable judgment. (Fisher Unwin, 3s. 6d.)

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# TRAVEL AND RECREATION.\*

## SALZBURG.

THERE are many towns in the German and Austrian Tyrol which make capital centres for excursions. Such for instance are Innsbruck, Meran and Salzburg. We have often dealt with the two former in these columns and propose to speak only of Salzburg in this paper. Few towns can compare with it for beauty of situation, and although fires have destroyed many of the mediæval buildings, enough remain to give it quite an ancient appearance. The fortress of Hohen-Salzburg dominates the town and can be seen rising grim and old for many miles round. The photograph reproduced herewith was taken from the summit of the keep, and gives a good idea of the town, with the Salzach winding through the midst of the flat-roofed houses, whose marble façades are reminiscent of Italy. There is a camera obscura on the parapet of the fortress which is well worth entering. Salzburg was once the capital of the wealthiest and most powerful ecclesiastical prin-



Salzburg from the Fortress.

cipality in South Germany, and the splendour-loving but belligerent archbishops generally employed Italian architects for their palaces and churches. Gustavus Adolphus besieged the place, and the mark of one of his cannon balls is still shown on one of the pillars in the banquetting hall of the fortress. The churches are, perhaps, the most interesting feature of the place, and entrance is always free to all; there is no charge as at Nurnburg. The cathedral, which at present is being repaired, is quite like an Italian church. It is, however, hardly so interesting as some of the smaller churches attached to monastery or convent. The museum is well worth a visit. It contains numerous Roman remains, the most interesting of which were unearthed in 1842, when the foundations were being dug out for the Mozart Statue which now adorns the Mozart Platz. Salzburg was the ancient Juvavum of the Romans, and lay on the high road between Rome and Germany.

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The variety of landscape is quite astonishing. Both Arco, with its old ruined castle, and Riva, picturesquely situated on the north side of the lake, are well worth a visit. Mori is a station on the Southern Railway, Brenner section, just below Rovereto.

When breaking the journey to Italy here, the tour is continued by steamer on the Lake of Garda, South to Desenzano, for Milan, or via Peschiera to Verona and Venice.

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Several of Mozart's pianos and other musical instruments he used are to be found in the building. The great composer's house is one of the show places, and there is also a Mozart Museum. The houses run right up against the cliff, on which stands the fortress, and their cellars are cut out of the solid rock. The burial ground of St. Peter is unique. Its vaults, rising to quite a good height up the cliff, are hewn in the rock, and the chapels attached are made in the same way. They date from the seventh century. Lack of space forbids further mention of the many other attractions of Salzburg itself. It is an ideal spot for headquarters from which the many places of interest around can be visited. Close by is the Gaisberg, from whose summit the finest view near Salzburg can be obtained. Ascent is easy by means of a rack-and-pinion railway. The Imperial château of Hellbrunn is three miles south of the town, easily reached by steam tram. The château of Leopoldskron and the

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THE above Associations, which have been officially established for the purpose of placing their services at the disposal of the travelling public, are always glad to render the best information respecting Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Lake of Constance, Liechtenstein and the Bavarian Highlands. They advise as to hotels, winter and summer resorts, mineral springs, etc., and also about journeys, mountain excursions, guides and expenses, etc., and forward pamphlet, terms, etc., free.

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**TRENT**, interesting old town. Hotel Imperial, finest hotel in the Italian part of Southern Tyrol. Beautiful surroundings, Valsugana, Sarea Valley, Lake of Garda, etc.

old castle of Glaneck are also in the vicinity. The view from the parapet of the pilgrimage church of Maria-Plain, north of Salzburg, is splendid. Berchtesgarden, with its salt mines, is a charming spot well worth visiting, especially as it lies on the direct road to the sweetly pretty little Königsee. The boats in which visitors are taken round the lake, from which they hear the wonderful echo and see the glorious hills dipping sheer into the water, are propelled gondola fashion by several sturdy villagers, both men and women, in Tyrolean costume. A company wished to start steamers on the lake, but by appealing to the Kaiser himself the peasants secured themselves against such vandalism. A visit to Königsee from Salzburg occupies the whole day and should certainly be made. These are a few of the most important excursions which can be made from the town, but there are very many others. Salzburg is directly connected by railway with Munich, Vienna, St. Wolfgang and Ischl, Innsbruck, and Linz. In fact it is the best railway centre in that part of the world; you can get to any part of Europe from it, and all the lines mentioned above run through most splendid scenery. The hotel accommodation in Salzburg is excellent.

### A NEW WINTER RESORT.

In our August number we called attention to the recently opened winter resort at Mont Estoril, near Lisbon. We think that a few more particulars cannot fail to be of interest, especially to those of our readers who are in need of a very mild climate to winter in. Mont Estoril is charmingly situated at the mouth of the Tagus, and can easily be reached from London either by land or by sea. The Royal Mail Line and the Sud Express are the most rapid means of getting there. The famous town of Cintra is within easy driving distance of Mont Estoril, and amongst other short excursions may be mentioned that to the Brecon do Inferno (literally the "Mouth of Hell"), a curious opening in the solid rock which allows the waves to dash into the cavern in a most weird fashion. The Moors Pool is not far off, and the old castle of Cascaes is also very interesting. The

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### WINTER IN THE TYROL AND VORARLBERG.

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most agreeable feature of a sojourn at Mont Estoril is, however, the equable climate, which is due to the proximity of the Gulf Stream. The temperature is always some four or five degrees higher than in Lisbon, and there is less variation here than in any other winter resort. The average temperature during winter is 54 degrees. In such an ideal climate there is naturally never any snow, whilst the sun shines practically every day. The water supply is obtained from a pure spring amongst the mountains of Cintra, water which is sold in Lisbon at 6d. a bottle. Its digestive properties have been certified by many doctors, and analysis shows it to be

perfectly pure and wholesome. There are many buildings of great historical interest in the neighbourhood, and an excellent cycling road connects Mont Estoril with Lisbon 18 miles away. For those who are constantly searching for a place to winter in which combines all the advantages of the regular resorts, but which is not so overcrowded as these become, and which is amongst entirely new scenes and surroundings, no better place could be found than Mont Estoril. Particulars as to how to get there and where to stay will be supplied by the Travel Editor gratis, and may perhaps save intending visitors some bother and expense.

## WHERE TO STAY.

### AUSTRIA.

**BREGENZ: Hotel Montfort.** On the Lake of Constance. Best situation. First-class. Moderate charges.

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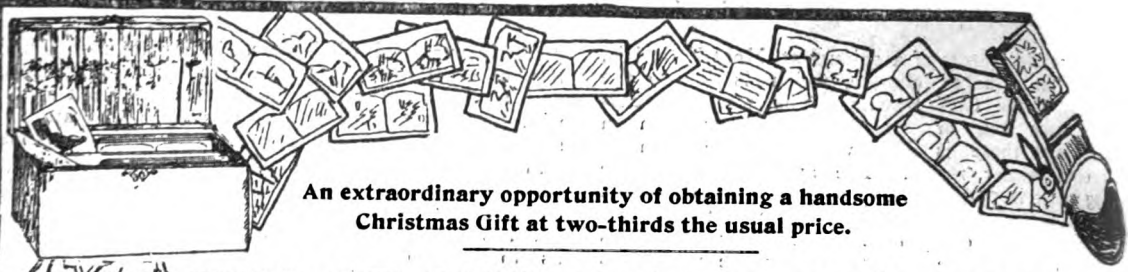
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## TO THOSE WHO HAVE MONEY IN THEIR PURSES.

CHRISTMAS presents vary in value not merely in £ s. d., but still more in the amount of loving thought of which they are the expression. There is often more love wrapped up in a sixpenny gift than goes with a present costing many pounds. It is not with any suggestion that the dearest books are worth most for seasonable purposes, but merely for convenience of classification, that I give the more expensive books the place of honour.

The picture of the "Girl with dead bird," by Greuze, which appears on this page, is a small reproduction of one of the forty very fine photogravures published by the Art Reproduction Company in the "Portfolio of the National Gallery of Scotland." The work, which is issued to-day, appeals only to those fortunate people who can indulge their appreciation of high art by the purchase of an *edition de luxe* costing ten guineas; but after all there are many such. The first subscription edition is limited to 350 copies; the forty photogravures are printed on Japanese vellum, and the letterpress descriptive matter is printed on

unbleached hand-made paper, 22 by 16½ inches. Photogravure, combining as it does the faithfulness of the photograph with the artistic quality of the mezzotint, has

been chosen as the best medium for these reproductions, and the plates are of the highest technical quality. They include remarkably fine specimens of the great Continental Schools, and the Portfolio is especially rich in Dutch pictures, from Frans Hals to Van Dyck, including five Rembrandts, whilst the French School is worthily represented by the work of such artists as Watteau, Boucher, and Greuze, and the Venetian by Titian and Paolo Veronese. The pictures of the English and Scottish painters are of no less importance, and include worthy specimens of the work of such eminent artists as Gainsborough, Reynolds, Nasmyth, Allan Ramsay, and Raeburn, to whom special attention has been devoted. The Portfolio cannot fail to become a



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most valuable possession to all lovers of art, as well as to those who take a pride in our unique national collections.

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"**The Coronation Book of Edward VII.,**" by W. T. Loftie, is another of Cassell's illustrated works which would be a good present as a souvenir of Coronation Year (10s. 6d.).

Those who desire to make a very handsome contribution to the library shelves of their studious friends will find nothing more imposing than the new volumes of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, of which seven are now issued. The complete set costs £28 in cloth, and can be bought from the *Times*' Office on the instalment system.

Among the new books of interest to art lovers are Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower's book on "**Sir Joshua Reynolds**" (George Bell, 7s. 6d. net), and Robert Chignell's "**J. M. W. Turner**" (Walter Scott, 5s. 6d. net). The former is the newest work of "The British Artists Series," of which five volumes have now been published. There are ninety illustrations, comprising portraits of the artist, reproductions of his more famous pictures, and many interesting rough sketches. The latter volume contains in its preface a justification of its appearance, which gives the keynote to the whole work. "His biographers," says Mr. Chignell, "have done scant justice to the man; exaggerating his faults, making much of his rough outside manners, but too little of his fine inner qualities and of the force of his intellect." There are over twenty illustrations.

Mr. Fisher Unwin, I am glad to see, has published a new and cheaper edition of Harry Furniss' "**Confessions of a Caricaturist.**" The two volumes now appear in one, with most of the original illustrations, and the price is only 10s. 6d.

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Messrs. A. and C. Black have issued a new volume in the series of Artistic Books so successfully inaugurated by Mr. Menpes. This new volume deals with "**The Holy Land**" (20s. net), and contains the pictures of John Fulleylove, while the descriptive letterpress is the work of John Kelman. Mr. Fulleylove's water-colours have a quiet charm of their own, and are successful in conveying to the purchaser of the book a pleasant idea of the country. A charming Christmas gift would be the five volumes of this series, albeit a fairly costly one.

Year by year the American publisher feels his way into the English market. One of the feelers to be noted this season is the offer made by the English agent of Fords, Howard and Oulbert, of New York, to supply the ten

volumes of Dr. John Lord's series of lectures on the **Beacon Lights of History**, carriage free, to any purchaser in Great Britain for £3 10s. The subscription price in the United States is £5. The lectures, of which there are 110, cover a wide range. They begin with Jewish heroes and prophets, and deal in turn with all the great civilising agencies, with its central figure, which have transformed the world. Dr. Lord writes in a picturesque, flowery style, his aim being to give a condensed yet picturesque and readable account of the great movements and the great motors to be found in the history of man. The books will be supplied direct from New York. Orders should be sent to Book Department, REVIEW OF REVIEWS, London, accompanied with remittance for £3 10s.

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I would also call attention to the fact that the offer to supply the set of **Little Masterpieces** on the instalment principle must shortly be withdrawn, owing to the exhaustion of the edition. Several hundred sets of this admirably neat and handy collection of the best work of the best authors have been sold. The few remaining sets can be had on sending 2s. cash and undertaking to pay the balance in monthly instalments.

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#### BOOKS IN SERIES.

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4. "The Black Tulip," by Alexandre Dumas, *père*.
5. "The Lady of the Camellias," by Alexandre Dumas, *fils*.
6. "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," by Octave Feuillet.
7. "Madame Bovary," by Gustave Flaubert.
8. "Notre-Dame of Paris," by Victor Hugo.
9. "Renee Mauperin," by Jules and Edmond de Goncourt.
10. "The Two Young Brides," by Honoré de Balzac.

FOR those who care for good literature critically handled by competent men of letters, the new volumes of the **English Men of Letters Series**, published by Macmillan at 2s. net, cannot be too warmly recommended as acceptable presents. The new volumes that have been published this year, and which are available for utilisation as friendship's offering, are "George Eliot," by Leslie Stephen; "William Hazlitt," by Augustine Birrell; "Matthew Arnold," by Herbert Paul; "Ruskin," by Frederic Harrison; "Tennyson," by Sir Arthur Lyall; and "Richardson," by Austin Dobson. Six volumes for 12s. It is hardly necessary to describe this admirable series, each volume of which contains 200 pages, and is issued with that flat-backed binding which we are adopting from America.

Sets of favourite novelists are always acceptable presents especially for those who are setting up a library of their own. Sir Walter Scott's novels (Bouverie edition) are published at £2 10s. in cloth (twenty-five vols.) by Inchbold, 9, Dean Street, W. Macmillan are issuing in their charming series of illustrated pocket classics the works of Jane Austen, with introductions by Austin Dobson—five volumes, 2s. each net, cloth, or 3s. net in leather limp. Blackwood's Edition of George Eliot is complete in ten volumes, sold at 2s. to 3s. net per volume, according to the binding. Messrs. Nelson publish in their paper editions Dickens fourteen volumes, Thackeray fourteen, and Scott twenty-five, at from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per volume.

The best and cheapest books in the world are to be found in Grant Richards' series of the **World's Classics**. Of these twenty have now been issued at 1s. each cloth, and 2s. net leather gilt. They are uniform in size and binding. Some contain over 500 pages. The type is clear, the paper good. The latest volumes of this series are—"Gulliver's Travels," Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," Pope's "Iliad," "Robinson Crusoe," Herrick's Poems, Hazlitt's Sketches and Essays, "Shirley," "English Songs and Ballads"—an admirable collection.

Another small series of very different kind, which may be recommended as a gift-book for quite another class of people, is the neatly printed little **Warrior's Library**, issued by the Salvation Army. They are published in cloth boards at 6d. a volume; in half roan at 8d. There are five volumes already issued, the first of which is a sketch of Mrs. Booth; the second is entitled "The School of the Prophets," and is a sketch of training home life; the third, entitled "Our War in South Africa," has nothing to do with the military war just ended, but describes the missionary operations of the Army in South Africa; No. 4, "The Daily Portion," provides chosen passages for morning and evening reading for every day in the month; the fifth is a book entitled "The Way of Holiness," by Mr. Brengle, who is an officer in the Army.

To those who wish to make a useful present, especially

to friends who are setting up housekeeping, the **Arts and Handicrafts Series**, edited by Snowden Ward, and published by Dawbarn and Ward at 6d., may be confidently recommended. Forty-one of these have already appeared. They cover a very wide range and are full of useful hints as to how to do things. The most recently issued give full information as to how to model in clay and wax, and set forth the mystery of sand-blasting, etching, and colouring with acid. The first thirty-seven numbers can be bought in cloth cases at 1s. 6d. net each. For those who have hobbies—and the man or woman is unfortunate who has none—these little books are invaluable.

The same may be said concerning the series of **Rural Handbooks** dealing with outdoor carpentry, the laying out of garden and grounds, water-supply, distribution, etc. Their object is to enable the dweller in country or suburbs to undertake the thousand and one little jobs which add to the comfort of life, and also to enable him to give intelligible instructions to workmen.

### BOUND VOLUMES OF MAGAZINES.

FOR young people and for those who have very few books, and who therefore like nothing so much as big books with plenty of reading in them, there are no gift-books so popular and so cheap as bound volumes of magazines. They usually contain one or two complete novels; they are copiously illustrated, and there are a great many miscellaneous articles of general interest. For a working journalist, for instance, few books could be a more useful present than the double volume for the year of the **Review of Reviews**, if only because of the key which it affords to the periodical literature of the world in the past year. But as all our readers know, it is also a history and diary of the events of the year, and contains a great deal of original matter which, whatever its shortcomings, palpitates with actuality. The price per half-yearly bound volume is 5s.

The bound volume of the **Quiver** (Cassell, 1,226 pp., 7s. 6d) is another Christmas gift-book. Some of its illustrations are quite admirable, the frontispiece deserving special mention. It is an excellent reproduction of Walter Langley's "Between the Tides." The **Quiver** has been improving of late, and for varied interesting Sunday reading there are few magazines which can be more confidently recommended as a Christmas present.

The special features of the annual volume of **Chums** are (1st) a gallery of cricketers, (2nd) interviews with well-known personages under the title of "Five Minutes with the Famous," (3rd) six serial stories, and any number of prizes, puzzles and complete short stories. Its 832 pages are crammed with pictures and full of interesting reading, which both for quantity and quality will keep a boy going all the winter. (Cassell's. 8s.)

Among the bound volumes sent to us for notice every season as good Sunday books, those of **Good Words** and the **Sunday Magazine** (Isbister), and the **Sunday at Home** and the **Leisure Hour** (The R.T.S., 56, Paternoster Row), still hold first position, which they have long ago won. There are no volumes more popular for Sunday-school libraries and village reading-rooms. They make very handsome volumes, each containing about 800 to 1,000 illustrated pages, and are published at 7s. 6d. each. For boys there is nothing better than the *Boy's Own Annual*, unless it is *Chums*. The *Boy's Own Annual* contains over 800 pages, and is very handsomely illustrated with a great number of coloured pictures of more than general interest. For instance, it would be difficult to find elsewhere the coloured ribbons of all the

Orders that were worn by the distinguished personages at the Coronation, and also the ribbons of all the medals which have been issued to British soldiers since the beginning of last century; but both will be found in the *Boy's Own Annual*, together with the flags used in signalling by every maritime nation. The volume contains several serial stories, such as "The Dead Man's Secret," "The Shell-Hunters," "The Story of a Scout," etc. (R.T.S. 8s.)

For girls we have the *Girl's Own Annual* (56, Pater-noster Row), which corresponds to the *Boy's Own Annual*. As it is much less sensational and gory, many girls will prefer that which is provided for their brothers. The two volumes, one for boys and the other for girls, will provide the family with more reading than any other books issued this Christmas. (R.T.S. 8s.)

For boys of older growth there is the annual volume of the *Young Man*, containing 428 pages, which, like its companion volume, the *Young Woman*, of similar size and make up, is most ably edited by Mr. F. A. Atkins. Both are issued by Horace Marshall, at 5s. each.

Among the bound volumes for young folks may be mentioned "*Chatterbox*," 416 pp., and "*Sunday Reading for the Young*," 416 pp., both 3s. paper board and 5s. cloth. Copiously illustrated. The "*Prize*" and "*Leading Strings: the Baby's Annual*" are published at 1s. 6d. boards and 2s. 6d. cloth. (Wells, Gardner, Darton and Co.)

Imperialism being in the air, it must necessarily be in the nursery, and therefore we have from Mr. Heinemann "*The Babes of the Empire*," an Alphabet for Young England, written by Thomas Stevens, with pictures by A. H. Collins. It begins with pictures of A, an Australian born in the Bush; B is a babe once known as a Boer, and so on to Z, which is a Zulu. The pictures are rather pretty, but although it would be a mistake to treat the verses too seriously, surely the English Babes of the Empire might have had something better than this:—

E is an English babe,  
Ready to take the yoke of the world  
For humanity's sake,  
So that everyone knows, be it dreary or bright,  
When it's England that leads him the road must be right.

Children in the nursery deserve something better than to be fed with Jingo pap in this fashion.

For children of anything between three and eight "*Little Frolic*" (J. F. Shaw and Co.) may be recommended. The illustrations are partly in colour, but with the exception of the frontispiece they are not the strongest point of the book. The best thing in "*Little Frolic*" is the "*Sleepy Castle*," which is a charming children's story in prose and verse. The verse reminds us of Jean Field's "*Little Boy Blue*." It is difficult to give it higher praise. "*Little Tommy Atkins* and his Sister Victoria," which is all in verse, although somewhat more ambitious, is not quite so successful. "*Little Frolic*," however, is a capital book for the bairns.

#### SOME NOTABLE BOOKS, NEW AND OLD.

When you select a book as a Christmas present for a friend by whom you wish to be remembered, it is most desirable to choose a book that will make him think. It may make him mad, but the great thing is to stir up his mind by way of remembrance. There is no better book for the purpose than the *Twentieth Century New Testament*, published by Horace Marshall at 3s. 6d. I specially recommend it as a Christmas gift to con-

ventional religionists and to those who have no religion, conventional or otherwise. If only they can be induced to read a few pages they will never forget the donor. They may be furious with you for what they may call profanation, or they may be eternally grateful to you for having converted the old Gospel into real good news. The immense advantage of the new translation is that the reader does not feel as if it were wicked to question the truth of anything it contains. This is good, for until you question you never really believe. It is like a new Incarnation of the Word. It takes on common flesh and is exposed to the rude chances of the world's highway.

Those who love ghost stories still continue to find in "*Real Ghost Stories*" (Grant Richards, price 6s.) the best modern collection of stories which not only appeal to the sense of the marvellous, like those of Edgar Allan Poe, but, by the reality of the incidents which they describe, enable us to cast far-piercing glimpses into the mysterious region that lies around our conscious life. A new book of this kind has just been published, entitled "*Witchcraft and Second Sight in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland*." These tales and traditions were collected entirely from oral sources by the late Rev. J. G. Campbell, minister of Tiree, who had brought together in a smaller volume an account of the superstitions of the same region, in which he spent his life. This book deals with black and white witchcraft, death warnings, second sight, hobgoblins and the Celtic year. (Glasgow: MacLehose, 307 pp., price 6s.) The book will be prized by all those who are interested in Borderland.

Those who wish for something more solid will find it in the very Podmorean "*History of Spiritualism*," by Frank Podmore, who has long been the Old Man of the Sea of the S.P.R. It is an encyclopædic work by a born sceptic, reminding one of what a history of Christianity would be if Mr. Bradlaugh had written it. (21s. net. Two vols.)

Those who want Borderland literature of a very different stamp, which will set them a-thinking and which will convince them that there is a whole world close to us of which we have at present little notion, will find one of the few remaining bound sets of *Borderland* the best thing of its kind in the world. Four volumes, illustrated, price 12s. 6d. each.

The twentieth century promises to be an age of condensation and selection. In that respect the REVIEW OF REVIEWS can claim to be a pioneer in the task of winnowing the chaff from the wheat. Hence I naturally welcome with keen interest the experiment which is being made by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. John Forster's "*Life of Dickens*" is one of the great biographies which we put on our shelves, and which we have not time to read. But the personality of Dickens is very charming; and as we all continue to read his novels, the publishers of Forster's Life thought it would be a good idea to boil down the book into a single volume, and they entrusted the task to George Gissing, the novelist. Hence, in a 6s. volume of 350 pages, we have the gist of Forster's account of the story of one whose novels have been a source of delight to millions of men and women. We shall be much interested in the success of this experiment.

#### POETRY.

"*A Christmas Posy*" is the title of a charming little volume of carols, songs and other pieces; several of which are translations from the copious carol and Noel literature of France and Germany. Lady Lindsay has

a very graceful, sympathetic touch, and her cradle-song is very beautiful with its soothing refrain. But the poem which struck me most is based upon the tradition of the Zuyder Zee, which explains how it is that every Christmas night the fishermen hear the chiming of the Christmas bells beneath the waters. Long ago there stood a city of wealth and pride upon the shore, protected from the waves by great dykes along which God's angels stood on guard. They prospered exceedingly, and like most prosperous folk they forgot God. So one Christmas night Our Lord appeared to them first as an old man, who begged from door to door, and then as a little child with bleeding feet, in both cases craving bread and shelter in the name of the Christ that was born, and craving it in vain. So the doom fell upon the proud city :—

O woe, O woe for the city,  
That city of pride and gain,  
Where the Lord Christ came in a two-fold guise,  
And pleaded and prayed in vain.  
But angels ceased to guard the dykes,  
And the sea rose in its wrath,  
And never a living soul escaped  
From that town by the Zuyder Zee.  
And the rich domains and the palaces  
Lie in deep seas hid away,  
Yet the fishermen hear the chiming bells  
On each Christmas night at sea.

The Coronation year has brought out many publications suggested by the crowning of the King, but the book published by Isbister and Co., entitled "**The Empire's Greeting**," is the most characteristic and is absolutely unique. *Good Words* offered prizes for an ode on the Coronation, with the result that they received no fewer than 1,084 odes from all parts of the British Empire. From this cartload of odes the Rev. Donald McLeod has selected sufficient to fill 286 pages, and encouraged by the discovery of how rich a vein of verse they have tapped, the editor now offers £85, to be divided in three prizes, for the three best Songs of the Empire, which are to utter and embody the spirit of the Empire, of its grandeur, power, duties, and responsibilities. They are to be national poems, in the sense that they are to be National Anthems.

Those who are looking round for a suitable book for a Christmas present for a Catholic friend would have to go a long way before they found anything better than the *Carmina Mariana*, of which there are two series, edited by Orby Shipley, and published by Burns and Oates. The third series is in preparation. The volumes contain 400 or 500 pages. They are carefully indexed and are sufficiently interesting to non-Catholic readers also to justify this recommendation.

In "**The Saxon Saga**" (Chapman and Hall, 7s. 6d.) William Turbeville writes of the progress of the Saxon race from earliest times to now. He closes with a prophecy for the future peace of the world :—

The American States,  
Founded and fashioned by free British hearts,  
Shall join their proud progenitors, and strike  
The bonds of slavery from the wrists of all,  
And with the magic of the Free disarm  
The world ! Their fleets, united, shall compel  
Obedience from the envious, and preserve  
The Pride and Dignity of Productive Peace.

The volume also contains a collection of shorter poems.

"**Echoes from the Heights and Deepes**" (Allenson, 3s. net), by Henry W. Clark, is a collection of short poems on various subjects.

## FAIRY STORIES.

This year we have no coloured fairy-book from Mr. Andrew Lang, but in place of the blue, green, red, yellow, pink, and violet fairy-books of former years we have this time "**The Book of Romance**," in which we have a fine selection of romantic tales, written by Mr. Lang and illustrated with coloured plates in black and white. Several of them are taken from Malory's "*Morte d'Arthur*." Thus we have the story of Roland, the son of Diarmid ; the story of Robin Hood ; the stories of Wayland the Smith, and of Grettir the Strong. (Longman's. 6s. 384 pages.)

Messrs. Horace Marshall publish three **Illustrated Romance Readers** at 2s. 6d. each. They are "*La Morte d'Arthur*," the "*Celtic Wonderland*" and "*Tales from the Greek*." They are edited by Miss C. L. Thomson, and are intended for use in schools. They contain from 150 to 240 pages, and are tastefully bound with illuminated covers.

Mr. Fisher Unwin sends us the two volumes of **Welsh Romances**, published at 1s. paper, and 2s. cloth. They are illustrated, and each contains 128 pages. The name is the worst thing about them. They are translated from the red book of Hengest by Lady Charlotte Guest, and introduce us very pleasantly to the fantastic and exaggerated imaginative literature of the Welsh people.

Here I may put in a word for the **Books for the Bairns** series. We have now eighty of these little penny books cramm'd of pictures and stories of all kinds. Just imagine being able to give a child a complete library of seventy little books containing over 4,000 pages all illustrated, in a neat cardboard box, forwarded anywhere in the United Kingdom post free for seven shillings !

## BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

It is seldom, indeed, that I have the good fortune to notice books in every respect so admirable as Mr. William Long's "**The School of the Woods**," "**Beasts of the Field**," and "**Fowls of the Air**" (Guin and Co., 7s. 6d.). Author, artist, and publisher have united in producing volumes that are a model of their kind. They are delightful to handle, and anyone who loves the woods and fields and their wild denizens will find the perusal of them an unalloyed pleasure. Mr. Long possesses a rare combination of gifts. He is a keen observer, he has an instinctive sympathy with the wild things, and he can describe with a rare charm what he has witnessed in the by-ways of Nature. His sketches of the wild animals of the American and Canadian forests and rivers will be read with equal pleasure by old and young. He has added something of the personal interest which attaches to an animal familiar enough to bear a name apart from that of its species. By making use of the Indian names for the wild animals Mr. Long brings them into closer contact with his readers, and after reading his accounts of their ways the squirrel is not merely a squirrel hereafter, but Meeko the Mischief-maker, the little woodmouse becomes Tookhees the 'Fraid One, and we come to know the great brown bear as Mooween and the savage weasel as Kagax the Bloodthirsty. Many of the tales of the doings of the wild things the writer has picked up from the Milicete Indians while sitting round the camp fire in the heart of the wilderness, but most of them are the record of his own observations gathered during many years of wandering in the forests and watching the ways of the beasts and the birds. These books are sure of an especially warm welcome in any household where there are chil-

dren, as their dainty illustrations make them doubly attractive to the little ones.

For a boy or for an adult it would be difficult to find a more intensely interesting and exciting Christmas book than Richard Harding Davis's "**Captain Macklin**" (Heinemann, 6s.). The story of the hero who, having been dismissed from West Point Military Academy, seeks to carve out a career for himself with the Foreign Legion in a Central American revolution, loses nothing in that he relates it himself. Mr. Davis is to be congratulated upon having created two most fascinating characters in Captain Macklin and his adored leader, General Laguerre, and we look forward to reading more of the memoirs of the former in the future.

It is a great pity that there are not more books written like Mr. E. P. Roberts's "**The Adventures of Captain John Smith**" (Longmans, 5s. net). There is a great and increasing lack of desire on the part of the youth of the world to read history or the biographies of historical personages, and yet these worthies had as a rule wonderfully interesting and instructive careers. It has been the method of relating these careers that has been at fault. Mr. Roberts has produced a most fascinating and withal an instructive book. If only all history could be so temptingly displayed in our schools there would not be an ignorant child in the Empire. It is to be hoped that Mr. Roberts will devote his attention to new books of this nature, since his present work shows how extraordinarily well adapted he is for the task.

All those who admire stories with plenty of vigour and colour in them, dealing with real men and real everyday work, cannot do better than buy Sir Gilbert Parker's new book of short stories, entitled "**Donovan Pasha**" (Heinemann, 6s.). In this book the author gives some very vivid insights into the Egypt of the time of Ismail, and his Donovan Pasha has a way of winning his way to the hearts of all those who read about him. Of all the stories possibly "**The Man at the Wheel**" is the best, but there are many which run it very close.

"**Against the Grain**," by Catherine E. Mallandaine. Illustrated by Warwick Goble (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 320 pp., 3s. 6d.).—An attractive story of a girl's development and a man's self-sacrifice. The incidental pictures of a vanishing country life are interesting.

"**Fallen Fortunes**," by E. Everett Green, with frontispiece (Nelson and Sons, 386 pp., 3s. 6d.).—The adventures of a gentleman in the days of Queen Anne. The story opens with the Battle of Ramillies, where Dumaesq is of use to the great Duke, and continues to show him, in poverty and trouble, happiness and wealth, always the same courageous and chivalrous man.

"**The Other Boy**," by Evelyn Sharp. Illustrated by Henry Sandham (Macmillan and Co., 230 pp., 4s. 6d.).—A cheery, brisk home story. The Aunt Theodosia posing as a river-god is delicious. The children are real children, though focussed with care and a little touched up; the pathos too is there, though, as often in real life, it is not intrusive.

"**Stanhope**," by E. L. Haverfield (Nelson, 3s. 6d.).—A romance of the days of Cromwell; is a readable tale which tells very little about the stirring times in which it is laid. It relates the adventures of two cousins, Stanhope and Courtney, who take opposite sides in the struggle. The story turns upon a missing sister of Stanhope, for whom a scheming woman managed to pass off her daughter. Stanhope having been severely wounded at Naseby, is taken by Courtney to a house, where it

afterwards transpires that his sister has lived all her life. There are four illustrations.

"**Jan van Elselo**," by Gilbert and Marian Coleridge (Macmillan, 6s.).—An interestingly written narrative concerning the Netherlands under the Inquisition. The hero, one of the gentlemen of the Prince of Orange's suite, has many adventures. He goes to England, where he saves the life of a man who had injured him, thence to Spain, which country he has to flee with his lady-love. The impotence of the Prince of Orange and his few troops against the might of Spain is well shown.

"**A Lost Leader**," by Dorothea Townsend (S.P.C.K., 2s.).—A tale of the early days of the Restoration when Charles II. was King and many Puritans were being hunted down. Gives rather a good account of the fanatical preachers of the day. The hero, Richard Harrison, is a nephew of that General Harrison who was one of the judges who condemned Charles I., and who was hanged at Charing Cross.

"**The Pot-hunters**," by P. G. Wodehouse (A. and C. Black, 3s. 6d.).—A somewhat absurd tale of school life, neither very readable nor very entertaining. Contains several illustrations.

"**Under Calvin's Spell**," by D. Alcock (Religious Tract Society, 3s. 6d.).—An interesting tale of the New Geneva under Calvin. The characters are well drawn, and the hero, the son of a French refugee, has many exciting adventures, which keep the reader's interest to the end.

"**Within Sea Walls; or, How the Dutch Kept the Faith**" (Religious Tract Society, 2s. 6d.).—A tale of social and domestic life in the Netherlands at the time of the Inquisition under Philip II. of Spain.

In "**A Prince of Good Fellows**" (Chatto and Windus, 6s.), Robert Barr deals entertainingly, in a series of eleven light sketches, with the adventures of James V. of Scotland.

"**The Burges Letters**." A record of child life in the sixties. By Edna Lyall. (Longmans, Green and Co., 1s. 6d.).—A delightfully written book for children, containing many illustrations.

"**Aneal's Motto**." By B. E. Slade. (The Religious Tract Society, 1s. 6d.).—The main object of the book is to show that the greater part of life is made up of trifling duties and events, and it is in these that we must be faithful.

"**At the Point of the Sword**," by Herbert Hayens (Nelson, 5s.).—A story of a young English lad's adventures while fighting against the Spaniards for the freedom of Peru, under both Don Martin and Bolivar.

"**A Fair Freebooter**," by Basil Marnan (Cassell, 6s.).—An exciting tale of an English girl's exploits in South Africa, where, with the help of a small band of natives, she accomplishes many successful robberies. She is finally captured and sentenced, but manages to escape by a daring coup.

"**David and Jonathan**" (Religious Tract Society, 2s.).—Two men, once friends, who quarrel; one goes to fight the Boers, and is wounded.

"**All Astray**," by Ascott R. Hope.—A story of two boys who are frightened to go to school, and so run away on their journey thither, but wandering about in the country they unexpectedly arrive at school. On their return home for the holidays they are lost in London on Christmas Eve.

"**Chubby, a Nuisance**" (Longmans, Green and Co., 3s. 6d.).—The hero is a boy of four years old with an unnatural mother who does not love him. It is a very good story.

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"**The Beaufoy Romances**," by Hamilton Drummond (Ward, Lock and Co., 352 pp., illustrated, 6s.). A series of exploits in the time of Louis XI.—Raimond Seigneur de Beaufoy, although assuming to achieve great things, becomes at times almost wearisome. The most interesting romance is "How Beaufoy Cured the Madness of Mesnil."

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DEC. 15,  
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CONTENTS

FRONTISPIECE:  
GENERAL DE WET.

The Progress of the World  
in 1902.

CHARACTER SKETCHES:

MR. CHAMBERLAIN  
and MR. KRUGER.

How the Boers May Save the Empire

(See "PROGRESS").

THE "REVIEW OF REVIEWS" ANNUAL for 1902.

SPECIAL LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

## SOME ARTICLES

|                                                              | PAGE |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| An Anglo-Gallic Alliance . . . . .                           | 584  |
| The Kaiser in England . . . . .                              | 585  |
| Penny-a-Word Cablegrams . . . . .                            | 586  |
| Lord Kitchener as known to his Staff . . . . .               | 587  |
| The Mad Mullah . . . . .                                     | 588  |
| The Foreign Invasion of Canada . . . . .                     | 589  |
| The Nile Dam and its Results . . . . .                       | 590  |
| Japanese Formosa . . . . .                                   | 591  |
| The Jews in Roumania . . . . .                               | 593  |
| Religion in Italy To-day . . . . .                           | 594  |
| The New Reformation . . . . .                                | 595  |
| New Transcripts of Old Doctrines . . . . .                   | 596  |
| The Japanese General Election . . . . .                      | 597  |
| Are the Americans Dying Out? . . . . .                       | 597  |
| How to Improve the Making of Man.<br>By H. G Wells . . . . . | 598  |
| The Russian Temperance Committees . . . . .                  | 600  |

## REVIEWED.

|                                                                   | PAGE |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Have Ant and Bee More Sense than<br>We? By Lord Avebury . . . . . | 601  |
| A Colony of Mercy in Surrey. By Lady<br>Henry Somerset . . . . .  | 602  |
| Our Wastrel War Office . . . . .                                  | 602  |
| Imperial Progress in South Africa . . . . .                       | 603  |
| Rotten Morocco . . . . .                                          | 603  |
| Mrs. Cady D. Stanton . . . . .                                    | 604  |
| The King at Home . . . . .                                        | 605  |
| Mr. Bryce on the Powers of the Crown . . . . .                    | 606  |
| How Napoleon obtained Officers . . . . .                          | 606  |
| The Bishop of London . . . . .                                    | 607  |
| Some Modern Men of Letters. By Geo.<br>Smalley . . . . .          | 609  |
| Night Thoughts in the Abbey . . . . .                             | 610  |
| A Wonderful Escape from a Fortress . . . . .                      | 611  |
| W. D. Howells on Zola . . . . .                                   | 612  |



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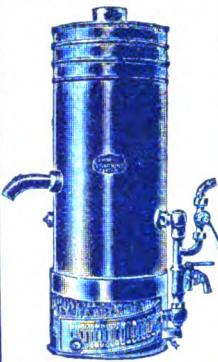
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# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

No. 156, Vol. XXVI.



DECEMBER, 1902.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Dec. 2nd, 1902.

The  
Closing Year.

What progress have we made in 1902? Of visible progress we have made none. But the rate at which we were progressing backwards is checked. And that is something to be thankful for. Nor must we forget, in counting up our mercies, that this year brought us the boon of the addition of 250,000 unwilling subjects. We sorely needed such an infusion of virile blood in the somewhat shrunken veins of our Empire. The Boers bring to us the heroic qualities in which, as a race, we have begun to fail. Strong, sturdy, sober, silent, they have been tested and proved in the fiery ordeal of merciless war to be distinctly superior, man for man, to those who overwhelmed them by brute force of numbers, by the ruthless employment of "methods of barbarism." We have now got some more fellow-citizens in South Africa who believe in something greater than dividends, and who prefer their Bible to De Beers. Before the war we had no idea that the Boers themselves were worth while stealing, kidnapping, or otherwise forcibly converting into subjects of the King. Goldfields, yes—territory, yes—despite Lord Salisbury. But Boers, no. Now that we have discovered that the Boers are incomparably more valuable than all the diamonds of Golconda or all the gold of the Rand, we must reckon their enrolment as fellow-citizens as the greatest boon which we have received in 1902.

How the Boers  
may  
Save the Empire.

It is, of course, very hard upon the Boers to compel them to submit to a foreign yoke, however useful it may be for the foreign yoke-maker. But those of us who struggled to the last against the annexation of the Republics may at least take consolation from the fact that if the Jingoës have got the goldfields, the pro-Boers have secured a reinforcement which will enable them, with ordinary good management, to treat Jingodom as St. Michael the Archangel treated Lucifer. For it is our new fellow-subjects who will rule South Africa, as our Dutch fellow-subjects in the Colony rule the Cape. And thanks to the passionate sympathy and ardent admiration which the Boers have excited in the most serious, and in the long run the most powerful section of the British public, they can count upon enthusiastic and unstinting support in this country for all the steps which they may take to realise Mr. Rhodes's ideal, by eliminating the Imperial factor from South Africa as completely as it is now eliminated from Canada and Australia. The Boers may save the Empire yet. In the opinion of men as competent and as highly placed as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir E. Barton, the Empire will be shattered to pieces unless a resolute veto is imposed upon the fantastic proposals of our Jingoës. The Boers will help us to supply that veto. The war has at least done one good thing. It has revealed the Boers in such heroic guise that no small number of the British people have conceived for their

nation a far more ardent affection than our people have ever felt for any foreign nationality. With their aid we hope we may make the Empire worthy of its new subjects.

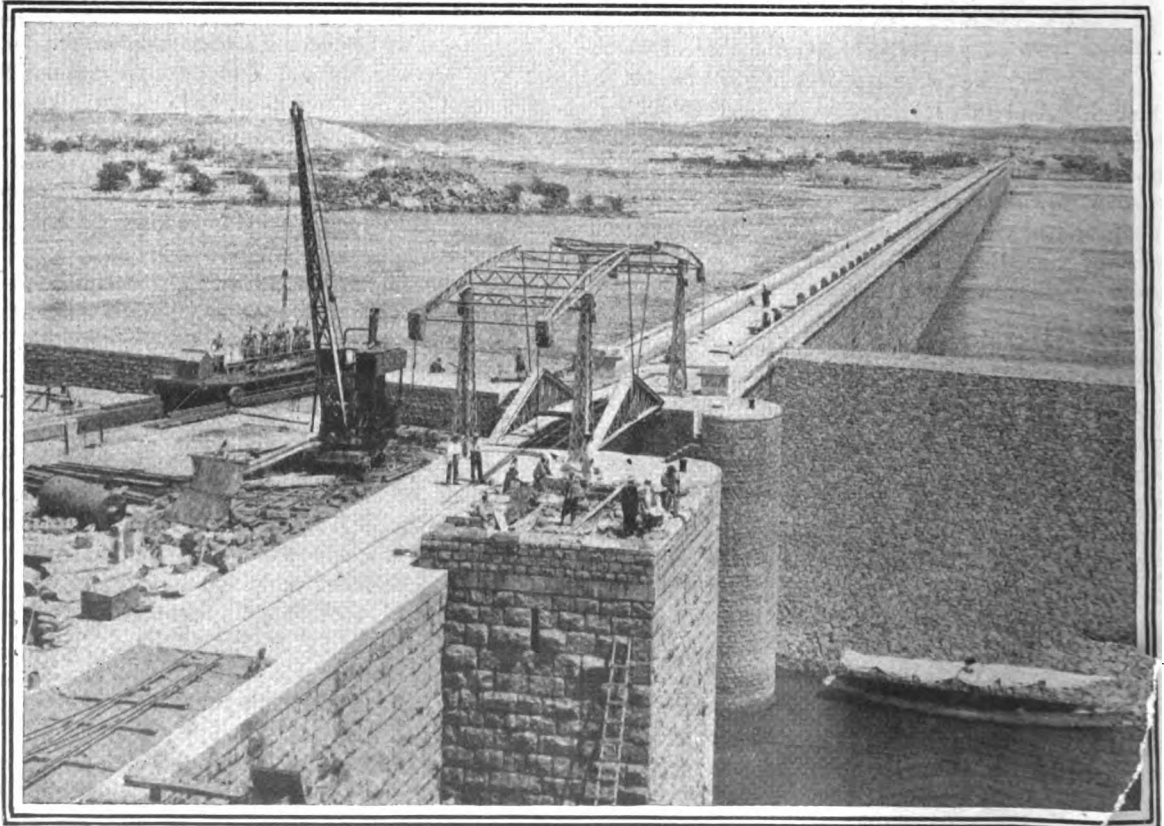
**Progress  
at  
Home.**

Progress at home has been of two kinds—upwards and downwards. One assists the other. The persistent efforts of Ministers to reverse the great principles upon which British legislation has been based for fifty years has contributed to the reconstitution of Liberal unity. Even the unworthy jealousies and morbid sensitiveness of rival leaders cannot maintain party divisions when Ministers are putting the knife to the throat of Free Trade and reimposing religious tests. We owe many thanks to Ministers for their services in this matter. The men who throw a dam across a stream are merely storing up energy which, undammed, would have been wasted. Of evidence of positive progress on the other side may be noted the gradual waking up of John Bull to a sense of his own shortcomings, the beginning of great national agitations in favour of Old Age Pensions and on the Housing question, and the universal conviction that radical measures of reform must be

employed in order to save the trade of the Thames and to remedy the congestion of London. Further, note as a sign of progress that the Unionists are beginning to realise their failure in Ireland, and that there is a general expectation that the New Year will see a bold attempt to settle the Land Question once for all. The support given by the Irish to the Clerical party on the Education Bill has been a useful reminder to all of us that if we persist in refusing to allow Ireland to manage her own affairs she will very effectively assert her right to manage, or mismanage, the affairs of the United Kingdom.

**The Key  
to  
Future Progress.**

The key to all steady progress is to be found in the federation of all the forces that make for progress. I confess to a thrill of gratitude when I read the cablegram which reported that the British Labour leaders whom Mr. Moseley has conveyed on a tour of education through the United States had unanimously passed a resolution in favour of establishing in this country an organisation similar to the National Civic Federation which has produced such excellent results in America. For the National Civic Federation is the child of the Civic Federation of



The Great Dam across the Nile at Assuan.

Inaugurated this month by the Duke of Connaught.

Chicago, which dates from the time when Mr. R. M. Easley, now the able and indefatigable secretary of the Federation, but then only a newspaper reporter, interviewed me on my arrival in Chicago about my favourite ideal, the Civic Church. It is, indeed, welcome to find that from the grain of thought sown nine years ago an institution should have sprung up and taken such firm root in the New World. It will be curious if Mr. Moseley's deputation brings back as its most useful contribution to the future industrial peace and prosperity of Great Britain a report of the experimental verification by the Americans of the soundness of the doctrine which they received from the REVIEW OF REVIEWS and its editor nine years ago. The idea of the Civic Federation, like the idea of Democracy, was born here, but not until they both crossed the Atlantic and took root in America did they secure widespread recognition in the Old World.

**The Dam and the Durbar.** The Duke of Connaught has left England to perform two very different functions. This month he will open the great dam which Sir John Aird has thrown across the Nile, one of the most useful monuments of the Imperial engineer in the Victorian Age. From thence he will go to Delhi, to the Coronation Durbar, where

High on a throne of royal state, which far  
Outshone the wealth of Ormuz and of Ind,  
Or where the gorgeous East with richest hand  
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold,

he will sit exalted among the tributary princes who will be assembled to acclaim the accession of his brother Edward VII. It will be a great pageant, but a hollow one. We have not won the love, although we may have compelled the submission, of our Indian fellow-subjects. One of the most significant "pointers," as they call them in America, which has recently attracted my attention was the uneasy misgiving of the Boer officers whom we sent as prisoners to India concerning the stability of our rule. "We are part of the Empire now," said a Commandant the other day, "and India is our concern as much as it is yours. And, to speak honestly, I don't like the prospect of our investments in that quarter." If only the Irish would make India their concern there might be some hope. But until they do the grim realities of famine and plague will be hidden from sight by the bewildering splendour of Coronation Durbars and the like.

**A Tribute to Lord Curzon.** It is only just to say that the central figure at the Durbar will not be the King's brother, but Lord Curzon.

The present Viceroy has shown himself keenly alive to the necessity for doing justice



*Photograph by*

*[Lafayette.]*

**The Duke of Connaught.**

between the dominant white caste and the native population. The severity with which he punished the 9th Lancers for allowing natives to be murdered with impunity at the gates of their encampment has been much resented by the friends of the officers, who, it may frankly be admitted, were very hardly dealt with. Collective punishment is never ideally just, and in this case the innocent suffered with the guilty. Nevertheless, there is no doubt but that Lord Curzon erred, if he erred at all, on the right side. There is a constant tendency among men, and perhaps still more among women of a dominant military caste, to forget that each of the dusky myriads of their fellow-subjects is entitled to justice—that his life counts like that of a white man. It is impossible to exorcise this foul fiend, but Lord Curzon does well to spare no effort to keep it in check. When a major is hanged for killing his native servant, or a District Commissioner sent to gaol for leaving his Eurasian offspring unprovided for, more will have been done to justify our rule in India than can be effected by a score of Durbars.





Photograph by)

J. Lafayette.

Sandringham, where the King entertained the Kaiser.

The need for administering justice with an even hand is often forgotten nearer home than in India. Mr. "Penruddocke."

Justice Bigham, fresh from his tour in South Africa, last month added a new and suggestive word to the English language. He tried at the Old Bailey on a charge of cruelty to her child one Mrs. Penruddocke, a person—it is worse to call her a woman than to call her a lady—who moved in good county society in Wiltshire. Her husband was a Justice of the Peace, and the family, besides its ancient traditions, could boast of having a relative in the Cabinet. The cruelty was fully proved—as is almost always the case when the prosecution is set on foot by Mr. Waugh, the guardian angel of

English children. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty, and everyone anticipated a sentence of imprisonment, say, of three months if the judge were lenient, or of nine if he took into consideration the aggravating circumstances of the case—such as the position of the prisoner and the wanton nature of her crime. To the amazement of all, and to the astonishment and indignation of the jury. Mr. Justice Bigham inflicted the merely nominal punishment of a fine of £50—less than the cost of a ball-dress. But it was a cruel kindness; for the popular imagination conceived a subtle and far more terrible punishment than "three months' hard." Henceforth, among the criminal classes, "Penruddocke" will become the cant word for excessive leniency. When Scotch Maggie, at Greenwich, got "one month's hard" for being drunk and disorderly, she hurled at the Court the parting sneer, "Not much I'enruddocke about that." So Penruddocke takes its place beside Boycott, Jerrymander, Bowdler, Endicott, and others of that ilk, necessitating in all future dictionaries of the English-speaking world some such entry as this :—

**PENRUDDOCKE**: used as substantive or verb; once the name of an honourable English family, but now a synonym for judgments where serious offences are treated with unexpected leniency. It originated in the sentence of £50 imposed by Justice Bigham upon Mrs. Penruddocke, a person of good social position, convicted of the crime of cruelly illtreating her little daughter.

The chief event in the world of international politics in November was the visit of the Kaiser to the King. People are beginning to take monarchs too seriously nowadays. The Kaiser, it is true, seldom travels without an object, but it is really

#### Royal Visits.



Le Rire]

[Paris.

#### The Kaiser in England as a Multichange Artist.

An instantaneous photograph of Emperor William at the moment of his landing at Dover.

too much when great schemes of partition are talked of in connection with the visit of King Carlos of Portugal to Windsor. Nothing can be better than for Sovereigns to visit each other, especially if, like both Kaiser and King, they leave their Chancellors behind. It is a long time since the Tsar was in London; and as for the Emperor Francis Joseph, despite his effusive declarations to Sir Horace Rumbold, he seems to prefer to love us at a distance. It is true that the Kaiser did see Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Lansdowne at Sandringham, but that fact afforded no justification for the nonsensical stories put about by bat-eyed spectators and parochial *National Review*-ers. Considering the effect of the previous interview between Mr. Chamberlain and the Kaiser, it is surprising that some of these sapient commentators did not announce that the Colonial Secretary had been summoned to Sandringham to receive the Kaiser's apology for the scurvy fashion in which he egged him on to make his Leicester speech and then threw him over.

The  
Prime Minister's  
Début.

Mr. Balfour, when he made his first Ninth of November speech as Prime Minister, administered the *coup de grâce* to the lying legends about the Kaiser's visit. He described them as "the wildest



[By special permission of the Proprietors of "Punch."]

**"A Purely non-Political Visit."**

GAMEKEEPER PUNCH: "Wish you good sport, si!"

[Several Cabinet Ministers have been invited to meet the German Emperor at Sandringham!]

and the most fantastic inventions which even an inventive Press has ever discovered." He then threw ridicule upon the "imaginary negotiations" and "strange bargains" which form the staple of these



[Photograph by]

THE KING.

THE GERMAN  
EMPEROR.

THE QUEEN.

THE PRINCE OF  
WALES.

THE PRINCESS  
VICTORIA.

[Lafayette.

**A Royal Group at Sandringham.**



By permission of the Proprietors of "Punch."] ]

### The Lethal Chamber.

RT.-HON. SUPERINTENDENT B-L-F-R: "In you go, my little beauties!"

fantastic dreams. Mr. Balfour then went on to speak of the prospect of peace. He said:—

I know not that any danger within the ken of human wisdom menaces, in the smallest degree, that peace which it should be our earnest endeavour to preserve. I believe that every great Power in Europe is not only desirous of peace, but is firmly resolved that peace should be maintained.

Nothing can be more satisfactory—so far as assurances go. But if they are all so resolute for peace, why are they, and more particularly why are we, piling up colossal armaments, which threaten to land us all in bankruptcy? Words are all very well; but deeds are more eloquent. If what Mr. Balfour said were really true, why should he not revive the Tsar's "Standstill" proposition even now?

**Towards the United States of Europe.** Mr. Balfour's peroration was a fine appeal for international good-feeling and good manners which Mr. Chamberlain ought to have heard. But the hero of the Long Spoon was absent. He was in town, for he and Mr. Balfour that morning had witnessed the Lord Mayor's procession from the modest elevation of a costermonger's cart; but he was not at the Guildhall at night. So he did not hear his chief's eloquent rebuke:—

I can only say, and it shall be my last word, that there is no desire which I think ought to be more constantly present to the minds of European statesmen, there is no sentiment which they ought more sedulously to cultivate than that spirit of international tolerance, international comprehension, and, if it may be, international friendship and international love, which, if duly encouraged, will have the most powerful effect in the future, whenever dangers menace European peace, in enabling us to continue that great policy of the European concert which, when all is said and done, has been in the past a great instrument for peace, and is destined, in my judgment, in the future to play an even greater part in the progress of civilisation and Christendom than it has during the years that have recently elapsed. That this should happily result from the common union, from the cultivation of affection between European peoples, and from the

mutual understanding of European statesmen, ought to be the most earnest prayer of every man who has at heart the future of civilisation and that peace upon which civilisation is based.

*Laborare est orare.* While Mr. Balfour piously prays for the cultivation of affection, Mr. Chamberlain works hard in sowing tares among the good seed, with such results as we see in the universal hatred and distrust with which we are regarded by our neighbours.

The chief feature of the debates on the Education Bill last month has been—to use a Hibernicism—the suppression of debate by the use of the guillotine-closure by compartments. Mr. Balfour, finding it impossible to get his Bill through before Christmas, moved on November 11th the adoption of a resolution shutting down all discussion on the Education Bill after fixed dates arbitrarily laid down for the termination of the consideration of such clause. The motion was carried by 284 votes to 152, and with the aid of this lethal weapon Mr. Balfour has forced the Bill through Committee. The third reading is moved to-night. Very few alterations have been made in the Bill, and most of those that have been made have been more in the direction of Clericalism than of Nonconformity. The central principle remains intact. The clerical schools are henceforth to be paid for entirely from the public funds, the headmasters and mistresses must all submit to the test of accepting the dogma of the Church to which the school belongs, and no effective control is given to the representatives of the public over the teaching in the school, either secular or religious.

**The Kenyon-Slaney Amendment.** The only commotion created by any of the amendments proposed in Committee was raised by an amendment moved by Colonel Kenyon-Slaney. This amendment runs thus (4th sub-section, 7th Clause): "Religious instruction shall be given in a school not provided by the local education authority, in accordance with the tenour of the provisions (if any) of the trust deed relating thereto, and shall be *under the control of the managers.*" It was accepted by the House of Commons by a majority of 211 to 41, everyone, save a handful of "Hughligans"—followers of Lord Hugh Cecil—being satisfied that such a provision was eminently reasonable and just. But as soon as the High Church clergy discovered that they were to have a body of laymen interfering with their high and exclusive prerogative of deciding what particular brand of the assorted lots of dogma which go under the common name of Anglicanism should be served up

to the children as the only true and genuine Christian religion, they made a great outcry. "Here is Erastianism with a vengeance! Out upon it! Away with the Bill! It is not fit to live!" But at the great meeting at Albert Hall, the Bishop of London spoke softly to the irate clerics, and assured them that the reference in the amendment to the trust deed rendered the proposed control of the managers quite nugatory. For if the trust deeds do not already provide for an appeal to the Bishops whenever the managers differed from the parsons, they could be speedily manufactured. This assurance, given forth on the authority of the law officers of the Crown, warded off a threatened vote of censure, but it left the hearts of the sacerdotalists still sore. So on November 27th they proposed to strike the amendment out altogether. They were defeated by 294 votes against 35. It remains to be seen what the House of Lords will have to say. The highflyers among the clergy detest the Bishops' control almost as much as that of the lay managers. For their ideal seems to be that each man (parson) should be allowed to do exactly what seemeth right in his own eyes, none daring to make him afraid, least of all his Bishop.

#### Yet Another Surprise.

I had written so far when the situation was again transformed by the reply of the Attorney-General to Mr. Kenyon:—

The only reference to the Bishop on my view of this clause will be on any question as to the nature of the religious teaching. On every other question—as to the management of the religious teaching, how it is to be given, and by whom—the managers will have full control, and no appeal will lie against their decision. If the managers should infringe the terms of the trust as regards the character of the religious instruction, as defined by the deed itself or by the Bishop on reference in terms of the deed, the proper remedy would be, as in the case of any abuse of a charitable trust, by an information in the name of the Attorney-General.

This knocks on the head the Bishop of London's assurance that the clause would leave intact "the normal duty of the clergyman to give and superintend the religious teaching of the school." The famous appeal to the Bishop can only be taken on a question of the orthodoxy of the teaching given by direction of the managers, and even from it there will be an appeal to the Civil Courts. So as we go to press Erastianism is once more triumphant. But what will the clericals do now?

#### The Swing of the Pendulum.

Despite the set-back at Devonport in October, the by-elections and the Municipal Elections of November show unmistakable tokens of the rise of the Liberal tide and the fall of the Unionist majority. At the Municipal Elections the Education

Bill was made a test question in 230 towns, resulting in a gain of 61 seats by the opponents of the Government. The votes given were—To opponents of the Bill, 354,579; to supporters of the Bill, 280,313—majority for opponents, 74,226. Municipal Elections are, however, often misleading: so many local questions cause cross-voting. The elections for Orkney and Shetland and for Cleveland are much more significant. Mr. Wason, the sitting member for Orkney, went over to the Opposition on the subject of the Education Bill, and, in order to test the question, he resigned his seat and appealed for re-election. He was opposed by a Liberal and a Conservative. He polled 2,402 votes, the Liberal 2,000, making 4,403 votes against the Bill, while the Conservative only polled 740. In Cleveland, the Unionists assailed a Liberal seat held at the last Election by a majority of 1,428. They thought they could pull it down, if they could not actually win the seat. The majority went up to 2,036. At East Toxteth the Unionists kept the seat, but their majority went down from 1,922 to 377. These signs are unmistakable.

#### Mr. Hofmeyr at Work.

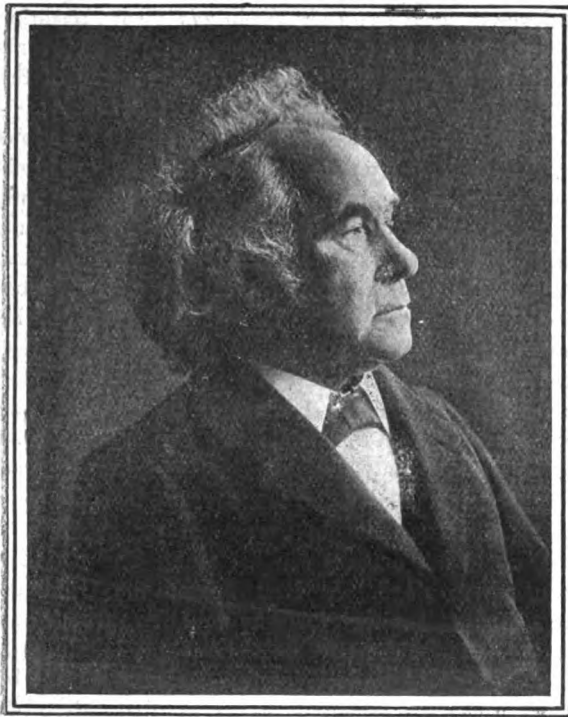
Readers of this REVIEW will not be surprised to learn that Mr. Jan Hofmeyr has lost no time, after his return to South Africa, in giving effect to his views as to the future of the Afrikander Bond. A Congress of the Bond will shortly be summoned to sanction its transformation from merely a Cape Colony organisation into a great South African union. The constitution of the Bond is to be altered in the following particulars:—

The name of the Bond becomes the South African Party. A new article is inserted declaring that the aim of the party is the realisation of the unity of the different nationalities in British South Africa and the Federation of the South African Colonies, with due regard to their individual interests and the supremacy of the British Crown. Another new article defines the external relationships of such a Federation as similar to those of Canada, and its internal relationships as similar to those existing between the French and the English elements in Canada. A further new article provides that membership is open to anyone born in South Africa or permanently settled therein.

When these changes are formally approved the new organisation will be wide enough to include all good Afrikanders, and it will probably become the governing body in every South African State, excepting Rhodesia, and possibly Natal.

#### The November Elections in America.

Immense interest was taken this year in the November Elections in the United States. They were regarded on both sides as a crucial test of the extent to which Mr. Roosevelt has succeeded in securing popular support. The result was tolerably decisive. Dr. Albert Shaw, writing in the *American*



Photograph by

The Late Dr. Parker.

[E. H. Mills.]

*Review of Reviews*, says that the elections will not affect the relative party strength in the Senate, but they reduce the Republican strength in Congress to thirty votes :—

According to normal precedents, a strong reaction was due last month. That the reaction as a whole was only slight, and in some States not visible at all, is regarded by authorities in both parties as due to the confidence of the people in President Roosevelt more than to any other factor. Not a single State was completely carried by the Democrats last month outside of the former slaveholding group, with the sole exception of Nevada, where results never have any outside significance. In addition to carrying all the Northern States except Nevada, the Republicans also prevailed in Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia. Thirty-one States were carried by the Republicans, and fourteen by the Democrats. If the Presidency of the United States were to be determined by last month's voting, it has been estimated that the Republican candidate would have 322 electoral votes, as against 154 for the Democratic candidate, the Republican majority being 168, or considerably larger than McKinley's majority over Bryan. Of the twenty-two governors of States elected on November 4th, all but six are Republicans.

**The  
Americanisation  
of  
Newfoundland.**

It is a curious sequel to the Colonial Conference that Mr. Bond, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, should have no sooner left London than he went to Washington, where he concluded a treaty of reciprocity with the Government of the United States, which was signed by Mr. Hay and the British Ambassador on November 8th. Under this treaty various products of the fisheries

of Newfoundland will be admitted into the United States free of duty. In return, the fishing vessels of the United States in the waters of Newfoundland obtain the long-coveted privilege of purchasing bait fishes without restriction. Furthermore, many articles of American manufacture are to be admitted to Newfoundland free of duty, and various other specified supplies at merely nominal rates. It is the American market far more than the American Government which is Americanising the world.

The question whether a good man has a right to do himself to death by overwork is one which is raised in an acute form by the death of Hugh Price Hughes last month at the early age of fifty-five, while Dr. Parker lasted till he was seventy-two. The answer is, probably, that it all depends upon circumstances. That it is sometimes not only right, but an imperious duty, to sacrifice one's life for others is obvious. Quintus Curtius, when he leapt into the gulf in the Forum, only did in one heroic moment what Hugh Price Hughes did in instalments. There is always enough sin and sorrow in the world to justify anyone spending his life, either wholesale or retail, in an attempt to improve matters. But the crucial question, which eager and impulsive souls are always apt to ignore, is, whether most improvement can be effected by going slow and lasting long, or by spending all your life in one magnificent, unrelenting attack upon the foe? Hugh Price Hughes answered the question in one way; Joseph Parker in the other. Perhaps both were right. But the question for us who survive is serious and practical.

It is difficult to imagine a greater contrast than that which existed between the sturdy old Northumbrian who for a quarter of a century occupied the City Temple, and the lithe, active, enthusiastic Welshman, to whom is due more than to any other man the revival and renewal of the spirit of Methodism. Both men believed profoundly in their religion, and hardly less devoutly in themselves. Hughes was more of a propagandist, Parker was a preacher *et præterea nihil*. Both were voluminous writers, and both represented to millions who never heard their voices a recognised standard of public and private morality to which it would be well if all men were to conform. Dr. Parker was more of a humorist and much more gifted with the dramatic sense. Hugh Price Hughes was more exuberant in his energy, more incisive in his writings, and, in

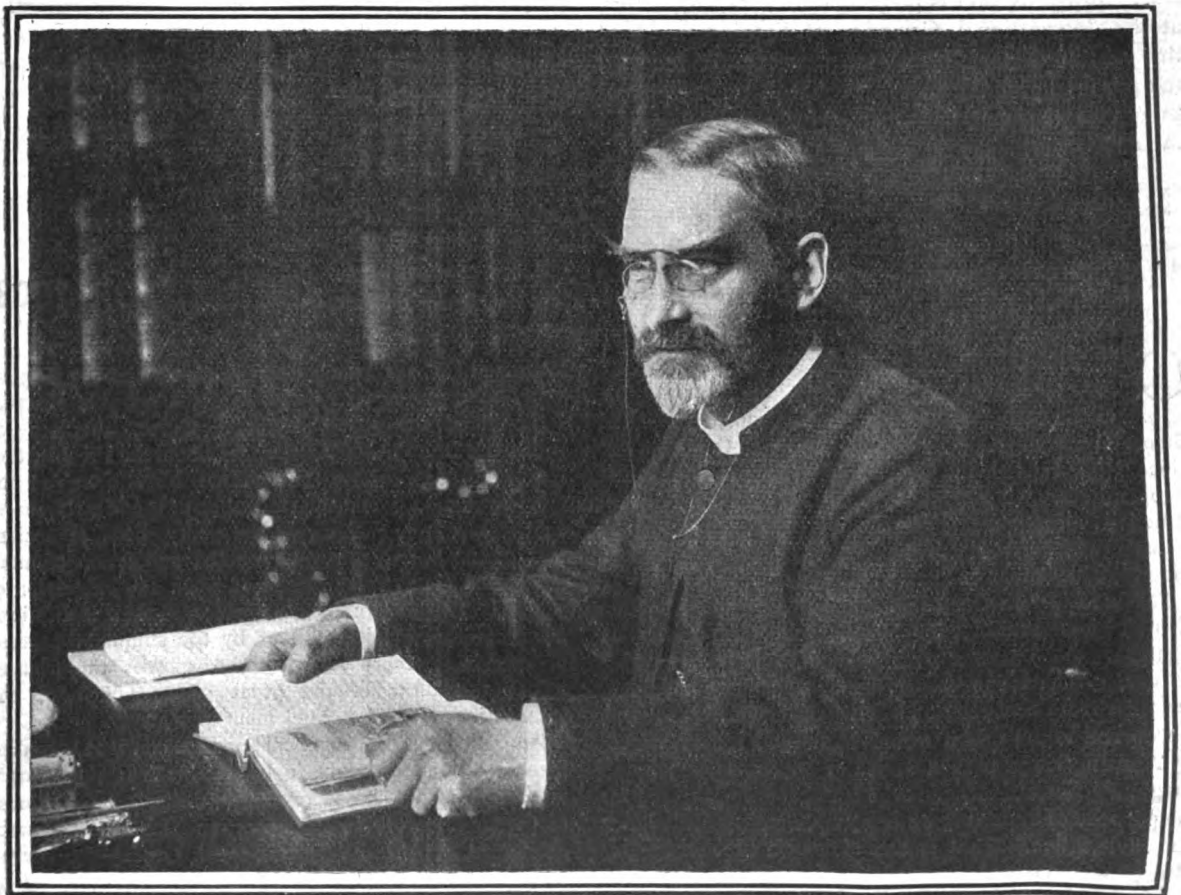
short, much more of a Celt than his senior. If Hughes had spared himself he might have lived as long as Parker, but he could never slow up, and his work slew him in the traces. The English-speaking world is poorer by the disappearance of these two doughty Nonconformists, and for a time there will be a void that will be felt in the City Temple and in St. James's Hall. At present no one is visible on the horizon who can fill their place.

**The Death  
of  
Herr Krupp.**

The death of Krupp brought the Kaiser to the funeral of the iron-master. The deceased was the grandson of the founder of the firm.

He succeeded his father when thirty-four, and bore the burden of an immense conglomerate of factories, mines, and shipyards for only fourteen years. By his will he leaves his widow sole heiress, and after her the colossal fortune will pass to her eldest daughter,

who is now a girl of seventeen. The Salic law fortunately does not prevail in the new dynasty of Money Kings. The death of Herr Krupp has been the occasion for a singular encounter between the Kaiser and the editor of the Socialist organ *Vorwärts*. The Socialist editor evidently believed that the deceased was not the ideal philanthropist which he was made out to be in many quarters, and said so with considerable freedom. Whereupon the Kaiser, after attending the funeral, declared that "a deed has been done in German land so base and mean that it made the hearts of all shudder," and then, disregarding all that has been written on the monstrous criminality of boycotting, he called upon all to hold no communion or relationship with the author of this shameful deed—which he declared was nothing less than murder! When an Emperor attempts to organise the boycotting of a newspaper things must have come to a strange pass.



[Photograph by]

**The Late Hugh Price Hughes.**

[E. H. Mills.]



**The Progress of Arbitration.** The good cause of Arbitration progresses steadily. Last month M. Asser gave his award in the dispute between the Russian and American Government arising out of the Behring Sea fisheries; and last month also was published the award made in the name of our King which settled the question between Chili and the Argentine Republic, which at one time threatened to lead to war, but which has now led to a cessation of armaments. The American Government has suggested to the other Powers that they should refer to the Hague Tribunal the question whether the Chinese indemnity should be paid in gold or in silver. Affairs in Venezuela seem to be ripening fast for settlement by arbitration or otherwise. A story has gained currency that Mr. Morgan is going to buy up the assets of Venezuela, pay off the claims of England and Germany, and act as Receiver-General for the Venezuelan treasury. It is too good news to be true. Morganisation is preferable to war. Note that at the International Congress of Freemasons, held this year at Geneva, it was unanimously decided that the proposal originally put forth by the late Dr. Selenka should be accepted, and that all Masons throughout the entire world should celebrate the opening of the



The late Herr Krupp

Hague Conference on May 18th, consecrating the day to the ideal of peace and justice among the nations. Of which let the King and the Prince of Wales take due note.

## "IN OUR MIDST": THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS ANNUAL FOR 1903.

OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER, "In Our Midst," or, to speak more correctly, the REVIEW OF REVIEWS ANNUAL for next year, will be published almost simultaneously with this number of the REVIEW. Since "The History of the Mystery," I have not published a topical story till now. But "In Our Midst" is a work of fiction, although, like all REVIEW OF REVIEWS stories, it deals with current events, and has a serious purpose underlying its more or less imaginative form.

The idea of "In Our Midst" was first suggested to me when I was reading Sir Harry Johnston's book on Uganda. As I turned over page after page describing what an English observer thought of the manners, customs, truth and religion of the Central African tribes, it occurred to me that it would be a good idea to devote my Annual this year to a series of letters, written by an imaginary Central African who had come to England for the purpose of reporting on our manners, morals, politics and civilisation. That is the plan with which "In Our Midst" was started.

I soon found, however, that it was impossible to conceive of any Central African chief sufficiently intelligent

to make his observations upon England and the English other than grotesque. So as to get a suitable observer I imagined the purely mythical Greek kingdom—or rather queendom—of Xanthia, situated in the heart of Central Africa, whose inhabitants have observed for more than 2,000 years the institution of the Matriarchate. In the kingdom of Xanthia the polity, both of society and of the State, is based upon the subjection of man, as that of Christendom is based upon the subjection of woman. The Xanthians have preserved their institutions from overthrow from without by the summary process of sacrificing every intruder who crosses the frontier before the altar of the great goddess Cybele, the incarnation of the female element in Nature.

An enthusiastic evangelical medical missionary makes his way in, and is about to be sacrificed in the Temple of Cybele, when he is reprieved owing to the illness of Queen Dione. He heals her, and his life is spared, on the pretext that as he can speak Greek—the sacred language of the Xanthians—he must be regarded, not as a stranger, but as one of themselves. For ten years he lives under the protection of the Queen, and, being very

enthusiastic and very evangelical, he succeeds in converting the Xanthians to the ethics of the early Christians. It is twenty years since he left England, and, distance lending enchantment to the view, he imagines that England is a genuinely Christian country, where the Prince of Peace reigns supreme, where drunkenness is unknown, and where, as a direct result of the Pauline doctrine of the subjection of women, womanhood is held in supreme reverence.

Although he achieves many reformatations he chafes against the conservatism of the Xanthian women, and finally provokes antipathy by speaking publicly against the subjection of man. He supports his attack by the assertion that in England, where the subjection of women prevails, reform is rapid, abuses are not permitted to exist, and purity, peace, and sobriety are universal. For this outrage upon the fundamental principle of the Xanthian State the missionary is promptly arrested, and would have been doomed to immediate execution but for the intercession of the Queen, who suggests that if it be true that such a happy state of things prevails in England as the result of the subjection of woman, it would be wise to send Callicrates, her Chief Councillor (he had been taught English by the missionary), to Great Britain, in order that he might report as to how far the facts correspond with the ideal picture of the missionary. Callicrates goes, and until his return the life of the missionary is spared.

"In Our Midst" contains the letters which this envoy from the Matriarchal State of Xanthia sends from England to Queen Dione, describing England and the English as he found them Anno Domini 1902.

It is obvious what scope this gives to the satirist. So far from being expected to sum up with judicial impartiality the good and evil existing in our midst, he sets out merely to represent in the strongest possible light the contrast between our professions and our performances. Callicrates arrived in London on an unfortunate day, for his first introduction to English religion was at the grave of Kensit, whose funeral he attended with an evangelical friend, to whom he had been recommended by the missionary. From such a beginning it can be easily anticipated what impression will be produced upon him by the England in the midst of which we live.

He reports his impressions to the Queen with the utmost frankness. He deals with everything, from the advertisement placards on the walls to services in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. By an exercise of great self-denial on my part, Callicrates says little or nothing about the recent war in South Africa. But he has much to say on the subject of English newspapers, and the national art, music, and drama. He reports upon the condition of the Thames; upon our representative system; upon the House of Lords; upon the condition of the poor; upon the drunken customs of the English; and, above all, upon the condition of woman at the beginning of the twentieth century.

The following extract from one of the letters of Callicrates, entitled "Wherein the English do most excel," will afford the reader some idea as to the freedom with which he handles the blots upon our civilisation, and the

uncompromising severity with which, as is natural in a man reared under the Matriarchate, he attributes all our evils to the extent of the subjection of women:—

The English, who excel all other nations in many things, excel most of all in the Art of Labels. To this they attach the most extraordinary importance. They think they can atone for any defects of any institution or commodity by bestowing extra attention upon the label. The sourer the wine the sweeter the label.

So, O most gracious and beloved Queen, I have learned to beware of labels; for they label avarice Economy, and fraud Enterprise. They never go to war excepting from their great and exceeding Love of Peace, and whenever they set about some supremely dishonourable enterprise they are satisfied if they can but label it as necessary for the vindication of their National Honour.

But the most curious label of all is that by which they call their Law Courts Courts of Justice. Justice, as we understand it in Xanthia, is just, impartial, incapable of being influenced by fear or favour, independent of class prejudice, absolutely colour-blind as to differences between rich and poor, man or woman. In England I have not found even the first conception of justice in the Xanthian sense. In the Law Courts the Few Who Have are everywhere favoured; the Many Who Have Not may get law, they do not get justice. Even for law they must pay, and if they have not wherewith to pay, their chance is but small. In England they have not even a code of law by reading which the citizens can know what the law is which they must obey. To find out what the law is costs money—always money. It is not paid to the judges, but to the sophists who, if they are well paid, will plead before the judges, and who, if not paid, will not open their mouths. The poor man who cannot pay is helpless. The rich rogue who can pay has everything in his favour.

There is not even a pretence of equality of treatment between rich and poor. Only the other day a rich woman, the wife of one of those who are called Justices, was found guilty of treating her own daughter with great cruelty. If she had been a poor woman she would have been sent to prison for many months. As she was a rich woman, belonging to the same class as the judge, she was let off with a fine so small that even the English cried out against it. The poor man who, to satisfy his hunger, takes a loaf of bread, or who catches a wild bird to feed his children, is severely punished as the worst of criminals. The rich thief, who by cunning devices robs thousands of his fellow-citizens of all their savings, is not even brought up for trial.

Between man and woman, especially when the man is rich, there is no justice in England. To corrupt a girl, to ruin her young life, to fling her upon the streets with her bastard child to perish with shame, or to find bread by vice, is not even regarded as a crime by the law of England. But if the victim of the man be of his own sex, and the man be poor, for such a crime no punishment is considered too severe. Not so long ago they used to hang such offenders; now if they are poor they are sent to prison for many years. But if they are rich it is considered enough to allow them a change of air. They are permitted to go to another country for their health, where they live in freedom and in luxury, none daring to bring them to justice.

At first I was confounded. But after a time, when I had meditated upon the matter, I saw that it could not be otherwise. For the foundation upon which the whole fabric of English society, English law, English institutions are built up is injustice—injustice between man and woman; and from this poisonous tap-root nothing but injustice can spring. Nor will there ever be a change until in the first of all human relations the principle of Justice is introduced to the Home and the worship of the Divine Mother is re-established in the Temple.

It is obvious, long before the letters of Callicrates are finished, that the escape of the missionary is impossible. The story, however, does not close with his execution; but how it does end I leave the reader to find out for himself.

# DIARY FOR NOVEMBER.

## CHIEF EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

Nov. 1.—A great demonstration takes place at the Alexandra Palace in condemnation of the Government's Education Bill ... The coroner's inquest on the death of Mr. Kensit at Liverpool finds that he died of blood-poisoning brought on by a wound caused by the blow of a file ... General De Wet leaves London for South Africa, and Mr. Schalk Burger arrives at Southampton ... The Cape Parliament votes £20,000 towards the national memorial to Queen Victoria ... China yields to the British demands for the punishment of the six officials responsible for the murder of the two English missionaries at Chen-Chan.

Nov. 3.—A Parliamentary Blue-book is issued containing the proceedings of the Colonial Conference ... The Durban Floating Dock, which left the Tyne on Sept. 13, goes ashore in Mossel Bay, and is likely to prove a total wreck.

Nov. 4.—Mr. W. Redmond on his arrival in Ireland is arrested and taken to Kilmainham Gaol ... Mr. Chamberlain is invited to visit Cape Colony by the Cape Government and cordially accepts the invitation ... Sir Gordon Sprigg is defeated in the Cape Parliament on his plan for reorganising the Cape Colonial forces.

Nov. 5.—A terrible fire breaks out in a cotton mill at Stockport; one man is killed and twenty or thirty badly injured ... Mr. Odell (Republican) is elected Governor of New York State ... There is a great explosion of fireworks at New York; twelve persons are killed and eighty injured ... The Pas-de-Calais coal strike ends; the Nord and the Loire strikes still unsettled.

Nov. 6.—The German Emperor leaves Kiel for England ... All negotiations between the German Government and the Agrarian majority in the Reichstag on the tariff scheme are at an end at present ... The American Elections result in a reduced Republican majority.

Nov. 7.—The Colonial Forces Vote is carried in the Cape Parliament as the result of an appeal by Sir Gordon Sprigg to the Bond Party.

Nov. 8.—The German Emperor arrives in London on a visit to the King; he visits Shorncliffe and inspects the 1st Royal Dragoons ... Lord Kitchener opens the Gordon College at Khartum ... Mr. Sutherland becomes Minister of Public Works in Canada in place of Mr. Tarte.

Nov. 9.—The French miners decline to be bound by the arbitrator's award in the Pas-de-Calais and the Nord.

Nov. 10.—The Lord Mayor's Banquet takes place in the Guildhall, the Prime Minister and other distinguished guests being present ... M. Pelletan issues his Navy Estimates in the French Chamber ... The people of Birmingham vote for the Municipal Tramway Bill by the majority of 6,581 ... The steamer *Elangamite* from Sydney is wrecked on Three Kings' Islands, New Zealand; forty-one persons are saved, ninety-six still missing.

Nov. 11.—Mr. Chamberlain has a private interview with Generals Botha and Delarey ... In the Cape Parliament a resolution is moved urging the necessity for amending the Colonial Forces Act; Mr. Molteno moves the adjournment of the debate, which is carried by 40 to 29 ... The King of Spain entrusts to Señor Sagasta the task of reconstructing the Ministry ... President Roosevelt opens the new building of the New York Chamber of Commerce ... The miners of France appeal to all workers.

Nov. 12.—At the request of China, the United States Government invites the Powers to submit to the Hague Arbitration Tribunal the question as to whether the war indemnity should be paid in gold or silver ... Sir Robert Bond's reciprocity convention signed at Washington constitutes a very important concession for Newfoundland.

Nov. 13.—There is a prolonged debate in the German Reichstag on the advantage of taking votes by ballot instead of by roll-call ... There is trouble in Morocco owing to the rebellion of the Benider Kabyles.

Nov. 14.—A meeting takes place in the Albert Hall to support the Education Bill, the Bishop of London presiding ... A meeting of Bond leaders takes place at Cape Town to revise the Constitution of the Bond ... The new rule to take the votes by ballot instead of by roll-call is passed in the Reichstag ... The Bulgarian Cabinet resigns ... The American Strike Commission begins hearing evidence at Scranton, the miners' side of the case being taken first.

Nov. 15.—The German Emperor leaves Sandringham ... Notice is given of a Bill to be introduced next Session to ensure a Thames steamboat service ... A man fires a revolver at one of the carriages of King Leopold of Belgium's *cortège* when it was returning from a service in memory of the late Queen ... The Khedive opens the new Museum of Egyptian Antiquities in Cairo ... A farewell dinner is given at New York to M. Cambon, the retiring French Ambassador ... Senhor Rodriguez Alves assumes the Presidency of Brazil ... A joint meeting of coalowners and miners takes place at Cardiff.

Nov. 17.—The King of Portugal arrives at Windsor ... Mr. Chamberlain is entertained at a great banquet in Birmingham, on the occasion of his approaching departure to South Africa ... Mr. Keir Hardie is arrested as an anarchist in Brussels but quickly released ... The Bulgarian Cabinet is reconstructed ... Mr. Labouchere wins his case against Mr. Cowen.

Nov. 18.—A Parliamentary paper is issued which contains the text of the decision given by the King of Norway and Sweden regarding the military operations in Samoa in 1899 ... The expedition against the Waziris meets with determined resistance ... An explosion occurs in a magazine at Cairo, by which 18 Egyptians are killed and several injured.

Nov. 19.—Martial law is repealed in the Orange River Colony ... The Natal Parliament is dissolved ... A split takes place among the members of the "Patrie Française League" on account of M. Jules Lemaitre's advocacy of a *plébiscite* for Presidential Elections ... A public meeting is held at King's College, London, in aid of the appeal for the endowment of the college.

Nov. 20.—Lord Tennyson is appointed Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, but in accordance with his wish the appointment is for one year only ... The Rev. M. R. Neligan is nominated Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand ... Martial law is abolished in the Transvaal ... M. Clémenceau submits to the Senate a proposal for abolishing monopolies at present enjoyed by notaries, process-servers, registrars and appraisers at an estimated cost of 951,000,000 francs ... The New Chilian Cabinet is formed ... Sir Ernest Satow leaves Peking for England.

Nov. 21.—Lord Lister presides at a meeting in London to inaugurate a memorial fund in honour of Professor Virchow ... The French Chamber votes urgency for a proposal to grant an amnesty to strike offenders and appoint a committee for the consideration of the question.

Nov. 22.—The civil war in Colombia is ended ... M. Etienne sets forth in the French Chamber the conditions on which he would agree to the Siamese treaty ... A general strike begins in Buenos Ayres ... The Progressive party of Cape Colony issues a manifesto.

Nov. 23.—Mr. Chamberlain starts upon his voyage to South Africa ... A great Canadian railway scheme from Ontario to Columbia is announced ... The award pronounced by the King as arbitrator in the boundary question between Argentina and Chile is handed to the Ministers of these countries by Lord Lansdowne ... The Association of Municipal Corporations wait on Mr. Long to protest against the audit of municipal amounts proposed in the Education Bill.

Nov. 26.—The funeral of Herr Krupp takes place at Essen, the Emperor being present ... The members of Mr. Mosely's Labour Commission are received at Washington by President Roosevelt and Mr. Wright, the U.S.A.'s Commissioner of Labour.

Nov. 27.—The Siamese Mint at Bangkok is closed to the free coinage of silver ... The strike of sailors at Marseilles still continues ... The German Government have a Conference with the leaders of Parties in the Reichstag on the Tariff Bill ... An attempt is made to pass the tariff scheme *en bloc*, which is indignantly resisted.

Nov. 28.—British troops receive orders to evacuate Shanghai ... Mr. J. B. Bury, of Trinity College, Dublin, is appointed Regius Professor of History to Cambridge University in succession to the late Lord Acton.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

### House of Lords.

Nov. 25.—House of Lords meets for formal business.

### House of Commons.

Nov. 3.—The consideration of the Education Bill in Committee is resumed. There are several amendments, which are negatived on division. At the evening sitting, when there were only 87 of the Government supporters in the House, the amendment of Sir W. Anson was only carried by a majority of 17.

Nov. 4.—The House goes into Committee on the 10th Clause of the Education Bill. Mr. McKenna moves an amendment which is rejected, the closure is enforced, and the Clause agreed to by a majority of 113. Mr. Balfour alters an amendment proposed by Mr. H. Lewis; Mr. Balfour's alternative is adopted. Mr. Balfour then moves the closure, and the Clause as amended is agreed to ... The Chancellor of the Exchequer moves the House go into Committee of Supply, as it is necessary the Crown should apply for a further supply of £8,000,000 for South Africa. The motion is agreed to without a division ... Afterwards the Education Bill is taken up, the closure applied, and the 11th Clause carried by a majority of 116.

Nov. 5.—The first sub-section of the 12th Clause of the Education Bill is under consideration ... At the evening sitting the vote of £8,000,000 in aid of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony is discussed in Committee of Supply. Speeches by Sir R. Reid, Sir W. Harcourt, and Mr. Chamberlain. The vote is agreed to.

Nov. 6.—The Speaker announces that he has received official information of the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. W. Redmond ... In Committee on the Education Bill, Sir W. Anson moves an amendment to Clause 12, which is carried ... Mr. Griffith moves an amendment, which is rejected by a majority of 108 ... The report of the vote of £8,000,000 is agreed to ... After the Chancellor of the Exchequer brings up the Appropriation Bill, the Education Bill is again discussed, the closure is applied, and the words of the sub-section down to the middle of second line are added to the Bill.

Nov. 7.—The Education Bill at the 12th Clause is resumed ... Mr. H. Hobhouse moves an amendment for the inclusion of women on the Education Committees ... This is supported by Mr. Balfour, Mr. Gray, and Sir John Gorst, and is agreed to without a division ... Mr. Balfour moves the closure on the 3rd, 4th and 5th sub-sections of the Clause, which are passed by 177 votes against 90.

Nov. 10.—Lord G. Hamilton introduces the Indian Budget ... Mr. H. Roberts moves, and Sir Charles Dilke seconds, a resolution declaring that the cost of Parliamentary representatives of the Indian Office should be paid by the United Kingdom by vote of Parliament; the motion is rejected on division by 119 votes against 45 ... Mr. Caine condemns the Excise system; Lord Percy defends it ... Sir M. Bhowaggee desires encouragement for industrial and agricultural occupations. The debate is adjourned.

Nov. 11.—Mr. Balfour moves the resolution of which he had given notice for the closure by compartments of the Committee discussion of the Education Bill. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman condemns the proposal. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's amendment is rejected on a division by 284 votes against 152, and Mr. Balfour's closure scheme is carried by a majority of 119.

Nov. 12.—Discussion on the Education Bill in Committee on

the last sub-section of Clause 12 is resumed. Progress is reported ... The Appropriation Bill passes through Committee.

Nov. 13.—The discussion of the Education Bill is resumed on the 13th Clause. After many divisions and the closure, Clause 17 is added to the Bill.

Nov. 14.—The House considers Clause 18 of the Education Bill. The sitting does not end till three o'clock on Saturday morning, during which time there were twenty-seven divisions ... The Supreme Court of Judicature Bill is read a third time.

Nov. 17.—On the report of the formal resolution authorising the expenditure of public money for the purposes of the Education Bill, Mr. Robson objects to the principle of sectarian endowment; after other speeches the report is agreed to, and the House goes into Committee on the Bill. The clause is read a second time by 182 votes to 75.

Nov. 18.—The discussion on the Education Bill is resumed on the new clause dealing with endowments. Mr. Balfour explains the clause, to which Mr. Bryce and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman dissent. The clause as amended is carried by a majority of 117.

Nov. 19.—The Government brings forward the new clause in the Education Bill for the appointment of foundation managers. Speeches by Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Lloyd-George, Sir E. Grey, Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Bryce, and others. The clause is read a second time, after a division, by 203 votes against 110. Progress is reported ... Third reading, Appropriation Bill.

Nov. 20.—The discussion of the new clause continued. Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Bryce, Mr. C. Robertson oppose the clause, and Dr. Macnamara protests energetically against its proposals. The schedules are put from the Chair and decided without debate, and the Bill passes through the Committee stage.

Nov. 21.—The adjourned debate on the Indian Budget is resumed ... The Osborne Estate Bill is discussed, and read a second time.

Nov. 24.—Mr. Gerald Balfour moves a resolution approving of the policy embodied in the Brussels Sugar Convention. Sir W. Harcourt opposes the resolution. Speech by Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Balfour moves the closure. The resolution is agreed to.

Nov. 25.—The report stage of the Education Bill is considered. All the Government amendments are carried, after the use of the closure.

Nov. 26.—The consideration of the Education Bill is resumed on the clause which gives the education authority the power of School Boards and control over all secular instruction in denominational schools. All the amendments are negatived.

Nov. 27.—Debate on Clause 7 is resumed. Mr. Cripps moves the omission of the fourth sub-section of the clause, known as the Kenyon-Slahey amendment. Speeches by the Attorney-General, Mr. Asquith, Lord H. Cecil, Sir W. Harcourt. Mr. Cripps' amendment is lost by 294 votes against 35.

Nov. 28.—The report stage of the Education Bill is disposed of. The discussion is resumed at the 18th Clause. After the closure the Bill is read for the third time.

### By-Elections.

Nov. 6.—Owing to the retirement of Mr. A. E. Pease, a vacancy occurs in the Cleveland Division of Yorkshire, with the following result.

|                               |       |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Mr. Herbert Samuel (L.) ..... | 5,834 |
| Mr. G. Drage (U.) .....       | 3,798 |

Liberal Majority 2,036

The Liberal majority is increased by 608. No change.

Nov. 6.—A vacancy occurs in East Toxteth owing to the resignation of Mr. Warr. Polling takes place, with following result.

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Mr. Austin Taylor (C.) ..... | 3,610 |
| Mr. H. Rathbone (L.) .....   | 3,233 |

Conservative Majority 377

Decrease in the Tory majority of 1895, 1,545. No change.

Nov. 25.—An election takes place in Orkney and Shetland owing to the resignation of his seat by Mr. Wason on his withdrawal from the Unionist Party. The result is as follows:—

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Mr. Wason (I.L.) .....       | 2,412 |
| Mr. McKinnon Wood (L.) ..... | 2,001 |
| Mr. Angier (U.) .....        | 740   |

Mr. Wason's majority over Mr. Wood 411

The result is a loss of a seat to the Government. In 1900, when Mr. Wason stood as a Unionist, he had 2,057 votes, Sir L. Lyall, Radical, 2,017. Unionist majority, 40.

### SPEECHES.

Nov. 1.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Asquith, at the Alexandra Palace, London, denounce the Education Bill ... Lord Rosebery, at Edinburgh, on his policy, the Liberal Party, and the Education Bill.



*Photograph by*

*[Lafayette.]*

**The late Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.**

Nov. 4.—The Duke of Devonshire, at Derby, in support of the Education Bill.

Nov. 5.—Mr. Chamberlain, in London, on his school life in University College School and his African tour ... Lord Rosebery, in London, on the future of scientific research.

Nov. 7.—Mr. Brodrick, at Godalming, on Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Africa ... Sir Edward Grey, at Sheffield, on the Education Bill.

Nov. 10.—Mr. Balfour, in London, on South Africa and Mr. Chamberlain's visit to that country.

Nov. 11.—Mr. G. W. Russell, in London, on the half-hearted policy of official and Rosebery Liberalism; he repudiates the "clean slate" ... President Roosevelt, at New York, on the duties of a citizen, founded on first principles, which make for

character ... Mr. White, the retiring United States Ambassador, at Berlin, on the great influence the German spirit has on Americans, especially in education, research, science, literature and Art.

Nov. 12.—Mr. Seddon, at Port Chalmers, on reciprocity with Australia.

Nov. 13.—Lord Charles Beresford, at Bristol, on the Navy ... Mr. Asquith, at Bristol, on the Liberal party and the abuse of the closure on the Education Bill.

Nov. 14.—Mr. Asquith, in London, on the Education Bill ... The Bishop of London, in London, on the Education Bill, which he thinks a good Bill, with a few defects which can be mended ... Lord George Hamilton, at Acton, in defence of the Education Bill.

Nov. 15.—Mr. Elihu Root, at New York, on a possible Latin Republic in Europe.

Nov. 17.—Mr. Chamberlain, in Birmingham, on his visit to South Africa.

Nov. 19.—Mr. John Redmond, in Dublin, gives an account of his American Mission and the present political position of Ireland.

Nov. 20.—Mr. Asquith, at Swadlincote, on the revolutionary nature of the Education Bill ... President Roosevelt, at Memphis, U.S.A., on the Philippines ... Mr. Lowden, at Chicago, U.S.A., on the settlement of Labour and Capital.

Nov. 21.—Lord Aberdeen, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, condemns the Education Bill ... Mr. Morley, in London, on the history of the National Education and the present Bill before Parliament ... President Roosevelt, at Philadelphia, on the problems at home and abroad before the United States, and the determination of the people to find their solution.

Nov. 26.—Mr. Ritchie, at Croydon, on the British taxpayer and the War ... Sir John Gorst, in London, on the necessity, after the Cockerton Judgment, to revise national education.

Nov. 28.—Lord Spencer, in London, on Free Trade ... Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman on the Brussels Convention.

### OBITUARY.

Nov. 1.—Professor Eugen Hahn ... Very Rev. Dr. Butler, Rector of St. Charles's R.C. College, 66.

Nov. 3.—Herr Heinrich Rickert, 69 ... Jonkheer van Rozenburg (Holland) ... M. Leon D'Aoust (Director of the Brussels Popular Concerts), 47.

Nov. 4.—Sirdar Hashim Khan (at Kashmir).

Nov. 5.—Dr. Anison (Paris), 68.

Nov. 8.—Sir J. Graham-Montgomery, 52 ... Señor Benjamin Paz (President Brazil Supreme Court) ... Mr. Joseph London, Vice-Principal of Saltney Training College, 57.

Nov. 10.—Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.I.E., 60 ... Costaki Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, 70.

Nov. 11.—Dr. Lauser (Berlin) ... Professor Segerluck (Copenhagen) ... Mr. T. F. Peacock, F.A.S.

Nov. 12.—Mr. W. H. Barlow, F.R.S. (engineer), 90 ... Major-General Vousden, V.C., C.B., 57.

Nov. 13.—The Marquis de Guilloutet, 83.

Nov. 14.—Jonkheer van der Maasen (at Maastricht), 75.

Nov. 16.—Mr. G. A. Henty, 69 ... Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, 79.

Nov. 17.—Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, 55 ... Sir John Stokes, R.E., 79.

Nov. 19.—Abbé Rougeyrom (Paris), 86.

Nov. 20.—General de Colombe (Paris), 79 ... Sir John Woodburn (Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal), 59.

Nov. 22.—Sir William Roberts-Austen, 59. Herr Krupp, 48. Cardinal Masella ... M. Le Fevre du Rufflay (Paris), 70.

Nov. 26.—Colonel Hardy (twenty-six years secretary of the E.C.U.), 70 ... Mr. J. Hakes, M.R.C.S., 80 ... Dr. MacEvilly, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Turin.

Nov. 28.—Dr. Joseph Parker, 72.

# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,  
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.

**M**R. GOULD continues to maintain his lead among the caricaturists of the world. Circumstances favoured him last month, for in the political arena the two most prominent figures were those whom he is most successful in portraying. Mr. Chamberlain has long been Mr. Gould's masterpiece. But his Archbishop of Canterbury is now running hard the Colonial Secretary. On the following page I reproduce half-a-dozen of the admirable cartoons by which Mr. Gould has illuminated the discussions in Committee. But they by no means exhaust the resources of his pencil in November. The following two cartoons were suggested, the first by the Liberal protest against the sharp practice of which Ministers were guilty in obtaining a majority on the plea that the war was the only question before the electors; and then in using their majority in order to subsidise the voluntary schools.



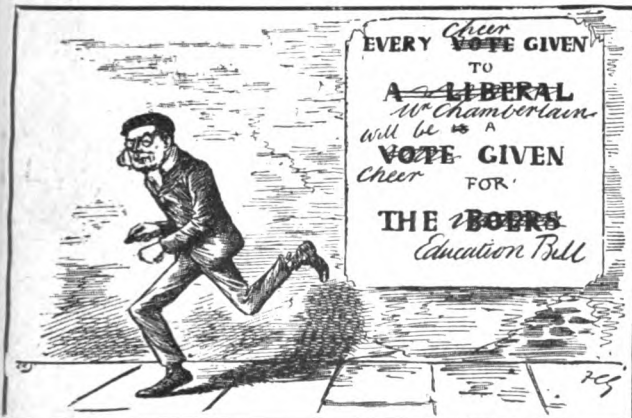
[Westminster Gazette.]

[November 12.]

## Episcopal Revision.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTEBURY: "How do you like the revision?"  
THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER: "It's lovely, and it's so true, too—only they didn't know at the time."

The second cartoon was suggested by Mr. Chamberlain's attempt to represent a non-party banquet, given to him at Birmingham on the occasion of his departure for South Africa, as an indication that the Education Bill was popular in the country—a piece of bad taste for which he was smartly rebuked by Mr. Asquith.



[Westminster Gazette.]

[November 13.]

He who writes and runs away  
Will live to fight another day.

The visit of the Kaiser and the King of Portugal to England has afforded considerable scope for the Continental cartoonists. The cartoon in *Punch* mildly suggests the suspicion prevalent in many quarters that the Kaiser did not come to Sandringham solely to shoot birds.

A Dutch paper has a very amusing cartoon in which the Kaiser and the King change uniforms.

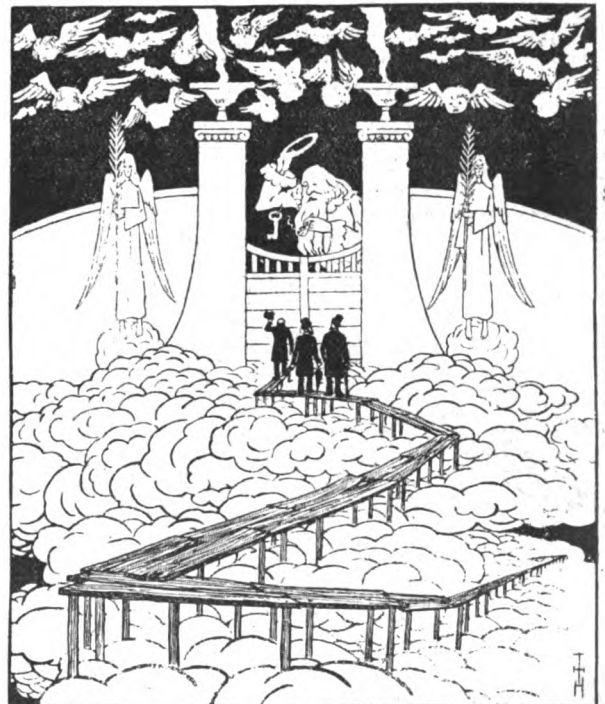


[Nederlandsche Spectator.]

## "Suum Cuique." The device of Hohenzollern.

THE UNCLE: "Say, William, will you not make a speech?"  
NEPHEW: "Willingly, uncle! What shall I speak about?"  
UNCLE: "Hem. Either about Chamberlain, or about the Boers."  
NEPHEW: "Can't I speak about both? Just as you like."

The Berlin incident, which raised so much controversy as to how the Boers should be presented to the Kaiser, suggested to the wicked wits of *Simplicissimus* this somewhat profane but very clever cartoon.



[Simplicissimus.]

## The Boer Generals at Heaven's Gate.

"Gentlemen, if you wish to enter here you must permit the English Ambassadors to present you."





### Another Good Story.

[Nov. 20.]

MR. BALFOUR: "Why, you must have got between £200,000 and £300,000 out of the State to build school-teachers' houses with."  
THE BISHOP OF LONDON: "Yes! and now we're going to make the public pay a rent for them!"  
MR. BALFOUR: "Ha, ha! that's good!"

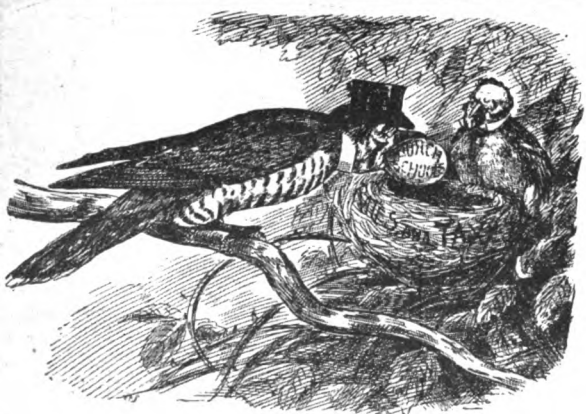


[Nov. 11.]

THE DUKE OF D.: "I whistled for a wind, and, by Jove! poor Londonderry has got it. I'm glad I cleared out. It's rather too much of a good thing."

["A year ago the Duke of Devonshire was whistling for a wind on the subject of Education, and he did not seem to approve of the breeze now that it had come."—SIR EDWARD GREY on the Education Bill.]

Sir Edward Grey's reference was to a speech made by the Duke of Devonshire at Liverpool, October 26, 1901, in which he said "he did not altogether resent the imputation of whistling to the wind. But no vessel... could sail its course unless it had a breeze behind it."



[Nov. 18.]

Cuckoo (Cucullus Ecclesiasticus) to Hedgesparrow.

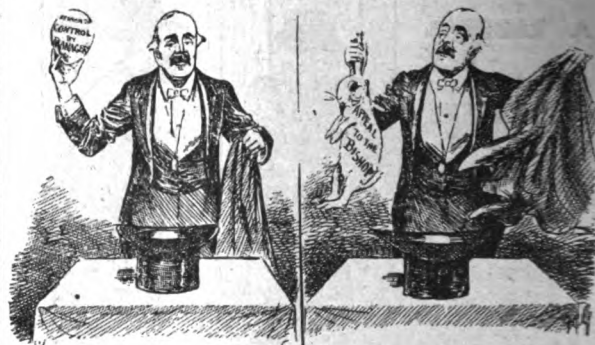
There, you'll have to support it; but it will always be a cuckoo.



[Nov. 3.]

### Wilfully Deaf.

After G. Cruikshank's Deaf Postillion.



[Nov. 21.]

### A Skilful Trick.

PROFESSOR BALFOUR: "Gentlemen, there is no deception. You see me place this Kenyon-Slaney egg in the hat—I cover it for a moment with a cloth—Hey presto!"

"There you are, my lords! I think you'll be pleased with this transformation."



[Nov. 24.]

Done!

(With apologies to Mr. Orchardson, R.A.)

The visit of the King of Portugal coming immediately after the visit of the Kaiser naturally attracted some attention. King Carlos figures as the sixteenth portrait in *Le Rire's* "Museum of Sovereigns."



*Le Rire.*

**His Majesty Carlos I., King of Portugal.**

According to the *Silhouette* caricaturist King Edward is taking advantage of King Carlos' wistful gaze at the English Treasury to steal his colonies from his pocket; at the same time the German Emperor steals Bagdad from the pocket of his uncle.



*La Silhouette.*

[Nov. 23.]

**"Perfect Agreement."**



*Der Wahre Jacob.*

[Nov. 4.]

**A Happy King.**

Kings fare rather badly in the caricatures this month, and King Leopold fares among the worst. There are several, all more or less harping upon the same string. I select the least objectionable.

The King of Serbia, who has failed to secure a reception for his wife at St. Petersburg, and who is thinking of turning to Austria, is the subject of a cartoon in a Swiss comic paper.



*Nebeispalter.*

[Nov. 1.]

DRAGA: "Come, Alexii, if they won't let us in here, it is open over there: we shall get in there at once."

Mr. Carnegie's remarkable and daring suggestion to the Kaiser has naturally attracted attention in both the Old World and the New.



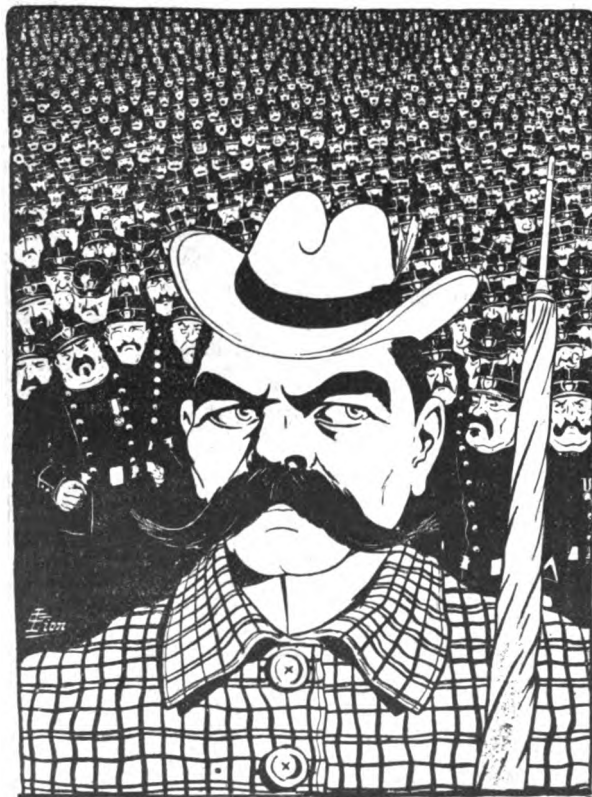
*Lustige Blätter.*] "Voilà une idée!"

CARNEGIE: "Am I connected with Berlin? Yes? Here's Carnegie. It has just occurred to me: the United States of Europe,—The Peace of the World,—Total Disarmament,—Suppression of Trusts, etc. How will that do?"

When Lord Kitchener visited Paris the precautions taken to protect him by the Administration suggested to *Le Rire* the following pictorial commentary upon the official notification in the newspapers:—

"Lord Kitchener stayed in Paris for several days alone without the least show, not even a staff officer accompanying him. Thus passing unnoticed through the Gare du Nord, no one recognised in this simple traveller the brilliant victor of Khartoum."

The defeat of Colonel Swayne by the Mad Mullah, which was attributed to a stampede of camels, suggests to a Parisian artist a very spiteful cartoon.



*Le Rire.*]

[Paris.]



*Minneapolis Journal.*]

[Oct. 22.]

The Uncle Sam of Europe, as introduced by Professor Carnegie.

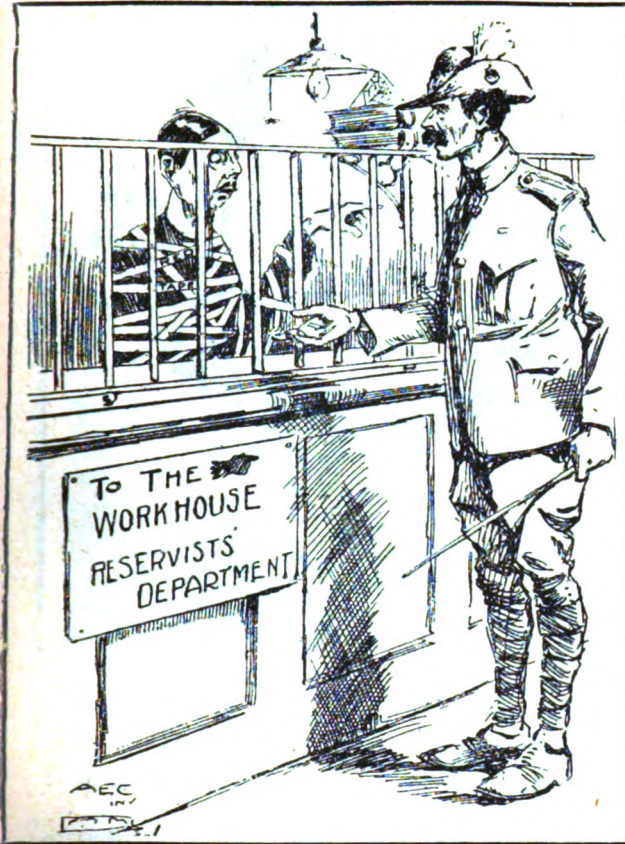


*La Silhouette.*]

"In the Transvaal it was mules who scared us, now it is camels: wonder we are frightened, for we are so much like both of them."



The soldiers who return from South Africa, whether reservists or colonials, have been filling the air with their lamentations.

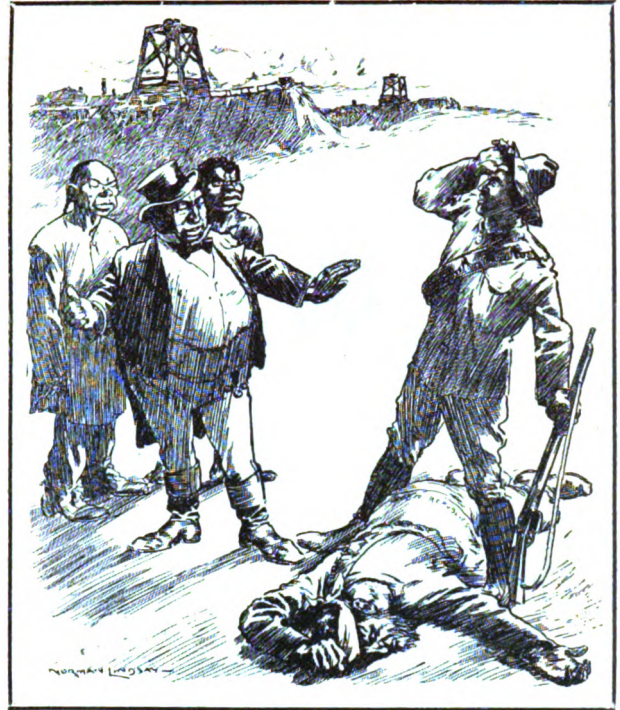


*Morning Leader.*

For your credit's sake, Pay, Pay, Pay.

**RESERVIST:** "Look here, I have done my duty, and want my discharge and my pay, which you have so right to withhold from me."

**WAR OFFICE:** "Certainly! certainly! Kindly pass along and wait in the workhouse while we see that all is correct. Sorry to keep you waiting, but we can't do everything at once."



*Sydney Bulletin.*

[Sept. 27.]

### Not Wanted.

**COHEN BULL** (to the white soldier): "I see you have finished. Many thanks, you can go home; my friends here can do all that is necessary now."

In Australasia the question is aggravated by the controversy which has risen over the proposed introduction of coloured labour into Queensland. The *Sydney Bulletin* has a very characteristic cartoon in which John Bull wears a very Jewish face.

The question of White Australia is the subject of another cartoon a week later in the same paper.



*Sydney Bulletin.*

[Oct. 4.]

The Queensland Secession Party.

The approach of the Durbar at Delhi suggests to the *Hindi Punch* a picture of Lord Curzon playing the Coronation tom-tom.

The Premier of Australasia was not received with a very warm welcome by the *Bulletin*. It bitterly resented his consent to increase the naval expenditure of the Commonwealth.



[Bulletin]

[Sydney Hill]

I reproduce in the Character Sketch the more important of the cartoons, British, Colonial, Irish, and foreign, which have been suggested by Mr. Chamberlain's tour to South Africa.

De Wet's return to South Africa is the subject of a cartoon in the *Nederlandsche Spectator*. *Ulk* has a highly effective cartoon, entitled "English Citizens," representing the three Generals begging through Europe, with the inscription, "Let them beg if they are hungry," which is supposed by the Germans to be the Boers' first taste of the privileges of English citizenship. *Le Rire* has a double-page cartoon entitled "The Modern Belisarius." It represents the three Generals being crowned by Paris, and receiving contributions from sympathetic France for the Boer victims of the war. *Lustige Blätter* publishes a cartoon in which General Botha appears before King Edward VII., at whose right hand Mr. Chamberlain is standing, with a monstrous eyeglass in his right eye. Below the picture is the legend:—

BOTHA: "Our begging tour through Europe has not been without result."

EDWARD: "I am delighted; you can hand it over to me to go towards the expenses of the war."



[Hindi Punch.]

[Oct. 1902.]

The Music of the Day, heard all over India from the Heights of Simla.

There are, as usual, many very excellent cartoons in *Judge*, several of which I have reproduced elsewhere.

In American politics the cleverest cartoon that has appeared for some time is that which represents the Democratic party going forth as Pharaoh's daughter, to seek for a candidate. She finds a basket of bulrushes, in which there are three little Moses—Grover Cleveland, W. J. Bryan, and D. B. Hill.



[Life.]

[Oct. 1902.]

Looking for a Moses.

"Where are you?"

The Hon. G. C.

"W. J. B. }

"D. B. H. }

"Here."



# CHARACTER SKETCHES.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND MR. KRUGER.

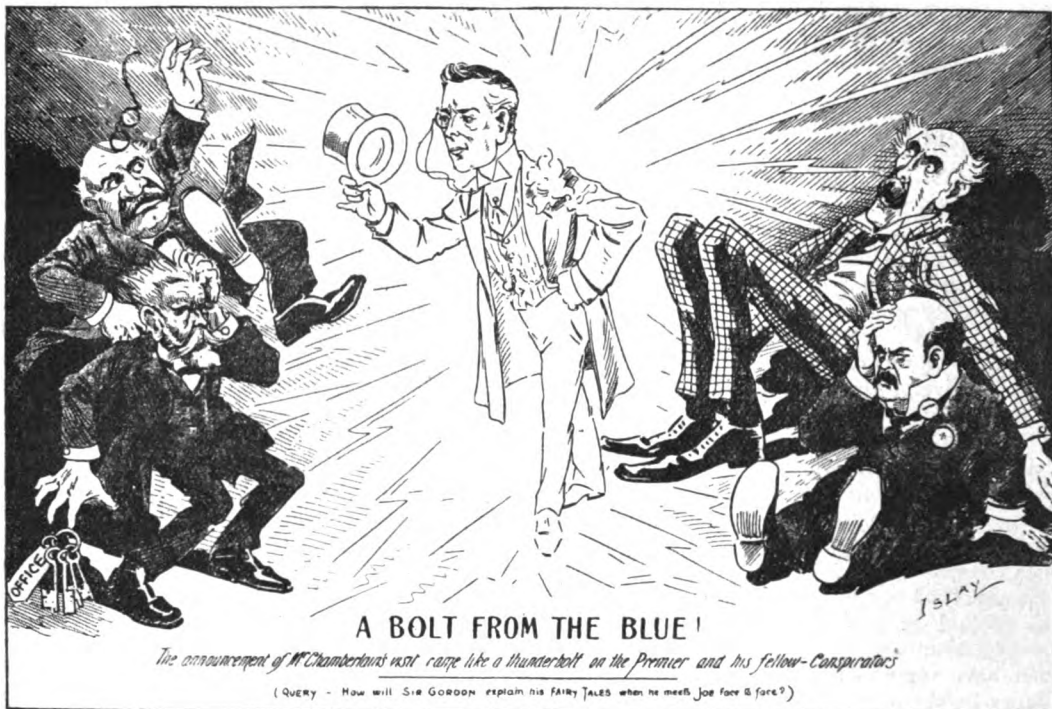
### I.—JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

ENGLAND for the next five months must contrive to get along as best she can without the inspiring presence of Mr. Chamberlain. For nearly a month he will be on the high seas, if the narrow seas of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea are worthy of that name. Mr. Chamberlain left England on November 25th on the first-class cruiser *Good Hope*, and he will arrive at Durban about Christmas. It is one of the many unexpected paradoxical situations created by events in South Africa that Mr. Chamberlain's visit should be hailed with satisfaction, if not with enthusiasm, by men of all parties. His principal opponents, and especially the Boers, rejoice that he should have an opportunity of seeing the desolation which his policy has created in the Republics which he has annexed. There is no doubt that this feeling is perfectly genuine. The Boers have always maintained that if the British public could but have realised the hell that was let loose in South Africa by the flooding of the Republics with the Imperial troops, with an absolutely unlimited charter to burn, plunder and destroy, the conscience of the nation would have been roused and the infernal work would have been stopped. Mr. Chamberlain, who has hitherto regarded it as a feather in his cap that he broke up the foundations of the great deep and let loose the forces from the nether pit to submerge what had formerly been a peaceful and prosperous land, will, at least, have an opportunity for seeing the work, if not of his hands, at least of those who have been the willing instruments of the policy of rapine.

The representatives of the Republics in this country, in discussing Mr. Chamberlain's tour, maintain that everything depends upon whether the Colonial Secretary will consent to wear Milnerite blinkers. From the moment of his arrival the most strenuous effort will be made to hoodwink him, and to conceal from his view the seamy side of the policy which he has hitherto pursued. They have, however, sufficient confidence in Mr. Chamberlain's desire to be master of the situation to hope that he will avail himself of the offer which has been made by General Botha and his fellow-generals who are to follow him hotfoot to Africa in order to facilitate his investigations, and to bring before him the best representatives of their nation. Mr. Chamberlain long ago, in talking to a friend, bemoaned his evil fate in having to govern a country about which it seemed impossible to ascertain the truth. Mr. Chamberlain, like the hasty Psalmist, often said about South African affairs that all men were liars, and he now goes to see whether he can ascertain the truth for himself. It is a perilous emprise, and one in which he has the good wishes of all of us,

especially of those who have deemed it their duty for the last four years to offer uncompromising opposition to his policy. Whether his advent will be hailed with unmixed gratification by Lord Milner and the pseudo-loyalists of South Africa is more doubtful. The Boers say, and say truly, that Mr. Chamberlain cannot possibly make matters worse than they are. He may make them better. Every inch of betterment will have to be gained by thwarting the high-flying gentry who have been the bane of South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain may fairly plead that in South Africa he has never had an opportunity of applying the true principles of Birmingham to the settlement of the great Imperial problem. It has been the curious fate of Mr. Chamberlain to have been the tool, sometimes the unwilling tool, of men who, though not stronger than he, had the advantage of being on the spot. It is to gain that advantage, which he has hitherto lacked, that Mr. Chamberlain is going to South Africa. In the first years of the reign at the Colonial Office he was the tool, or instrument if you like, of Mr. Rhodes. When he came into office he was opposed to the Rhodesian policy, and he met the first demand put before him by the Rhodesian emissaries with a flat refusal. But when the man on the spot, Prime Minister of Cape Colony, who appeared to hold both British and Dutch in the hollow of his hand, summoned him in mournful but imperious tones to abandon his position on penalty of losing South Africa, Mr. Chamberlain's resolution gave way. There was no love lost between Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Chamberlain. The two men were mutually antipathetic. Mr. Chamberlain started with a prejudice against Mr. Rhodes, who had given £10,000 to Mr. Parnell, who was a member of the Afrikaner Bond, and a political ally of Mr. Jan Hofmeyr, the Parnell of South Africa. But, despite the prejudice he felt, the awe of Mr. Rhodes was strong upon him. There was ever at the back of his mind a horrible suspicion that if he thwarted Mr. Rhodes too much that gentleman might at any moment throw himself into the arms of the Dutch, and proclaim the United States of South Africa, with Mr. Rhodes as its first President. It was an entire misconception based upon characteristic ignorance of the nature of the man with whom he was dealing. But it is not without a certain grim satisfaction that we see Mr. Chamberlain haunted by a baseless fear, a phantom born of his own ignorance and Unionist prejudice, and compelled to become bond-slave of the man whom, but for that baseless fear, he would have treated with the insolent disdain which he metes out to all those whom he dislikes and whose weakness he despises. The moment he capitulated to the famous South African



*South African Review.]*

### A Cape Loyalist's View of the Visit.



*Nederlandsche Spectator]*

### Chamberlain in South Africa.

Suggested by Wiertz's Napoleon in Hell.



*The Weekly Freeman.]*

[Nov. 15]

### His Own Hand work.

Mr. Chamberlain contemplates the map which he has smeared with blood.

telegrams, which, I suppose, will some day see the light, marked the beginning of his thralldom.

Having become an accomplice of Mr. Rhodes in the conspiracy to overthrow Mr. Kruger, Mr. Chamberlain found himself hopelessly handicapped at every step of his South African policy. Mr. Chamberlain told us at Birmingham that he had no enemies in his own native town; but supposing such a character existed anywhere in this planet, he must often have felt pity at the thought of the position in which Mr. Chamberlain has found himself all these years! For lack of the courage to admit the simple truth, he had year after year to become a living lie, to deny publicly facts the truth of which was perfectly well known to all his fellow-conspirators, any one of whom might at any moment have given him away. More than once the situation was strained almost to breaking point. But the man whom he most distrusted was proof against all the passionate appeals made to him by those who knew the facts to let the truth come out. Mr. Rhodes's attitude never varied. He refused to give away the man who, as he said himself, had tried to do more to help him than any other Colonial Secretary would have done. As for letting out the truth, that, he said, was Mr. Chamberlain's concern. "I will tell no lies," said Mr. Rhodes; "Mr. Chamberlain can do his own lying if he pleases.

That is not my affair." And so the tragic drama went on, Mr. Chamberlain feeling himself in the hideous position of a blackmailed man, while those whom he regarded as possible blackmailers treated him throughout with more consideration than he ventured to expect. But as fear of Mr. Rhodes as the possible dismemberer of the British Empire explained his

surrender to the blended menaces and blandishments of the conspirators of 1895, so an equally unfounded distrust of Mr. Rhodes as a possible blackmailer led him to take a course which convinced Mr. Kruger that he was absolutely in the power of the fallen Colossus, and that therefore the Transvaal had nothing to expect in South Africa except war at the first convenient opportunity. It was this *damnosa hereditas* of the Jameson business which paralysed the efforts which Mr. Chamberlain undoubtedly made to avert war. And here it is well to state, for the information especially of those who will meet him in South Africa for the first time, that the belief that the war was the result of any deliberate



Photograph by]

[Whitlock, Birmingham.

The Latest Portrait of Mr. Chamberlain.

scheming or intriguing on the part of Mr. Chamberlain is entirely mistaken. Mr. Chamberlain never realised the magnitude of the problem with which he was dealing, but so far as he had any wish in the matter he certainly did not wish for war. What he wanted to do was to score off President

Kruger as he loves to score off his political opponents at home. If when he had received Sir Alfred Milner's menacing "helot" telegram from South Africa he had been able to foresee the enterprise upon which that fateful message embarked the Empire, he would have recoiled in horror. Like everyone else, he believed that the stakes were comparatively small, and that he held all the winning cards in his own hand. Therefore he played them with a reckless disregard of prudence, and so brought about a war which he honestly believed would never take place. He assured a friend of mine in July, 1899, that he need not be under any apprehension about leaving England, as there would be no war, in proof of which he, Mr. Chamberlain himself, had made all arrangements for going to Egypt during the recess.

But, it will be said, if Mr. Chamberlain did not want war, why did he not stop it? Here again we come across the second great tragedy in Mr. Chamberlain's career as Colonial Secretary. The first was when he capitulated to Mr. Rhodes, the second was when he made an even more complete capitulation to Lord Milner. While Mr. Chamberlain desired peace, and believed that it was perfectly possible to obtain a sufficient score off Mr. Kruger in South Africa to enable him to pose effectively before the British public at home, his High Commissioner had far different ideas. On his appointment Sir Alfred Milner regarded it as his duty—first, to satisfy himself as to the military position in South Africa, to master the whole question from a military point of view, and then to devote his whole energy to prevent any outbreak of war between the Boers and the British. It was in that faith that we all welcomed his appointment, and for a time things seemed to go well. But, unfortunately, the study of the military position seems to have resulted as lamentably as did his efforts to keep the peace. Instead of becoming the peacemaker of South Africa, he became the firebrand; and instead of being able to warn Ministers against under-estimating their foe, he quarrelled with his Commander-in-Chief, who appears to have been the only man in South Africa who had even an inkling of the real nature of the task to which Mr. Chamberlain was

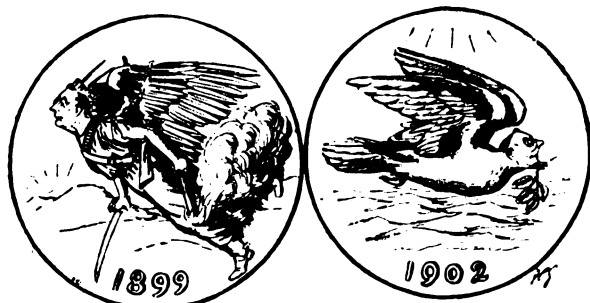
*Westminster Gazette.*

[Nov. 12.]

**A Chamberlain Medal.**

summoned by his High Commissioner. Mr. Chamberlain, although he has been continually and correctly assailed, from the constitutional point of view, for the policy which led to the war, in reality was in no sense its initiator. He had not even liberated his neck from the yoke of Mr. Rhodes before he found heavy upon his shoulders the greater burden of the yoke of Lord Milner. It is all very well for critics at home to tell Mr. Chamberlain that he should have overruled his prancing pro-Consul who was heading straight for war in South Africa. But it was not as if Sir Alfred Milner was an ordinary Colonial Governor. He had been acclaimed by both political parties on his departure as the ablest man whom the Empire could produce for the solution of the problems with which he had to deal. Mr. Chamberlain did not distrust him as he had distrusted Mr. Rhodes, but he became nevertheless an even more helpless victim. In both cases it was a cablegram from South Africa to which Mr. Chamberlain succumbed. The "roll up the map of South Africa" cablegram of Mr. Rhodes had its natural sequel in the political helot despatch of Lord Milner. In these early days, unless rumour speaks false, Lord Milner was wont to proclaim very bitterly that he had no support at home, least of all from Mr. Chamberlain. He succeeded, however, in compelling Mr. Chamberlain to carry out his policy, and then Mr. Chamberlain, as his manner is, being a shrewd man of business with a keen eye to the main chance, did his best to exploit on his own account the popularity of the war which he had dreaded and abhorred.

The war, however, broke out, and then Mr. Chamberlain passed for the third time under the yoke of inexorable taskmasters. This time it was the War Office and the military authorities, who took matters into their own hands, and carried out a policy which, to do Mr. Chamberlain justice, he heartily detested. The war would easily have been over in midsummer, 1900, but for the measures taken by Lord Roberts when, in defiance of all the rules of civilised war, he entered upon the policy of farm-burning. Mr. Chamberlain, if his friends may be believed, saw clearly the suicidal insanity of the policy which the Imperial authorities persisted in pursuing. It may fairly be said that Lord

*Westminster Gazette.*

[Nov. 25.]

**A Commemorative Medal.**

Ending.

Mending.



# ROYAL PROGRESS OF HIS MOST PUSHFUL MAJESTY THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

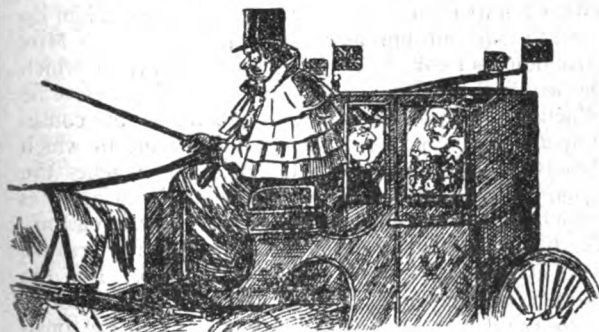
After the procession of Wire-pullers, Brewers, Voluntary School Managers and Helots, accompanied by Bands of Licensed Victuallers and Primrose Leaguers.

Four-Wheeled Cabs drawn by One Horse.

FIRST CAB.

The Prime Minister.  
The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Lord Chancellor.  
The War Secretary.



Other One-Horse Cabs bring other Cabinet Ministers.

DRESS CARRIAGE, drawn by four richly caparisoned steeds, containing

The Right Hon. JESSE COLLINGS, M.P.,

The Right Hon. J. POWELL-WILLIAMS, M.P.,

The Right Hon. WILLIAM KENRICK.

Then follow the Regalia—to wit, the Hour Glass, the Squeezed Sponge, the Crystal and the Social programme. After which comes—

[*Westminster Gazette.*]

GOLD CAR.

Drawn by the

Notorious Mares of Mafeking,  
Led by Maffickers in Gala Costume,  
containing

The  
Right Hon.  
AUSTEN  
CHAMBERLAIN.

The Right Hon.  
JOSEPH  
CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr.  
ARTHUR  
CHAMBERLAIN.

wearing His Jubilee Medal and Feathers in His Cap.  
Bodyguard of New Diplomats (Armed with Long Spoons).

The Poet-Laureate  
bearing the Standard.

The Editor  
of the  
*Birmingham  
Daily Post.*  
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling,  
*Just So.*



[Nov. 4.]

## A GERMAN VIEW OF THE VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

### JOE'S JOURNEY.

RAISE not in prayer thy sacrilegious hand!

Pray not! They keep their word beneath the yoke.

Stand not in terror of that golden land

Which thou hast crushed, nor fear its peasant folk.

Assassin lights no hidden fuses there,

Nor murderer his dagger's edge grinds fine.

And yet, friend Joe, when thither bound, beware!

For in the graves a something still doth shine.

No longer is there smell of blood and steel,

Upon the wall those rusty Mausers swing.

Go, Joe, and on thy journey tranquil feel

That's the most loyal country of thy King.

Clamp thy monocle faster in thine eye,

One foot before the other move with care,

For thou, dear friend, mayst stumble easily

Upon some tombstone lying here or there.

At eve, dear friend, do not walk far away,

But sit thee down in some warm, cosy hall;

And then, at midnight, it were well to play

A little game of poker. But, withal,

Go not alone when sunset colours melt,

And west winds gentle whispers do awake,

Lest out of some wild bushes of the veldt

A shrunken arm its finger at thee shake.

There lies the corpse of noble liberty,

Down in the secret earth, far from the sun;

And mothers, faithful mothers, there do lie—

No more they see their little children run.

There rests the old man, who but lately found

The goal of all his life: now earth's his bed,

And youths who've hardly left the playing-ground

Sleep there in peace, a bullet in their head.

Lest in the death-dance of the bones long dry

A gruesome skeleton approach and say—

“For thee, for thee I've waited aye and aye,

And, brother, thou hast come at last to-day.

The gore-bespattered banners torn with shot,

Before thy vanished boot I spread them now.

They join in, too, who died and shared my lot—

Come, let us dance together—I and thou.”

—*Lustige Blätter.*



Milner was responsible for the first twelve months of the war, but that the responsibility for the eighteen months' warfare which followed lie solely at the door of the military authorities, whose methods of barbarism Mr. Chamberlain found it impossible to control. Publicly, of course, Mr. Chamberlain could not display the irritation which he is said to have expressed very freely in private. But the imperative manner in which he thrust on one side Lord Milner's disgraceful excuses for the murder camps reminded the public that if the occasion arose Mr. Chamberlain could be relied upon to assert himself even against military authorities and High Commissioners combined, provided, of course, that due kudos was forthcoming.

Mr. Chamberlain, after having passed through three servitudes, and having been a more or less unwilling tool—first, of Mr. Rhodes; secondly, of Lord Milner; and, thirdly, of the military authorities—is now at last for the first time in a position to carry out his own ideas. "I am master of the situation," he is said to have asserted just before his departure. If so, it is for the first time that he has been master of the situation. Hitherto, the situation has mastered him. Let us hope that this journey before the close of his political career may afford him an opportunity of undoing some fractional part of the hideous ruin which he has brought upon the land. In looking into the future everything depends upon this question—How far will Mr. Chamberlain realise that it is to his interest to do his duty? The destruction of

private property, carried out as a part of a deliberate policy of devastation, entailed upon Great Britain the obligation to compensate in full the owners of all private property destroyed during the war. Mr. Chamberlain might do worse in the course of his voyage than study the Rules of War to which his Government gave their adhesion at the Hague Conference. He will therein find that from the point of view of the laws of civilised warfare it is his simple duty to provide as many millions as may be necessary to restore to the burghers their farming gear and their stock, to rebuild their houses, and, in short, to indemnify them for all private property destroyed by our denuding columns. As yet he has apparently not the faintest glimmering of the fact that we owe this duty to the Boers. But it is a fact, and in the comparative leisure of the voyage it is to be hoped that the truth will penetrate into the mind of Mr. Chamberlain. Another book which he might do well to take with him as reading on the voyage is Miss Hobhouse's book "The Brunt of the War," in which he will find displayed before his eyes even before he reaches the country a faithful picture of the consequences of the policy of devastation, resort to which he always said he abhorred. When he reaches the country, and comes face to face with the wilderness which, in accordance with the ancient classic custom, he has created and called it peace, he may realise that it would be good policy to pay up. For the sooner the requisite number of millions are forthcoming to set up our new fellow-citizens in the business of agriculture, the more speedily are they likely to beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks; or in more modern dialect, to cease thinking of their buried Mausers and to apply themselves to doing their duty as British citizens. A free grant of fifteen millions, or even a loan of that amount at a low rate of interest, would amount to less than the yearly cost of the additional military expenditure in South Africa, which a refusal to grant the money would entail.

## II.—PAUL KRUGER.\*

Paul Kruger is emerging. For years he has been "snowed under," to use an expressive American phrase, by a storm of calumnies, misrepresentations, and abuse. The British, having been tricked into the war, found it necessary, for the satisfaction of their conscience, to justify the attack upon the Boer Republics by making believe that the President of the Transvaal was the incarnation of all evil. When Cain killed Abel he probably consoled himself by dwelling upon the many shortcomings, ethical and æsthetical, of his victim. One hundred years ago our forefathers braced themselves for twenty years' war with France by painting Napoleon as a cross between a scarecrow and a fiend. After the Restoration the character of Cromwell was subjected to similar treatment, and until last cen-



J. B. ]

[Nov. 5.

J. B. : "Yes, Joey, it suits you admirably, and fits you perfectly; in fact, I may say you were made for it."

\* "The Memoirs of Mr. Kruger, told by Himself." In two volumes, with two portraits. T. Fisher Unwin.

tury, when Carlyle rediscovered our national hero, the memory of Cromwell lay buried beneath the huge dunghap of Loyalist libels. But as Cromwell and Napoleon have both emerged from the foul and foetid mass of falsehood with which their fame was obscured by interested and malicious enemies, so the memory of Paul Kruger will emerge, nay, has already emerged. It will take its place among the galaxy of the popular heroes who, springing from the people, have been fated by the strength of their characters to become the leaders and rulers of men.

It is the real man who is emerging, with all his faults and failings as vivid as his more heroic qualities. The greatness of Napoleon is not the less recognised because it throws into all the more terrible relief his moral defects. The popular conception created by the newspapers, when they hounded John Bull upon the warpath and filled his heart with the lust of slaughter, was a contemptible creature of absurd delusions and disgusting personal habits. "Old Kroojer" of the man in the street was a compound of fool and knave, a dirty, foolish old man, drivelling into his dotage, in personal appearance repulsive, and in character corrupt. That such a caricature found acceptance for a moment even among those who were endeavouring to manufacture a plea for wholesale murder by imputing all manner of infamies to their victims, was a melancholy illustration of the imbecility of many contemporary Englishmen. For a moment's reflection might have convinced even the journalists, who played the part of blind leaders of the blind, that one of the strongest and most virile of nations could never have been dominated in the supreme hour of its destinies by the objectionable creature, the scarecrow stuffed with all manner of uncleanness, which was labelled "Paul Kruger."

In these Memoirs of his, whatever defects they may have as literature, or even as history, we, at least, are able to rid our minds of all the fantastic rubbish which concealed the real man from the sight of our people.

Almost for the first time it is possible for the ordinary Englishman to understand that, with all his faults, Paul Kruger was a great figure not unworthy to play the part of hero in the great South African Epic which culminated in the war which unified Afrikanerdom and revealed the Dutch South African to the gaze of an admiring world.

Amidst much that is dull, confused, and of no interest to mortal man in the President's "dry as dust" record, of the confused fightings which went on north and south of the Vaal River in the beginning of last century, the figure of the man himself stands out conspicuous before the eye.

We only need to read the first chapter of the book to gain a vivid picture of the man who, for the last quarter of a century, was able to dominate the indomitable race who for two and a half years were able to baffle single-handed the undivided might of the British Empire.

From his youth up Paul Kruger was typical of his race. He lived in primitive surroundings in the midst of the simple conditions of life, from which civilisation has carried us so far, but not so far that our children at least can understand the thrill of exultant joy with which the hunter triumphs over the beasts of the field. Paul Kruger, like Nimrod, was a mighty hunter before the Lord—a hunter of an heroic age, who had something better to do than the chasing of the timid hare or the harrying of the fox. It was no mere

love of adventure that made hunting a passion with the young Boer, but the stern necessity of self-preservation. Long before men fought with each other they had to battle for dear life with the four-footed aborigines of the forest and the veldt. In the Transvaal, when Paul Kruger was a boy, the combat still raged; nor was the victory in these remote African natural fastnesses finally secured for the bipeds when Paul Kruger, then a boy of fourteen, shot his first lion.

The story of these early days will surround the



Kruger as a Young Man.

(From an old daguerreotype.)

memory of Paul Kruger, even in the eyes of British schoolboys, with a halo of unfading romance. The old hunter, in these Memoirs, recalls complacently the adventures of those stirring times, although it is nearly fifty years since he was present at a big hunt. He can feel the blood still pulsing swiftly in his aged veins as he recalls his many hairbreadth escapes from the wild creatures against whom he went a-gunning in his teens. "As far as I know," he says, "I must have shot at least thirty to forty elephants and five hippopotami, and I know that I have killed five lions by myself." He tells the story of each of these combats with lions, and very good stories they are. The first he shot, as it leapt to seize the horse, in front of which the boy Kruger was crouching with his rifle: "As he rose I fired, and was fortunate enough to kill him outright, so that he nearly fell on top of me. My companions ran to my assistance, but I needed no assistance, for the lion was dead; he was a strong beast." The second lion he shot through the head at a distance of twenty paces. The fifth lion he killed with the aid of his good and faithful dog, who was his constant companion, and with whose aid he used to track the lions through the bushes. For Kruger was swift of foot in those days, swiftest among the nation whose mobility has been the despair of the slow-moving English, and many a time he owed his life to his speed. There is one delightful story telling how he shot his second rhinoceros, which brings out into strange relief the character of the man and of the men among whom he was reared. Together with his brother-in-law he went after rhinoceroses. The two of them made an agreement by which the one of them who behaved recklessly, or allowed wounded game to escape through cowardice, should receive a sound thrashing. Coming upon a herd of a bull and three cows, Paul Kruger killed the bull with a single bullet fired at ten paces distance; he then rode off to assist his brother-in-law, who had wounded one of the cows. "As I rode past him he called out, 'Do not dismount in front of the beast; she is awfully wild, and can run like anything.'" Kruger did not pay much attention to the warning, believing his relative to be over-cautious; he jumped off his horse, and ran past the rhinoceros. Instantly she started in hot pursuit. He allowed her to come within a distance of three or four yards before he fired; to his horror the gun missed fire. There was no time for a second shot; he turned and ran for dear life. His foot caught in a root, and he came down flat on his face. The beast was upon him, the dangerous horn just missed him; she pinned him to the ground with her nose, intending to trample him to death. "But, at that moment, I got the contents of the second barrel full under the shoulder-blade right into her heart. The rhinoceros sprang away, but fell down dead a few yards away. My brother-in-law hurried up, expecting to find me dead, but when he saw me standing up, safe and sound, he took his sjambock, and, according to the contract, commenced to belabour me soundly, because I had, he said, acted recklessly

in disregarding his warning." It was the first time, but not the last, that Paul Kruger was sjambocked; for in the rough school in which he was reared the exploits which would have won an Englishman the Victoria Cross were rewarded by severe punishment. The second occasion upon which he got into trouble by excessive daring was in the Kaffir war, in which Potgieter had been barbarously seized and skinned alive on a hilltop in the presence of his groom. Kruger formed one of the commando despatched to avenge this horrible crime. The Kaffirs took refuge in a cave, where they were closely shut up in order to compel them to surrender by starvation. Although they suffered greatly they refused to come out. Kruger grew impatient, and determined to end the matter. He crept in the dark into the cave where the Kaffirs were hidden.

"I sat down among them, and began to talk to them in their own tongue as if I were one of themselves, and offered to go out to the white men to treat with them. Suddenly an armed Kaffir exclaimed, 'Magoa!' (white man). At the word all the Kaffirs fled deeper into the cave, and I jumped up and ran after them right into the back of the cave. The Kaffirs now began to look for the white man, looking for me in every direction except where I was—in their very midst. When they had quieted down a little I once more addressed them in their own language, and urged them to surrender. Finally I succeeded in bringing 170 to 180 women out of the cave. And it was not until we were outside that they discovered that it was I and not a Kaffir who had been talking to them."

For this exploit, which throws that of Mr. Rhodes at the famous palaver in the Matoppos entirely into the shade, Kruger appears to have been sjambocked by the Commandant-General—the lives of white men being too precious in those early days to be recklessly risked in this fashion. But Kruger was incorrigible; he was ordered away from the caves, but he continued to take part in the siege, and narrowly escaped being killed. Commandant-General Potgieter, brother of the man who was skinned alive, was shot while standing on the edge of a rocky wall, so that his body fell down into the midst of a Kaffir trench. "I saw this happen," says Kruger, "and I rushed down at once to try at least to save the body. The Kaffirs aimed a furious fire at me from the entrenchments, but the burghers answered the fire no less heartily, and I was able to leap over the entrenchments, and leapt back shielded by the smoke of the powder, and brought the body safely back with me. Potgieter was a big, heavy man, and I had to exert all my strength to carry him back to his people."

Soon after Kruger came upon the horrible remains of a cannibal feast, where, in the midst of blood-stained garments of women and children whom they had murdered, he found portions of human bodies that the Kaffirs had roasted on a spit—roasted shoulders, arms, etc. To such fiends the Boers showed no

mercy. Many hundreds of the Kaffirs died of hunger—starved to death in the caves in which they had taken refuge. Very few escaped into the mountains; all who were captured were shot under martial law. This was the beginning of his wars against the savage Canaanites who were still in the land.

Whether hunting big game or fighting Kaffirs, we get a clear vision of Paul Kruger. A man of indomitable courage, gigantic stature, swift of foot in wood and fell, a sure shot with his rifle, and as strong as he was brave, endurant of pain, indifferent to hardship, he towers aloft, a typical hero of the great epical triumph of men over the wilderness.

It is unnecessary at this time of day to describe in detail the way in which this heroic and daring hunter and frontiersman came to be the President of the



*Minneapolis Journal.]*

**The Last Word—"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."**

Transvaal; and still less profitable to follow him through all the windings and turnings of the tortuous negotiations which led up to the war. More interesting is it to read his account of his boyhood, and his brief allusions to his first introduction to the root of the bitterness between the two races. His earliest memory was that of the Great Trek. "My parents," he tells us, "said they emigrated because the English first sold the slaves, and after they had got the money set these slaves free again, and that the money which they wanted in compensation was made payable in England, where it could only be obtained with much trouble and expense; that many preferred to sacrifice what was due to them, so they refused to live under such unjust masters." He gives another touch to the picture of the irritation of the early Dutch settlers against the English Government, which strikes me as new After

repeating the old complaint that after the Boers had recovered from the Government their raided cattle (the English Government insisted upon treating the recaptured stock as war booty, which must be sold in order to defray the expenses of the war), he goes on to explain how it was this created such intense bitterness. He tells us that each Boer when quite young receives as his personal property a couple of sheep, oxen, or horses from his parents, which he tends with special care, and to which his heart becomes attached. Among the stolen beasts recovered from the Kaffirs were those belonging to the children; and when those presents, made sacred by custom, were used for the purpose of the war indemnity much bitterness was caused. So the young Paul and his parents set forth with their hearts burning with a sense of English injustice—left house and home for a wild, unknown country. There were about twenty of them, and they carried with them nearly 30,000 sheep and hundreds of horses and cattle. He declares that the Great Trek, which took place after this early exodus, was carried out without depriving the weak native races in the Free State of a single thing. God's Word constituted their highest law and rule of conduct, and the emigrants resolved, when first constituting their Government, that it was unlawful to take away from the natives by force land or any other of their property, and that no slavery should be permitted. Afterwards, they found themselves face to face with the fierce Moselikatze and his robber bands, who were wont to kill a few of their own old men and women and throw them out for food whenever "Moselikatze's children," as the vultures were called, made their appearance. Against Moselikatze the Boers waged war, with little quarter given or taken on either side. To Kruger and his compatriots these savages were as the Canaanites, and he chronicles the victories in language which might have been borrowed from the Book of Judges. "God was with them," he says on one occasion, "and gave them the victory at Zeerust. They continued to pursue the enemy further, and in the end entered into possession of his territory." In these early years the land which has been swept by the British generals with fire and sword was frequently devastated and plundered by savages with darker skins. In the midst of this fierce warfare with the savage aborigines, biped and quadruped, Paul Kruger was employed to look after the herds on the veldt, and was early entrusted with a gun for their protection against wild beasts. But in the midst of the wilderness the old Boer voortrekkers did not forget the schooling of their children. "Every Boer," says Paul Kruger, "taught his children to read and write, and, above all, instructed them in God's Word. At dinner and supper, as the children sat round the table, they had to read part of the sacred Scriptures, and to repeat from memory or write down now this, now that text. This was done day by day. That is how my father taught me the Bible and instructed me in its teaching during the evenings."

When he was sixteen years of age Paul Kruger went a-courting, and with characteristic impetuosity swam across the Vaal in flood, and visited his betrothed under conditions which, in the opinion of the ferryman, ensured almost certain death. This Leander of the veldt was rewarded by winning the love of his Hero, and he married her when only seventeen years old. Four years later he was left a widower, both wife and child having died. But he was not long comfortless. "God gave me another life companion in Miss Gezina Suzana Frederica Wilhelmina Duplessis." From this marriage sprang nine sons and seven daughters, of whom three sons and five daughters are still living. The result of this early upbringing, by which Paul was nurtured on the Bible in the wilderness, pitted while in his early teens against lions and savages, left an indelible stamp upon his character. Down to the present moment Paul Kruger bears unmistakable traces of the mould in which he was fashioned. The appendix, which contains several of his speeches, proclamations, and despatches during the war, is saturated through and through with the results of his early Biblical-Hebraic training. Paul Kruger was a Nonconformist who all his life was a declared opponent of the State Church of the South African Republic. It is impossible to read his speeches—and especially his utterances during the war—without being reminded at every turn of the speeches and discourses of Oliver Cromwell—not only the phraseology, but the spirit and the indomitable confidence which they display. Truly of Paul Kruger it might be said, as Novalis said of Cromwell: "Hope shone in him as a pillar of fire after it had gone out in other men." At the same time, while he refused to despair of the Republic, even when he was a hunted fugitive and his capital was in the hands of the invader, he always recognised the possibility that for his own sins and those of his people it might be the Divine will that they should go under. "I place myself," he said, in a speech addressed to the Volksraad on May 7th, 1900—"I place myself in the hands of the Lord. Whatever He may have decided for me I shall kiss the rod with which He strikes me, for I, too, am guilty. Let each humble himself before the Lord." In the concluding pages of these Memoirs he says: "During the peace negotiations I had only one answer to all the questions put to me, as to what I thought of peace—namely, that all would happen as God wished; and when peace was concluded I applied to the Generals the text in the Bible, 2 Cor. viii. 3, 'For to their power, I bear record, yea, and beyond their power they were willing of themselves.' Nor in so far as I myself am concerned will I consent to lose courage, because the peace is not such as the burghers wished it. I am convinced that God does not forsake His people, even though it may often appear so. Therefore I resign myself to the will of the Lord. I know that He will not allow His afflicted people to perish. He is the

Lord, and all hearts are in His hands, and He turneth them whithersoever He will."

The same strong Puritan element came out in Kruger when he refused to go to battle under General Burgers. "I cannot lead the commando," he said to the then President, "if you come. For with your merry evenings in laager, and your Sunday dances, the enemy will even shoot me behind the wall, for God's blessing will not rest upon your expedition." Mr. Kruger, although in his old age he repeatedly declared that the right of criticism was instituted by the devil in the Garden of Eden, did not hesitate in his early manhood to indulge in the right very freely. Immediately before the annexation he was one who refused to pay a special tax of £5 imposed by President Burgers upon every burgher. This measure, he says, brought the President into violent conflict with himself, for he considered the tax unlawful, as it was imposed without the consent of the Volksraad. Together with his uncompromising assertion of his own rights as a burgher, and the supremacy of conscience even in matters of military discipline, there is a fine vein of humour in him, of which there are many traces in this book. There is a capital story which he tells of a native whom he had sent to his mother's farm one New Year's Day to fetch some raisins. His mother gave the Kaffir some raisins, together with a note to her son saying that she had sent him five or six pounds' weight of fruit. When the Kaffir arrived he had not more than two or three pounds left. Paul Kruger asked him what he meant by trying to cheat him by eating the raisins, "for," said he, "this letter tells me that there were a great many more than you brought me." "Baas," replied the Kaffir, "the letter lies, for how could it have seen me eat raisins, for I put it behind a big rock, under a stone, and then sat down behind the rock to eat the raisins." There is another curious passage relating how he protested against the execution of two burghers who had been convicted of high treason and who were ordered to be hanged as punishment. The bargain had been made between the contending forces that each section should have the right to punish offenders in its own country. Kruger protested against the hanging of the burghers as a violation of this agreement. "When Boshoff," he says, "would not allow this I fetched a Bible, and showed him that the Holy Writ distinguished between punishing and chastising. We may chastise a man with the prospect of death, but we may not kill him in order to punish him." This Biblical law convinced the Free Staters, and the burghers' lives were spared.

Kruger was an intensely human man, given to tempestuous wrath, for the old Adam within him was never quite extinct. On one occasion he mentions that one Koos Venter, a big, strong man, began to rage against President Pretorius, declaring that if he only had him there he would wring his neck for him like a bird's. "At last my blood was up, too," says Kruger, "and I said, 'Let Koos take off his coat, and



I will take off mine, and we will fight it out. If he is beaten you must submit to our conditions, and if he beats me it will be the other way about." It is not surprising that Koos Venter declined the combat.

There is much that is intensely interesting in Kruger's reminiscences of the early struggle which resulted in the Peace of Majuba, and there is a good deal of grim humour in what he tells us he said to a member of the Upper House, who invited him to pay a visit to Sir Bartle Frere :—

I will come if you can tell me which Sir Bartle Frere it is that wishes to see us ; for I know four of them. The first came to us at Kleinfontein and assured us that he had not come with the sword, but as a messenger of peace. But, later on, I read in an English Blue Book that, on the same day, a Sir Bartle Frere, the second, therefore, had written to the British Government : "If only I had had enough guns and men I would soon have dispersed the rebels." I made the acquaintance of the third Sir Bartle Frere through his answer to our petition for the repeal of the annexation ; he then said that he had informed the British Government that he had met some five thousand of the best Boers at Kleinfontein, and that he recommended their petition to the Government's earnest consideration. Afterwards, I saw in the English Blue Book that, on the same day, a Sir Bartle Frere, obviously a fourth, had informed the British Government that he had met only a handful of rebels. Now these four cannot possibly be one and the same man ; if, therefore, you can tell me which of the four Sir Bartles wishes to see us, we will think about it.

But Sir Bartle Frere was, in his opinion, only like the rest of the English. Nothing can exceed the intensity of the conviction with which he expresses his belief that lies, treachery, intrigues, and secret instigations against the Government of the Republic have always been distinguishing marks of English politics in South Africa. Unfortunately, it would be extremely difficult for any Englishman, with our own Blue Books before him, to refute these accusations. In small things, as well as in great, the same intense conviction that Englishman and liar are synonymous terms breaks out again and again—as, for instance, when he refers to the disgraceful telegram which Lord Roberts sent from Bronkhorstspuit saying that he was at the spot where a British force had been decimated by treachery in 1881. Kruger remarks, "This only shows what a genuine Englishman Lord Roberts is." Having this rooted conviction planted in his mind from earliest childhood, it is natural that he regarded the policy of Mr. Chamberlain from the first with considerable distrust. That Mr. Kruger should come to the natural conclusion that Mr. Chamberlain was guilty with Mr. Rhodes in the Jameson business was natural. One does not need to approach the evidence which establishes that fact with a mind warped with long brooding over acts of treachery to come to that conclusion. But it is

worth while noting that Mr. Kruger does emphatically, and again and again, assert his conviction that Mr. Chamberlain was guilty, and, further, that, having failed in upsetting the Republic by the aid of Jameson, Mr. Chamberlain set to work to try whether he could not be more successful on his own account. "With his assistance Jameson's Raid was to be replaced by a gigantic British Raid. As soon as the South African Committee hushed up his guilt, and he had publicly defended Rhodes, because he feared lest the latter, who was his accomplice, should make statements that would be anything but pleasant hearing for Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary began an uninterrupted series of despatches, which continued until the war broke out, and which had no other object than to embitter the British people against the Republic." He lays special stress upon the revival of the claim for suzerainty, the abolition of which, Mr. Kruger declares, was the object of his journey to London in 1883. Mr. Chamberlain, however, he says, persisted in maintaining that the suzerainty existed. "It will be universally admitted," says Mr. Kruger, "that it would be impossible to come to a logical understanding with a man like that."

Lord Milner Mr. Kruger regards as the typical Jingo, "autocratic beyond endurance, and filled with a contempt for all that is not English." He further says that there is no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain appointed Lord Milner only with the view of driving matters in South Africa to extremes. I think there is a good deal of doubt upon this subject. It was Milner who drove Chamberlain to extremes much more than the other way about. In speaking of the methods adopted by Lord Milner and Mr. Chamberlain in order to cause the negotiations to fail, and to bring on a war, he says : "I can express myself in no other terms than by calling it a devilish plot. They talked of peace while the decision had already been taken to destroy us."

But there is no need to go into these matters. It is sufficient to note that Mr. Kruger has not yet realised the true inwardness of the relations between Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner. The responsibility for the war in South Africa no doubt lies heavy upon all those who were in a position to have prevented Lord Milner forcing matters to an extremity. But the more this question is studied, the more the facts are brought into the clear light of day, the more certain it is that the real responsibility for the forcing on of the war, as well as that of thwarting all efforts which Mr. Chamberlain himself made to avert a breach of the peace, lies upon Lord Milner, and Lord Milner alone.



# LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

## AN ANGLO-GALLIC ALLIANCE.

### A COUNTERBLAST TO PAN-ANGLO-SAXONISM.

THE thesis which I have advocated in more than one quarter—that the time has come when we should pack up our pride and seek in union with the American Republic the only conditions upon which we can continue to exist—has hitherto been regarded, if not as fantastic, at any rate as a good many hundred years before its time. Union, however, is in the air. But what will most people say when they find that union with someone is regarded by an excellent authority as so indispensable to our existence that that excellent authority maintains that we should unite in close bonds with France, whom for a thousand years we have regarded as our deadliest enemy? Nevertheless, such a project is now put forward, supported by serious argument and valid statistics, by as eminent a Frenchman as M. Finot, the *directeur of La Revue*.

M. Finot's articles advocating this scheme are published in *La Revue* for the 1st and 15th November. That we must unite with someone, M. Finot clearly sees; but he does not think that the United States are our natural hope and refuge. That is to be found in an alliance with France, an alliance to be marked, firstly, with a treaty of obligatory arbitration, and, finally, by a closer union, which will result in a nucleus being formed for the United States of Europe and of the World.

### NATURAL ENEMY A MYTH.

The first section of M. Finot's articles is devoted almost exclusively to showing that the supposed natural enmity between France and England is a myth. Their original history was the same. As in France, so in England, the aborigines were Celts, partially Romanised, and afterwards overrun by Teutons. England owed largely to France its national consciousness, its language, its prosody, and even the fundamental bases of its future civilisation. The debt of France was reciprocal through the centuries, until, finally, the evolution of the eighteenth century, which ended in the great Revolution, was a manifestation of English ideas. What Shakespeare owed to Montaigne, Voltaire, Diderot, and Rousseau owed to English thought. France and England, in short, have been in closer union than any two countries in the world.

### EACH COUNTRY THE COMPLEMENT OF THE OTHER.

At the present day what are the conditions? Great Britain merits the name of the richest and most important of the French colonies. A disappearance of English economic power would result for France in incalculable losses. All the French colonies taken together purchase from France only thirty-seven per cent. of the English purchases. England takes thirty per cent. of all French exports. England is abso-

lutely necessary to France; and the economic relations are such that England buys from France products which it would be impossible to sell anywhere else. On the other hand, England profits by having at her doors a country producing goods which English climatic conditions render it impossible to produce at home. Neither country invades the other's home market; each is the complement of the other.

But while France only helps us, the alternative ally, America, threatens us. M. Finot does not see that it is because of the threat that inclusion in the United States appears imperative. That the threat is serious M. Finot has no doubt. The United States, he says, will drive us from South Africa, from China, from Japan, and even from Egypt. In Japan, where our trade has diminished, that of the United States has doubled. And in various continental countries American trade within the last six years has increased from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. The danger, however, only begins here; for, once America has completed her economic conquest of Europe, she will be obliged to interfere in European politics. Under such conditions the necessity of an intimate and pacific union between the peoples of the Old World will become an absolute necessity.

### A START FOR THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE.

But the United States of Europe being just now, impracticable, we must be satisfied with creating a union between the most influential of European States. Looked at from this point of view an Anglo-French union would be the precursor of peace and a guarantee of security. Before attempting to realise a European union it is necessary to begin with partial groupings. The Anglo-French union would merely be the starting point. From this origin the idea of the United States of Europe, from being an object of ridicule, would soon become a postulate in the international life of to-morrow. The necessity of closer relations between England and France is shown by the fact that in France most of the Chambers of Commerce have approved unanimously of an arbitration treaty, while in England seventy-eight Chambers of Commerce have given their unanimous support to the project.

### THE GAIN TO ENGLAND.

England, M. Finot thinks, would be a great gainer. At present she suffers from the nightmare of universal enmity. Other European nations fear one another. England has to fear them all; and she is, in addition, in danger of a future war with the United States. She is, moreover, entirely dependent upon the United States for food. To meet her danger she has increased her armaments, and cannot increase them much more. She has acquired more territory than she can govern. Everything, in fact, demands her alliance with a friendly nation.

## THE KAISER AND ENGLAND.

MR. JOHN L. BASHFORD, a twenty-years' resident in Berlin, contributes to the *Empire Review* an article under this heading. He begins by stating that he has been informed authoritatively that the Kaiser was "disappointed" on hearing of the way in which the *Spectator* had written concerning his hostile designs upon British naval supremacy, and the suggestion that he came to this country in order to stir up ill-blood between England and Russia and France. Mr. Bashford also refers to Sir Horace Rumbold's indiscretion. He maintains that the general condemnation of the Kaiser, which finds strong expression in the *National Review*, is both ungenerous and incorrect. He recalls the fact that the Empress Frederick, in the last year of her life, said:—"My great comfort in the pain I have to endure is due to the consciousness that my son is entirely on the side of my country in this war."

Mr. Bashford examines all the speeches made by the Emperor on the subject of German and English relations, and he asks how can it be believed that Germany is anxious to strike down the naval supremacy of Britain when the Emperor has never lost an opportunity of impressing upon the British the desirability of strengthening the British fleet?

Mr. Bashford adds a curious detail concerning Mr. Rhodes' visit to the Kaiser, which also sheds some light upon the difficulty that arose about the reception of the Boer Generals at Berlin. On March 6th, 1899, the Kaiser told Sir Frank Lascelles: "I am going to receive a distinguished fellow-countryman of yours in a few days." Four days later Sir Frank Lascelles, at Count von Bülow's request, sent a formal letter to the Chancellor asking that his Majesty might be informed of Mr. Rhodes' desire to obtain an audience, and the following day the Kaiser received Mr. Rhodes. Hitherto it was supposed that any request for an audience had been sent through the British Embassy; as a matter of fact the form was subsequently observed after his Majesty had himself arranged that the audience should take place. According to this precedent, therefore, Count von Bülow ought to have written to Sir Frank Lascelles, asking him to inform the Kaiser of the Boer Generals' desire to obtain an audience. But from this it is evident the Kaiser shrank, among other reasons perhaps, because, as Mr. Bashford says, "To dispel a deep distrust of the British nation as to Count von Bülow's designs against England was one of the Kaiser's most ardent wishes." He is quite sure that if a German statesman were asked to express in a terse sentence the policy of the Kaiser towards England, he would say, "His Majesty desires to maintain peace, and to shape the political relations of his country with yours in such a way that a friendly rivalry may exist between them on terms of equality."

THE *Revue Universelle* for November 1st is a special Zola number. It contains several very interesting articles on Zola, and is profusely illustrated.

## WHY NOT PENNY-A-WORD CABLEGRAMS?

MR. HENNIKER HEATON has a despotic trick of compelling the public to read whatever he writes on means of transmission. In the *Magazine of Commerce* he insists on the nationalisation of cables. He says:—

People in the United Kingdom who study these tables, know that they annually spend £1,000,000 in cabling to America (including Canada), £412,000 in cabling to Australia, £366,000 in cabling to South Africa, £300,000 in cabling to India, and another £300,000 in cabling to China, Hong Kong, and the East. John Bull, in brief, puts his hand into his capacious pocket to the tune of £6,755 every day of the week, except Sundays, to cable to his customers and clients and cousins over seas, or a total sum every year of £3,278,000. At the same time our mail packet service to America, Australia, India and China costs us only one-and-a-half million, and he thinks that for our nine hundred millions' worth of exports a less costly cable communication is necessary. Mr. Heaton proceeds:—

I assert that we shall have Imperial Federation in a true sense only when we can telegraph from London to New Zealand as cheaply as we now telegraph from London to Ireland. And why not? In Australia we send a word three thousand miles for a penny—the same distance, within five hundred miles, that divides England from India, to which a word now sent costs us, not one penny, as it ought, but thirty-six pennies. All parts of the world, excepting America, can be cable-connected by land, barring one thin blue line of sea; and land-lines cost only one-fifth of submarine cables—in other words, land-lines are laid at an outlay of £40 a mile, and sea-cables of £200 a mile. On the other hand, land-lines carry five times more messages than are carried by cables.

He goes beyond the imperialisation of the cables, and urges that in any question of purchasing the cables the American and British Governments should join hands. He enforces all these contentions by one of his delightful collections of anomalies:—

It costs 6½d. a word to telegraph from London to Fao, the head of the Persian Gulf; it costs 1s. 2d. to Egypt, half the distance. It costs 6s. 3d. a word to telegraph to Lagos, half-way to the Cape, and it costs only 3s. to telegraph to the Cape. But the most striking instance of how the French look after their colonists is afforded by their treatment of the people of Senegal and the Ivory Coast, as compared with our treatment of our people, also on the West Coast of Africa. From Paris to Senegal the French charge is only one franc a word. From London to Lagos (British), 100 miles beyond, the charge is 6s. 5d. a word. In 1899-1900 my friend at Lagos sent his telegrams to London *via* Senegal and Paris. Surely an Imperial postmaster will remedy this state of things!

"It seems that what may be briefly called the Best Man theory is gradually taking the place of the old thick-and-thin adhesion to party." Such is the forecast of the party system of the future by a writer in *Macmillan*, who even dares to look forward to the appearance of "a Ministry composed of Best Men," and without any common doctrine whatsoever!

DR. BARNARDO sends us the December and Christmas number of *Bubbles*, a coloured magazine for boys and girls, which the Father of Nobody's Children issues for the purpose of making other people's children interested in the good work that is carried out in the East End of London. The bound volume, which is published at 3s. 6d. in boards and 5s. in cloth gilt, contains 114 beautiful coloured pictures and any number of short stories and serial tales.

## THE PROTEST OF THE BOERS.

BY EX-STATE-SECRETARY REITZ.

MR. REITZ is now in America, and he has begun his campaign against the annexation of the two Republics by an article in the *North American Review* for November, in which he maintains that the Peace of Vereeniging cannot be regarded as binding upon the conscience of men who, to save the remnant of their wives and children, signed it with the knife at their throats. A contract made under compulsion is not a binding contract. But even if the articles of peace were binding upon the Boers, he holds that they are released from any moral obligation to observe them because the promise of Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener, that they would do their best to persuade the King to grant a general amnesty for the Cape rebels, has been deliberately and scandalously broken. After signing the ten articles in the Treaty of Peace the Boers handed in a solemn protest against the so-called peace, which the British Ministry has carefully refrained from publishing for obvious reasons. This being the case, it may be well to preserve in this REVIEW, for purposes of reference, the text of the protest. It runs as follows:—

"This meeting of representatives of the people of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, held at Vereeniging from the 15th of May, 1902, to the 31st of May, 1902, has learnt with regret of the proposal made by His Majesty's Government in regard to the cessation of existing hostilities, and of the intimation that his proposal must be accepted or rejected in an unaltered form.

"The meeting regrets that His Majesty's Government 'has absolutely refused to negotiate with the Governments of the Republics upon the basis of our independence, or to permit our Governments to enter into communication with our Deputation.

"Our peoples have indeed always thought that, not only on the ground of Right, but also on the ground of the great material and personal sacrifices that they have made for their Independence, they have a just claim to such Independence.

"This meeting has earnestly taken into consideration the condition of Land and People, and has more especially taken into account the following facts:—

"1. That the Military tactics pursued by the British Military Authorities have led to the entire ruin of the territory of both the Republics, with burning of farms and towns, destruction of all means of subsistence and exhaustion of all sources necessary for the support of our families, for the maintenance of our forces in the field, and for the continuation of the war.

"2. That the placing of our captured families in the Concentration Camps has led to an unprecedented condition of suffering and disease, so that, within a comparatively short time, about 20,000 of those dear to us have perished there, and the horrible prospect has arisen that by continuing the war our entire race might be exterminated.

"3. That the Kaffir tribes within and without the borders of the territories of both Republics are almost all armed and take part in the struggle against us, and by perpetrating murders and committing all kinds of horrors, an impossible state of affairs has been brought about in many districts of both Republics—an instance of which took place lately in the district of Vryheid, where fifty-six Burgers were murdered and mutilated in a shocking manner, at the same time.

"4. That by Proclamations of the enemy, which he has already carried into effect, the Burgers still in the field are threatened

with loss of all their movable and immovable property, and so with total ruin.

"5. That, through the circumstances of the war, it has already long ago become impossible for us to retain the many thousands of prisoners of war taken by our forces, and that we thus could do but comparatively little damage to the British troops, whilst our Burgers captured by the British are sent abroad, and that, after the war has raged for nearly three years, there remains only a small portion of the forces with which we entered into the war.

"6. That this remnant still in the field, which forms but a small minority of our entire people, has to contend against overwhelming odds, and, moreover, has reached a condition virtually amounting to famine and want of the necessary means of subsistence—and that, notwithstanding our utmost endeavours and the sacrifice of all that we value and hold dear, we cannot reasonably expect a successful issue.

"This meeting is, therefore, of opinion that there is no reasonable ground for thinking that, by continuance of the war, our People will retain the possession of its Independence, and considers that, under the circumstances, the People are not justified in carrying on the war any longer, as that can alone tend to bring about the social and material destruction, not only of ourselves, but also of our descendants.

"Urged by the above-mentioned circumstances and motives, this meeting authorises both Governments to accept the Proposal of His Majesty's Government, and on behalf of the People of both Republics to sign the same.

"This Meeting of Delegates expresses the confident hope that the conditions which have now been called into being by adopting the Proposal of His Majesty's Government may soon be ameliorated in such a way that our Nation may thereby attain the enjoyment of those privileges to which it considers that, not only on account of its past, but also on the ground of its sacrifices in the course of this war, it can justly lay claim.

"This meeting has noted with satisfaction the resolution of His Majesty's Government to grant a large measure of amnesty to those British subjects who took up arms on our side, and to whom we are bound by the ties of blood and honour, and expresses the hope that it may please His Majesty to extend this amnesty still further."

## RELICS OF "THE MOST HUMANE WAR."

THE ruin wrought by our troops in South Africa while engaged in prosecuting "the most humane war on record" is thus described in *Blackwood* by a writer "in the tracks of the war":—

Every farmhouse we passed was in the same condition—roofless, windowless, dams broken, water-furrows choked, and orchards devastated. Our way of making war may be effective as war, but it inflicts terrible wounds upon the land. After a campaign of a dozen bloody fights reconstruction is simple; the groundwork remains for a new edifice. But, though the mortality be relatively small, our late methods have come very near to destroying the foundations of rural life. We have to build again from the beginning.

"Our late methods" in this respect have a suspicious resemblance to the exploits of Genghis Khan. Yet the writer bears astonished witness to the good nature of our long-suffering victims:—

It is probable that the Boers themselves are the last to realise it. The people who crowded to the doors of the ruined farms as we passed were on the whole good-humoured, patient, and uncomplaining. They had set about repairing the breaches in their fortunes, crudely but contentedly.

He relates a gruesome feature of Boer piety:—

The Boers, as we heard from many sources, are exhuming the dead from different battlefields, and bringing them, often from great distances, to the graveyards on their own homesteads. An odd sombre task, not without its grandeur.

### LORD KITCHENER AS KNOWN TO HIS STAFF.

"A STAFF OFFICER" in *Blackwood* describes "Campaigning with Kitchener." It is a thoroughgoing panegyric, only redeemed from fulsomeness by the frank acknowledgment that his hero is "no drill master."

"ONE OF THE HARDEST OF THINKERS."

Here, for example, is one eulogy :—

Kitchener is one of the hardest and most accurate thinkers I can name; he is always thinking; not meandering aimlessly through a wilderness of casual imaginings, but thinking up and down and round and through his subject; planning every move, foreseeing every counter-move, registering every want, forestalling every demand, so that when he conducts a campaign with that unerring certainty that seems to recall the onward march of destiny, luck has had very little to do with the affair, for K. has arranged that everything shall happen as it does happen, and that particular way and no other.

#### HIS UNERRING PRESCIENCE.

[And this is the fact to substantiate the eulogy :—

Somewhere in the *subllette* of Pall Mall there is a paper with the record of a meeting that took place at the Egyptian War Office before the final campaign. Only Kitchener, Wingate, and another officer were present. In less than two hours K. laid bare the entire plan of subsequent operations, met every inquiry, formulated every want, satisfied every objection. He had worked right through the campaign in his mind, and saw daylight on the farther side of it. Everything was ready: there were so many boats to take so many men and guns and animals at a certain fixed date, depending on the Nile flood, which could be calculated with precision; there were so many weeks' supplies to be at this place and that, and the British contingent—calculated economically to the fraction of a guardsman by the order to leave band-boys behind—was requested to arrive at a given date, to steam and march to a certain point, to fight its usual battle 1,600 miles from the chair in which K. was sitting, and to leave for London the very next day with its work accomplished. And all these things happened precisely as ordained at that meeting, so that one momentarily believed that even the unexpected had been banished from the art of war.

#### HIS UNBENDING SEVERITY.

Part of his wonderful success is attributed to the "unbending severity" with which he treated all failures. Generous to acknowledge good work well done, "no one was ever more unforgiving of failure, to no matter what cause the failure might be due."

Another explanation is his freedom from the curse of penmanship :—

Kitchener's office stationery consisted of a sheaf of telegraph-forms which he carried in his helmet and a pencil which he carried in his pocket—and that sufficed. Moreover, he seldom read an official letter, and never wrote one.

#### HIS CHOICE OF TOOLS.

More important is the next consideration :—

Much of K.'s success was no doubt due to his wise choice of the tools he used—they really were tools rather than men; and no finer body of young fellows ever wore sword than those splendid officers who worked and slaved for him, day after day, in those God-forsaken sand-swept wastes. But no one knows, no one perhaps will ever fully know, the extent to which K. was implored, beseeched, cajoled by the highest in the land to employ A. or B. or C. on his staff, or anywhere. K. was adamant to such requests. . . . This happened in hundreds of cases. K. was not then the power he is now, and his implacable disregard of the pets of society argues a strength of character which has always seemed to me one of the greatest proofs of his fearless independence.

### NOT "GOOD AT THE BATTLE-SHOUT."

There is real humour in this description of Kitchener's attitude to mere fighting :—

I think he looked on a battle as a necessary but exceedingly vulgar and noisy brawl, and that the intellectual part of him always regretted when he could not strangle or starve the enemy out without a crude appeal to brute force. If he could have been induced to issue an order for the battle, it would have read somewhat as follows if it had come from his heart : "Here you are, O troops! and there is your enemy. I have clothed you, fed you, cared for you, placed you in the most advantageous tactical and strategical position possible, so now please go and fight it out, and let me know when it is all over."

#### A RADICAL CRITIC OF THE WAR OFFICE.

One trait of the grim general's character is mentioned which has not often had prominence given to it, and it stirs vague hopes of Army reform otherwise unattainable :—

\* During many an evening in camp or bivouac Kitchener often talked long, openly, and convincingly upon reforms needed in the War Office and the Army. Of his opinions on these points it is too soon to speak, for he may yet have occasion to put them into practice. So I shall only say that many of his ideas were novel and all were radical, and that they are calculated to produce a very considerable fluttering in Pall Mall dovescots and among the old women of both sexes when Big Ben chimes out K.'s hour of office and responsibility.

#### OUR FUTURE CHIEF-OF-STAFF?

Of what that office should be, the writer has no doubt. It is not that of Commander-in-Chief, who has too many ceremonial and decorative duties to discharge. He says :—

There is one post to which Kitchener is suited, and which is suited to him—namely, that of Chief-of-the-Staff, carrying with it, call it by what name you will, *the sole, solitary, and exclusive duty of preparation for war.*

Kitchener's strength lies in his power to create—surely the supremest and grandest faculty of Nature herself.

### A Bishop as Butcher.

THE slaughtering of swine is not generally considered a part of episcopal duty, even though the primate among the apostles was once bidden "kill and eat" a menagerie of unclean beasts. But missionary enterprise imposes many unexpected tasks, and the Bishop of New Guinea tells in *Pearson's Magazine* how his sermon on the cruelty of the cannibals' method of killing their pigs led to them asking him to act as slaughterer next day! He complied, and with his own rifle shot fifty of the animals. The aforesaid sermon was enforced by a native teacher in these words :—

"Yes, if you listen to the missionaries, and do as they tell you, when you come to die, you will go off quietly, like a pig which the white men have killed. But if you harden your hearts, you will die like a pig stuck in native fashion, singing out dreadfully!"

The natives, however, missed the squealing of the poor porkers, which had generally added to the zest of their enjoyment of the festival, and besought the missionary to at least let them spear one and hear it sing out. The Bishop, however, dissuaded them. Like most missionaries the Bishop has discovered—

It would be quite useless to limit our training to religious teaching. We have established technical classes.

But the Bishop certainly had not expected to give technical instruction in the art and mystery of transforming live pig into dead pork.



## THE MAD MULLAH.

VERY interesting and topical at the present moment is the article concerning the personality of the Mad Mullah, contributed by M. Hugues Le Roux to the *Revue de Paris*. The writer, who entitles his article "The New Mahdi," spent last year in the tract of country which is still giving us such trouble, and he gathered many interesting particulars concerning Abdulla Achur, whose religious crusade in Somaliland has met with such unexpected success, and who will, M. Le Roux declares, end by becoming as formidable an adversary as he who was vanquished at Omdurman.

## THE NEW MAHDI.

Some years ago Abdulla Achur was already much discussed among the Mussulman population of Aden and of the surrounding country; the Europeans made light of "the New Mahdi," as he was already styled, and at Aden was first invented for him the foolish and misleading nickname of the Mad Mullah.

Abdulla seems to have first appeared on the horizon five years ago; he had then performed four times the lengthy and difficult pilgrimage to Mecca, and he edified all the Mussulmans with whom he came in contact by his piety and learning. The new Mahdi is some thirty-two years of age; he is a true Somali, tall, vigorous, and with regular features. His past career, like that of all Mahomedan "saints," has been very adventurous; his father was a shepherd in the Somali country, and he was brought up among the herds. There he was met by a Mahomedan missionary, who offered to buy him from his parents and to bring him up to a religious life. His first pilgrimage to Mecca took place when he was twenty, and he produced so great an impression on the Sheik Mahomed Salah, the supreme head of the mysterious confraternity known as Tariqa Mahadia, that the latter kept him with him, and now Abdulla is the favourite disciple of this important religious leader.

## HOW THE MULLAH GAINS HIS POWER.

Abdulla, in spite of the fact that he is regarded more or less as a savage by his adversaries, is a man of considerable learning, familiar with every kind of theological subtlety, and quite able to work on the religious fanaticism of his followers. Already the Mad Mullah has obtained extraordinary influence over the inhabitants of Somaliland. He has passed various decrees, of which one makes it illegal to be married by an ordinary Cadi who is subject to the King of England; such marriages, he declares, are null and void. He also freely excommunicates all those who do not follow his peculiar tenets, and in all sorts of ways he recalls, as no other Mahdi has ever done, his great predecessor Mahomet. Up to the present time Abdulla has only met with one important reverse. This was inflicted on him in the spring of 1900 by the soldiers of Menelik; since then the Mullah avoids his northern neighbours.

M. Le Roux pays a high tribute to Colonel Swayne, who, he says, knows Somaliland better than any Englishman alive, and who, he declares, must have known well the determined foe against whom he was pitted with such insufficient forces. The French writer tells the story of the repulse. He evidently considers that the Mad Mullah may develop into a very serious adversary, and he advises the British Government to prepare for a serious campaign in February, which is, he says, the best season of the year for the enterprise. The question is much complicated, because certain loyal tribes, while perfectly willing to live content and happy lives under British rule, are determined to resist every effort made to compel them to fight their co-religionists.

## ANOTHER DE WET.

At Aden the new Mahdi is no longer called the Mad Mullah; indeed the local paper spoke of him as "another De Wet," for, like the Boer General, Abdulla seems to have a remarkable power of darting from one point to another. Meanwhile the Emperor Menelik is watching what is to him a most interesting game with intense attention; he also is anti-Mullah, but according to M. Le Roux he is waiting to be asked to lend his powerful aid to Great Britain, for then he will be able to ask in exchange that his new ally should formally recognise the existence of Abyssinia, which his French friend considers should be regarded as an Eastern Switzerland, or No-man's Land.

## "THE DESCENT FROM THE CROSS,"

AS PAINTED BY DOMENICO MORELLI.

IN the December number of the *Art Journal* Professor Alfredo Melani has an interesting article on Domenico Morelli. The famous painting by Morelli, entitled "La Deposizione di Christo dalla Croce," is thus described:—

Among his religious canvases, that which is best known from the point of view which interests us, is one of the embalming of Christ, entitled "Deposizione di Christo dalla Croce." It is a magnificent subject, and one of his finest and most suggestive compositions. By this work a new light seems to be thrown on the death of our Saviour.

Altamura has assured us of the painter's admiration for the Bible, and Morelli himself mentions the fact that he had the inspiration to produce through the study of the Gospel this picture, in which he represented Christ as no one had previously done. All other painters of the descent from the cross have found a motive for showing Christ wasted by His sufferings; Morelli places Christ in the centre of the scene, thus allowing himself to respect tradition, and though not treating the subject in the manner of his humanised religious art, he has gone to nature for form and colour in painting the sad ceremony, and to the Gospel for a general idea of the scene.

Around the Body, enveloped in the shroud, he placed pious women and Apostles, dismayed yet filled with admiration; the rising moon illumines the figure of Christ, and throws beams of light over the scene in which the darkness is more powerful than the light. This, added to the general brown tone, gives an indescribable impression of mystery, one which is not decreased by the realistic and unforeseen envelopment of Christ in the shroud.

## THE FOREIGN INVASION OF CANADA.

Two articles have come under my notice this month which illustrate admirably the virtue of vital and natural political movements as opposed to artificial combinations suggested by individual theorists. M. Finot, in his articles in *La Revue*, which I notice elsewhere, maintains the advantages of an Anglo-French union as the nucleus of an united Europe over the idea of Anglo-American union advocated by me in "The Americanisation of the World." On the top of this comes a paper by Mr. Archibald S. Hurd, in the *Fortnightly Review*, in which we find that—let us regard M. Finot's proposition with as much favour as we like—the Americanisation of the British Empire goes on in spite of our wishes and predilections.

## THE DECLINE OF THE BRITISH.

Mr. Hurd's paper deals with "The Foreign Invasion of Canada;" but if "The Americanisation of Canada" were not in a sense a bull, it would have been a much better title. Canada, he points out, is, firstly, being de-Anglicised by foreign immigration and by the growth of the French, and, secondly, Americanised by the phenomenal flood of immigrants from across the frontier. The natural growth of the Canadian population is small. The census of 1881 showed an increase in ten years of 19 per cent.; in 1901 the increase had fallen to 11·14 per cent. And it is not the British, but the French, who account for most of this small increase. The French Canadians double in numbers every twenty-five years. Families of eighteen and twenty children are not infrequent; and in Quebec the birth-rate is 36·86 per thousand. The French Canadians, Mr. Hurd insists, are not well affected to England, and they enjoy their liberties as sops given by the British nation in the hope of keeping them quiet. Meantime immigration from the European continent has increased, while the number of British- and Irish-born settlers is 100,000 less than it was thirty years ago.

## THE AMERICAN WAVE.

The British element in Canada is therefore relatively falling off. Settlers from the United States are flooding the country. Last year only 25 per cent. of the immigrants came from the United Kingdom, while 35 per cent. came across the frontier. In 1901, there were 17,987 immigrants from the United States, and only 9,401 from England and Wales, 1,476 from Scotland, and 933 from Ireland. In the present year, down to the beginning of October, 27,000 Americans have entered Canada. The immigrants bring considerable capital with them, and become permanent settlers. Of the 127,891 who had settled in Canada by last Christmas, 84,493 have already been naturalised.

## THE AMERICANISATION OF CANADA.

Canada is, in fact, becoming Americanised. British emigration is becoming every day less important. Mr. Hurd explains this largely by the erroneous ideas which are so widespread in England as to the severity of the Canadian climate. Mr. Kipling's description

of Canada as "My Lady of the Snows" has been itself sufficient to throw back the development of the colony by Englishmen a whole decade. Mr. Hurd, however, says that the immigration of Americans, who thoroughly know the Canadian climate, shows that the climate is a good one. As the result of it all, we witness the development of a Canadian policy which if not anti-British is not pro-British. The Canadian immigration officials regard the problem solely from a Canadian point of view, and welcome the wealthy and enterprising American who crosses their frontier. Mr. Hurd thinks that this threatening movement can be checked by spreading juster knowledge among Britishers in regard to the Canadian climate. But in view of the increasing disinclination of Englishmen for country life, it seems more probable that the Americanisation of the British Empire has definitely begun in Canada.

## CANADA'S AMERICANISED PRESS.

In an article in the *Monthly Review* on "Canada and Imperial Ignorance," Mr. W. Beach Thomas also lays stress on the Americanisation of the country:—

American ideas, if not America, are taking the country-captive. The Americans have no insidious intentions, no *arrière pensée*—an American seldom has. He is generally candid, if not honest, to a degree. He goes where he goes to make money, and makes no pretence of ulterior objects; he neither simulates nor dissimulates. But power goes with the making of money as an inseparable accident; and the American is apt to win other prizes than millions. It is no small achievement that the Press is completely captured. It has been done merely in the way of business; but so effectively that in the last ten years English magazines have been practically banished. Private people and the clubs still take in this or that weekly paper, but it may be said that there is practically no public sale at all; no agents who take English papers, no public which demands them. Some of the shells may be seen, but an inspection of the contents reveals the American edition, in which articles especially designed to suit American tastes have been substituted in New York for the more typical English material.

Mr. Thomas argues that we are losing our hold on Canada owing to the ignorance of that Colony which is so common in England, an ignorance which leads some Englishmen to address their letters, "Ottawa, Canada, the United States." He thinks that it would be more profitable to expend the £12,000,000 a year now spent on maintaining paupers in making immigration easy.

The *Cornhill Magazine* for December has in it plenty of interest. It is dignified by the singular power of its opening poem by Mrs. Woods. Mr. Sidney Low's study of Kossuth ends with a lament for the extreme political optimism of the men of '48, who expected the millennium when their reforms were achieved, but no millennium has yet arrived. Mr. W. J. Fletcher draws an effective contrast between the condition of the seas before and after they were policed by the British Navy. A writer on the prospect for the Army as a profession boldly prophesies that the country will insist on getting higher efficiency in the Imperial Army, be the cost what it may. The Rev. W. H. Hutton, writing on Bishop Stubbs and the Roll Series, dares to say that Dr. Stubbs must remain one of the greatest names in the record of English letters.

### THE NILE DAM AND ITS RESULTS.

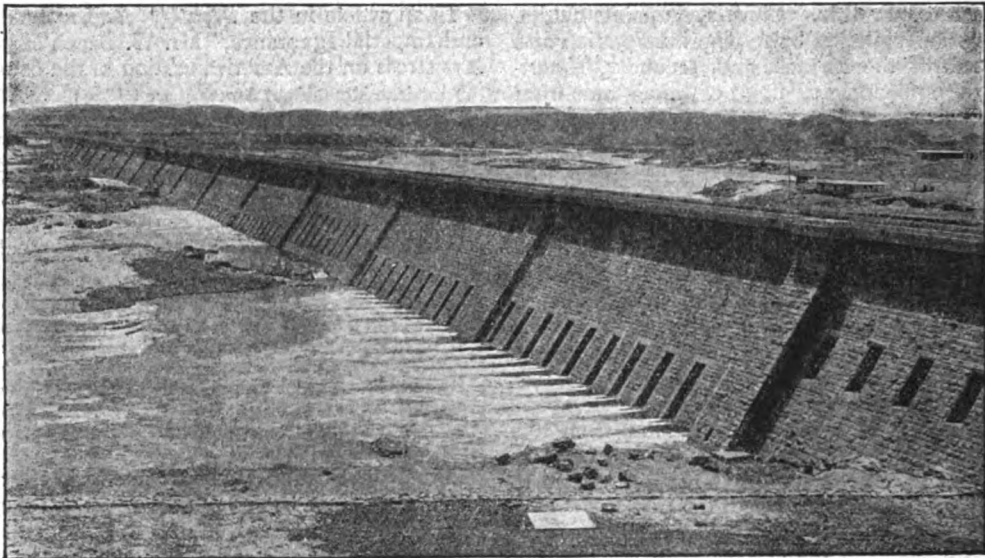
IN the December *Idler* Mr. Frank Fayant writes upon the great work of "Capturing the Nile's Golden Floods," which will be completed before the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Mr. Fayant says:—

Without the Nile Egypt would be as barren as the Great Desert. With the great river, fertile Egypt is but an elongated oasis, a thin green line on either side of the stream from Alexandria up into the heart of Central Africa. This thin green line in the days of the ancients made Egypt the garden and granary of the world. And for thirty centuries men have struggled to widen this line. But all the mighty undertakings of the past—the building of dykes to bind the floods, the raising of great walls to hold them back, the digging of canals and basins to lead the water to the parched fields—have been but pigmy efforts compared to this last work, which, at a single stroke, increases the national wealth by £80,000,000.

He tells very vividly of the labours of Sir Benjamin Baker, Sir Ernest Cassel, and, lastly, of Sir John Aird,

begin excavating as soon as the Nile subsided. In closing a channel we first threw ton after ton of granite blocks into the cataract, and then we pitched in trainloads of rock, trucks and all. Gradually the rubble mound rose above the surface of the water. After the flood had subsided we banked this rock wall with many thousand bags of sand. What a task we had to get those bags! We used eight millions, and we had to search all Europe for them. When the floods rose again we anxiously watched the excavation ditch protected by these walls of rock and sand bags. We had a score of great pumps ready to draw out the water should it rush in, but so well had our suds been constructed that two pumps were as many as we needed.

In addition to his descriptions of the work of the dam, Mr. Fayant points out the probability of the erection of cotton mills in Egypt to spin the Egyptian cotton. "It is cotton that makes modern Egypt a living land, for Egyptian cotton is known over the world as the best cotton grown." He wonders what will be the effect upon the Lancashire mills when to the growth of spinning in the southern American



Reproduced from the "*Idler*."

The Nile Dam at Assouan.

in the building of the Assouan dam, which Lord Cromer roughly estimates will increase the agricultural earning power of Egypt by £2,600,000 every year. When we recollect that the dam only cost some £2,500,000 to build, the enormous value of the work can be more easily realised.

#### THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE TASK.

Mr. Fayant gives some interesting conversations which he had with Sir Ernest Cassel and Sir Benjamin Baker. The latter, describing the natural difficulties to be overcome, says:—

We had no idea of the difficulties we were to meet. We were greatly hampered in the work at the beginning because of the uncertainties of the river bed. We had to crush one turbulent channel after another to enable our thousands of workmen to go down into the bed of the river to excavate for the foundations. This work had to be done at High Nile to enable us to

States is added the establishment of an Egyptian spinning industry. A great feature of the article is a series of excellent pictures, one of which we reproduce.

THERE is a great deal to catch the eye and take the fancy in the *Temple Magazine* for December. "The fascination of fast motion" is set forth by Wm. J. Lampton with a profusion of illustrations, including looping the loop on a bicycle, motoring, horse-racing, express trains, torpedo-catchers, spiral incline, yachting, tobogganing, skating, etc. A similar omnium gatherum of taking things is provided by W. G. Robinson in his "Diversions of Some Millionaires." The mystery how fashions are set is explained, with much elaborately dressed and half-dressed portraiture, by Miss Nancy Woodrow.

## A NEW NAVY LEAGUE PROPAGANDA.

## THE NEED FOR PRECAUTIONS AGAINST GERMANY.

In the *National Review* for December there is an article by "Enquirer" on "The British Admiralty and the German Navy," which is characteristic of the Germanophobe campaign now being waged by that review. "Enquirer's" article is nominally a scheme of naval defence against German ambitions; but as the writer informs us his article was submitted to the Executive Committee of the Navy League, who unanimously approved of it, it may be regarded as a new pronouncement of that somewhat irresponsible body. Whether the Navy League does wisely in identifying itself with jingo movements against particular nations is very doubtful.

"Enquirer's" article, however, is interesting. He thinks that there is danger from Germany, and he is sure we are not equipped to meet it. Our weakness in the North Sea is Germany's strength. We are weak for several reasons. Our ships draw too much water for the waters of the shallow Baltic. The coasts of Germany are not easy of approach, and while no German battleship draws more than 25 feet, no British modern battleship draws less than 26'6". The German coast defences are so strong and well organised that no attack upon them would have the smallest chance of success. The shooting of the German ships is excellent. Last summer the Kaiser fired eight rounds from the six-inch gun, and every shot hit the target. In coaling the Germans hold the world's record; their officers are younger and in some respects better than ours:—

The great principle followed and attained is the direction of the fleet in war by men who have been trained specially for that object in peace; the ruthless elimination of those who fall below the highest standard of energy and capacity, and the strict enforcement of responsibility throughout the force.

## THE DANGER OF INVASION.

In less than forty-eight hours the whole German fleet can be at sea. Supposing the Mediterranean Fleet at Gibraltar, three or four days must pass before it appears in the Channel. At certain times of the year we might be left with nothing but the Reserve Squadron to defend us:—

Numerically it is equal to the German squadron, supposing Germany employs her best ships alone in the attack; in speed, armament, gunnery and general efficiency the German force is superior, because it is much newer and more carefully exercised. Granted the Reserve fleet destroyed, for two to three days the enemy would be the master of the North Sea, and the situation which Napoleon sought to produce in 1805 would have come into existence. There would be no difficulty in the transport of an army of one, two, or three army corps to Harwich, though there would be a deterrent in the certainty that the powerful British squadrons from the south would appear in the North Sea in at least a week from the date of war.

But "Enquirer" maintains that the worst that could happen to a German expeditionary force would be capture, whereas the Germans believe that, even if cut off from home, they could strike such a blow as would bring England to her knees.

## JAPANESE FORMOSA.

In the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* the Rev. W. Campbell pays well-deserved praise to the results of Japanese colonisation in Formosa. His descriptions of the reforms and improvements introduced are of great value, in that they show to the ignorant that the Japanese are thoroughly convinced of the necessity of intelligence and common sense in such work. Mr. Campbell visited the Taichu Prison, and says of it:—

The whole thing was intensely interesting to me, because on every hand one could see the operation of high intelligence, firmness, and even of mercy in grappling with evils which are found amongst people of every land. Before coming away the Governor remarked to me that the entire group of buildings, including the surrounding wall, was the outcome of convict labour; and it did, indeed, seem to be a feature of the system here that no prisoner was allowed to shirk duty who was really able to work. Nor can anyone question the soundness of this principle, for the healthful appearance of the large companies I saw engaged in the manufacture of straw mattresses, and as brick-makers, builders, carpenters, and coolies, was in favour of it; while statistics given me regarding the after-career of those who had served their terms of confinement also showed that prison-life in Taichu was both bearable and distinctly reformatory in its tendency.

## JAPAN AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

Dealing with the question of the opium traffic, which in Formosa is one of the Government monopolies, Mr. Campbell writes:—

As to the attitude of Japan in regard to the opium trade, it may be said that the Government at Tokyo has never wavered in its opposition to opium as an article of commerce; and this opposition, coupled with a general knowledge throughout Japan of the origin and consequences of the trade elsewhere, has led to the Japanese having kept themselves wholly clean from the enervating effects of the opium curse.

## WHAT JAPAN HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Mr. Campbell sums up what has been done in Formosa as follows:—

At the outset it should be remembered that, when they arrived in 1895, instead of being allowed to take quiet possession, they found the people everywhere up in arms against them, and had literally to fight their way from north to south before anything like settled government could be established. . . . Immediately after some measure of peace had been restored, the executive sent out qualified experts to engage in survey work and to report on the resources of their newly ceded territory.

A complete census of the population was taken in 1897. 800 miles of roads were made, and a tramway line laid down from Takow to Sin-tek. This was followed by construction of the main line of railway from Kelung to Takow, about one-half of which has already been opened for goods and passenger traffic. Three cables were also laid down, connecting Formosa with Japan, Foochow, and the Pescadores, and over the existing 1,500 miles of telegraph and telephone wires immediate communication has been made possible with every important inland centre. The post-offices recently opened in Formosa number over a hundred, and letters can now be sent to any part of the empire for two cents each. Up till the close of 1899 one hundred and twenty-two Government educational institutions had been established, only nine of those being for Japanese, and one hundred and thirteen for natives. There are at present ten principal Government hospitals in the island, at which about 60,000 patients are treated gratuitously every year, while sanitary precautions and free vaccination have become so general that the danger from visitations like smallpox and plague has been very much reduced.

**OUR INDUSTRIAL RIVAL IN THE EAST.**

IN the *Quarterly Review* there is an interesting paper on "The Commerce and Industry of Japan," from which much of value may be learnt, although the article does not approach in importance the earlier article on "The Growth of Japan." The writer says:—

The object of the present article is to show that Japan's commercial and industrial progress has been no less marked than her military and political development, and that, starting from equally unpromising beginnings, it has already advanced to a stage, not only of substantial importance in the present, but, if the experience of the past is a trustworthy guide, of the fairest promise for the future.

After a fairly exact review of the present industrial and commercial position of Japan, the writer solemnly warns British manufacturers to "wake up" if they would not lose their trade with Japan to America and their trade with China to Japan. In the enormous growth of the population of Japan the writer sees a promise of muchly increased industrial activity, since the rural districts are as thickly inhabited as is possible for profitable cultivation.

When, however, he deals with the advantages of cheap labour hitherto enjoyed by Japanese manufacturers, and announces that this advantage is rapidly diminishing, he seems to overstep the proofs available.

Speaking of the alleged dishonesty of the Japanese merchants the writer is very bitter, and altogether overlooks the unfortunate fact that whereas there was a very sufficient excuse for the Japanese merchants, there has been none for those foreigners, and even foreign nations, who have had no compunction in taking advantage of the ignorance of a country newly emerged from feudal darkness.

In closing, the writer pays a justly deserved meed of praise to Baron Shibusawa, who by his integrity, wonderful capacity, and business ability has raised the calling of merchant to an equality with any in the land. It is of interest, therefore, to quote Baron Shibusawa's views upon the future of the commerce of the East:—

I think we can supply the Oriental markets even now better than other nations can, although the trade is necessarily mostly in the form of an exchange of products. . . . The trade of the Oriental countries will come to be regarded as Japan's natural share, and she is already well capable of supplying it. —"Japan; Our New Ally," p. 73.

**A Tribute to George Meredith.**

IN the *Atlantic Monthly* for October Harriet W. Preston writes an article upon the last three novels of Mr. Meredith, under the title of "A Knightly Pen." She dwells upon the continuous and accumulative interest of Mr. Meredith's latest romances, "One of our Conquerors," "Lord Ormont and his Aminta," and the "Amazing Marriage." Taken collectively they comprise the searching discussion of a very serious theme, and reveal Mr. Meredith as the gallant champion of woman. But the emancipation which Mr. Meredith claims is in no sense an intellectual one, neither is it economic; it is barely moral, and can be achieved only through the moral regeneration of the women's natural masters. Mr. Meredith's ideal is that of the thirteenth century rescued from disrepute and ridicule so far as may be, and added to the uses of the present day.

**THE ORIGINAL FRANCISCANS.**

THE re-discovery of the original St. Francis promises to be attended with results similar, though necessarily infinitely smaller, to the effects in a larger sphere of the re-discovery of the original Man of Nazareth. The Salvation Army on the one side, and the Social Settlements on the other, have been described as a modern revival of primitive Franciscanism. The interest in the Saint of Assisi certainly grows and deepens. The gross Mammonism of modern life impels deeper natures to a longing after the Franciscan passion for poverty. The *Church Quarterly Review* bears witness to the current feeling by an article on the Third Order of St. Francis. It announces as one of the assured results of critical research that the old stories of the three orders founded in succession by St. Francis—first of monks, second of nuns, and third of men and women in the world but not of it—must be given up:—

The fact is that, instead of being an afterthought, the Third Order was the starting-point. As the non-collegiate student was the original university man, so is the member of the Third Order the original Franciscan. For St. Francis did not really intend to found a religious order at all, and most of the sadness of his later years was caused by the events incidental to the foundation of the Order which bears his name. So far as he desired to found anything, it was a great religious fraternity which should be able to embrace "all Christians, monks, clerks, or laymen, whether men or women, yea, all who dwell in the whole world!"

The reviewer quotes the actual evidence of an eyewitness, Jacques de Vitry, a French scholar and ecclesiastic, who visited Italy in July, 1216. He says:—

Nevertheless, I found one ground for consolation in those parts; for many people of both sexes, rich and high in station, forsake the world, leaving all for the love of Christ. They are called the Brothers Minor. . . . They live after the manner of the primitive Church, of which it is written: "The multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul." During the day they go into the towns and villages to win souls and to work. At night they resort to hermitages or lonely places, to give themselves up to contemplation. The women live together near cities, in divers convents, accept nothing, but are maintained by the work of their hands.

In conclusion the reviewer says:—

After all, the Franciscan spirit is larger than any single Franciscan type. That spirit has proved itself full of vitality, and it never showed more abundant signs of promise than it does to-day. And St. Francis was more than the most complete exemplification of his work. As we look back, after the lapse of nearly seven centuries, we find in him a man who is very near akin to ourselves, but who is in some ways even more like his Master and ours. A Jewish writer has said, disparagingly, that, after all, our Latin Nazarene was but a pale reflection of the Semitic. The words may be accepted as true, though in a rather different sense from that in which they were intended. St. Francis was a living *Imitatio Christi*.

THE *Young Woman* publishes an interview with Mrs. Campbell Praed under the title of "An Australian in the Old Land." Mrs. Praed was born and reared in Queensland, but she came to England when she was twenty-three, and has remained here ever since. She began writing short stories before she was fifteen years of age, but they were mere drivel. It was not until she was thirty that she published her first novel.



## THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

## (1) THE ROUMANIAN POINT OF VIEW.

M. A. D. XÉNOPOL, Professor of Jassy University, contributes a long article to the *Renaissance Latine*, in which he sets out the grievances of the Roumanians against the Jews in their country. Briefly described, M. Xénopol may be said to bring the same accusations against the Roumanian Jews as are brought by the Russians against the Russian Jews. They are the exploiters of the people, and they control the whole economic machinery of the kingdom.

M. Xénopol denies that there is any such thing as persecution of the Roumanian Jews. There is no prohibition against the Jews becoming naturalised Roumanian subjects. The difficulty, he declares, lies in the fact that the Jews demand naturalisation *en masse*; that is, that a single law shall declare all Jews born in the country of parents residing there to be Roumanian subjects. Such a measure, M. Xénopol maintains, would be ruinous for the country, as the Jews, without becoming assimilated Roumanians, would control everything. At present the Jews are in no sense Roumanian. They refuse to speak the language, they contribute nothing to its literature, which they cannot even read, they boycott Roumanian artistes of all kinds, and they shrink from the obligations of patriotism. As proof of which M. Xénopol cites the Russo-Turkish war, in which the 2000 Jews who served lost only one man killed, owing to their pretending to be ill, and otherwise evading active fighting.

The Jews are the drink-shop keepers and usurers, who suck out the blood of the Roumanian people, says M. Xénopol. They control the grain trade of the country and have seized upon all industries. Thus, for instance, when European customs first made their way into the country they captured the tailoring trade, the native tailors being unable to cut clothes in the European style. Jewish farmers, especially in Moldavia, have replaced the natives everywhere. The Jews form two-thirds of the population of Jassy, and they have actually increased in numbers, while the Christian population has fallen. Their birth-rate is higher and their death-rate is lower than that of the Moldavians. According to M. Xénopol, this result has been attained owing to economic causes and to the great prosperity of the Jews. Whenever the Christians undertake any industry or trade the Jews succeed in underselling them and ruining their enterprises. And so on.

The success of the Jews, M. Xénopol admits, is largely due to their superior moral and intellectual qualities. They are more sober, more industrious, and more ingenious than the Christians. But he will not admit that they have rendered services to Roumania by thus succeeding. On the contrary, he declares that their chief successes are due, not to their work, but to their capacity for exploiting the work of Christians. The facts which he cites as to Jewish industry, however, do not support this view; and his

paper may be summed up by saying that it embodies the jealousy felt in all countries when one section of the population increases in prosperity and the other section falls behind.

## (2) FROM THE JEWISH STANDPOINT.

The account of the position of the Jews in Roumania, contributed to the *North American Review* for November by the Rev. M. Gaster, throws a light upon the question very different from the Roumanian defence. Mr. Gaster ought to be an authority upon the subject, for he himself was obliged to leave Roumania owing to his having incurred the displeasure of the Anti-Semites by his advocacy of the cause of his brethren. Mr. Gaster's account is lamentable. The anti-Jewish laws are nominally directed against "aliens"; and the Roumanian Jews, by a masterpiece of political fiction, are declared to be "aliens not subject to an alien Power." They are thus deprived of protection from without as well as from within. The Jews in Roumania have been driven out of the villages and rural districts and compelled to live in artificial Ghetti in the towns. They are aliens always when it is a question of rights, but natives when it is a question of duties. They must serve in the army, but cannot be promoted; they pay all taxes without being allowed to benefit from the advantages derived therefrom. Though they form the majority of the merchants they are not allowed to vote for the Chambers of Commerce. They cannot participate in any public work; and a law was submitted to Parliament in December, 1901, which will prevent them selling groceries, keeping coffee-houses or bakeries. The Roumanian peasants are friendly to them, and have even resisted by force their expulsion from the villages. Jewish communities have no legal status and cannot hold property; and in some cases Jewish common property has been confiscated owing to no one being recognised as the legal owner. The Jews are quite willing to work as peasants if allowed; but they are not allowed.

Altogether Mr. Gaster makes out a good case against the Roumanian Government. Mr. Gaster puts down much of the evil to the account of Austria, which, when Roumania became independent, immediately declared sixteen thousand of her Jewish *protégés* to be no longer under her protection.

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THE YELLOW TIBER, according to Professor Nispi-Landi, as reported by Hayden Church in *Pearson's Magazine*, is a veritable Pactolus—a stream with a bed of gold. He bases his belief on the fact that whenever and wherever the Tiber was searched in the work of bridge-building or of work on the embankments, ancient and valuable things always came to light. Generally, they were valuable enough to pay the entire cost of the operations. He expects to find at the bottom of the Tiber untold wealth in the shape of money and jewellery, statues in gold and silver and bronze, weapons and armour, and, above all, the golden candlestick from the Jewish temple. Already the sum of £60,000 has been guaranteed for the work of systematic exploration.

RELIGION IN ITALY TO-DAY.

THE religious condition of Italy is the subject of a painstaking and fair-minded paper in the *Church Quarterly Review*. The writer has lived for several years in Italy, and acknowledges the generous friendship of not a few of the most learned and most devout clergy as the source of almost all his information. He states that among the younger and more enlightened clergy there is a large and growing section which would endorse the words of one of them :—"The Temporal Power is impossible; thank God, it is impossible." The tension between the Papacy and the Monarchy is, he thinks, injurious to religion, excluding, as it tends to do, devout Catholics from Parliament, and forcing the Monarchy to favour anti-clerical movements. The confiscation of monastic property has thrown out of cultivation the land formerly tilled by the monks, and has done great temporal injury to the poor, for whom there is no legal provision.

THE WORSHIP OF THE VILLAGES.

The writer gives his general impression :—

With all allowance for a considerable minority who have rejected Christianity, there can be no doubt that by far the greater part of the Italian people profess and practise the Catholic religion. The churches are numerous, and generally well attended. . . . There is something beautiful and touching in the unanimity of an Italian village in matters of religion. The English visitor may be moved to a righteous envy when he observes the whole population flocking together to the house of God, and compares with this pleasant scene some village at home, where a great part of the population spends the Sunday morning in bed, and the rest of the day in the public-house or at the street-corner; where those who worship worship in hostile church and chapel; where most of those who worship in church think they have fulfilled the obligations of Sunday by listening to Matins, and where only a tiny minority offer the Lord's Service on the Lord's day.

The writer laments the apparent indifference of Italians during the most solemn act of worship, yet hazards the opinion that "Italians realise more than we do the privilege and the duty of prayer. Yet prayer is often regarded as a charm rather than an intelligent devotion." Of prayer to the blessed Lord, he says we find very little; of prayer to the Eternal Father, hardly a trace. The Madonna is the principal object of worship. He says that devotion to our Lord is maintained in Italy chiefly by reverence to the Blessed Sacrament.

THE ITALIANS' LOVE OF ORATORY.

Unlike what might have been expected from a Ritualistic people—

the Italians are great lovers of oratory, and a sermon seldom fails to attract a congregation, the rather, perhaps, because it is not a regular part of Divine Service. The ordinary sermon of a parish priest is often admirable—a simple inculcation in plain and affectionate language, and with much of the grace which is characteristic of the nation, of some homely duty.

The great and increasing need of definite religious instruction is urged. The writer gathers that in the majority of communal schools there is a certain amount of religious instruction, but that in many places it does not go beyond the recitation of a prayer, and perhaps a slight

amount of teaching of Gospel history from a manual. In the Government schools of a higher grade, the Ginnasio and the Liceo, there is no religious teaching at all, so that it is possible for a lad to be trained for one of the learned professions without ever learning a word of the Christian faith.

THE MORALITY OF THE CLERGY.

As to the moral character of the clergy, witnesses who can hardly be charged with clerical prejudices give, on the whole, a favourable account of the Northern priesthood :—

We cannot speak with equal assurance of the South. An eminent Roman priest lent us a pamphlet by a German pastor in Naples, which gives a horrible account of clerical immorality. We returned the pamphlet to him with the remark that it was the work of an enemy. "Yes," he replied, "but of an enemy who speaks the truth." The worst statement in this book is the assertion that people are not shocked by clerical immorality, but regard it as natural and inevitable. It is to be feared that the standard of sexual morality is not high. An Anglican friend tells us that a prelate lamented to him that a certain cardinal was not elected at the last conclave. "But," our friend replied, "he is a man of conspicuous immorality." "No doubt," was the answer; "but you Anglicans seem to think there is no virtue but chastity. The cardinal has not that, but he is an honest man."

Nevertheless, the writer regards clerical marriage as outside the limits of practical reform. He says, "We have never come across an authenticated case of the misuse of the confessional for the service of vice." Not profligacy, but sloth is the besetting sin of the Italian priest. The writer adds that he cannot "welcome the movement which bears the name of Christian Democracy," and laments the lack of the intelligent study of theology. He sees few signs of Protestant progress, and dissuades from proselytism. He reports that Italians seem no more oppressed by the dogma of Papal infallibility than Englishmen are by the dictum that "the King can do no wrong."

RAILWAYS IN CLOUDLAND.

In the *Nouvelle Revue* M. Desmarest gives a curious account of those railway lines which lead very literally to cloudland—that is, which make their way up the sides of steep mountains. The most remarkable of these roads are in America; in the Andes is one line, that of Oroya, close on fifteen thousand feet above the sea. This railway, one hundred and thirty-eight miles in length, cost two hundred millions of francs to make! In Europe the record belongs to the Zermatt-Gornergrat line, which has only been opened four years, and which is worked by electricity, some ten thousand feet above sea level; soon this line will be continued to the Jungfrau. When this work is completed it will be worth going to Switzerland simply to take a journey on this extraordinary railway, literally cut out of the living rock. The work goes on in winter as well as in summer, and a regular industrial village has been grouped together on the mountain-side, some six thousand feet above the plain. In France there are two cloudland railways; the one is the Dauphiné, and the other, traversing some of the loveliest mountain scenery in Europe, joins Fayet and Chamonix.

**THE NEW REFORMATION,
AND WHY IT CONFINES ITSELF TO REVIEW
WRITING.**

"CATHOLICISM *versus* ULTRAMONTANISM"—this is the issue in the new Catholic revolt, as defined by the writers (or writer) who sign themselves "*Voces Catholicæ*" in the December number of the *Contemporary Review*. The article is a very long and elaborate one, and deals in detail with all the grievances which the Rev. Arthur Galton, in a recent article, declared were driving 150 English secular priests into open rebellion against the Roman Curia. Why that revolt has come to nothing the writers explain by admitting that the evils of a public protest seem to them greater than the blessings of silent endurance.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

Learned and earnest Catholics are quite powerless to check the process of degeneration which is now rapidly undermining the Catholic Church. The root of the evil is that under Leo XIII. the work of building a perishable edifice upon the eternal rock has been organised with such ingenuity and pushed forward with such energy and fearlessness of by-results, that a vast revolution in matters relating to faith, morals, and ecclesiastical government is in full swing. Ultramontanism, which is the work of spiritually weak-minded man egged on by a strong worldly spirit, is usurping the rôle which should by right devolve upon the religion revealed by God Himself. The educated Catholic complains of the divorce between religion and science in the upper classes, and the intimate union between superstition and piety among the lower orders.

The Catholic Church is in the throes of a crisis which seems destined, if not drastically dealt with, to modify profoundly not merely the *personnel* of the community, but likewise its spiritual power for good. Church government is becoming more and more centralised, the organisation of the Society of Jesus serving as a model; the authority of the Bishops is to be gradually transferred to congregations under the Pope's orders, and the individual Catholic is to be trained to implicit obedience to Rome in every sphere of thought and action.

SCIENCE AND SUPERSTITION.

Superstition has eaten up the Catholic Church. It has taken the place of religion, and set off credulity against remissness in ethical conduct, and established theocracy in politics:—

According to our theologians, the devil is constantly working in our midst, not merely as the symbol of sin and crime, but in flesh and blood, or at any rate in the form of men and animals, seducing frail women, tempting gross-minded men, entrapping unwary Catholics and dragging God's creatures into the bottomless pit. He makes bargains with Christians for their souls, has the stipulations written with blood, and often takes bodily possession of the sinner, from whose body he can only be driven by exorcism. But he is in mortal dread of scapulars, rosaries, medals, holy water and other things which are, so to say, invested with magical virtue.

The warfare against science is continuous. In a work published by a Catholic professor, and approved by his Bishop, we are informed that hell is below the crust of the earth, and that the volcanoes are its apertures. "From the scientific point of view," proceeds this treatise, "the fire of hell is produced by the perpetual round of certain chemical processes, whereby, in virtue of a divine arrangement, certain subterranean matters combine chemically with oxygen and other gases, and then disappear again." The devil can produce the phenomena of light, heat, and sound, bring about the birth of living beings, and send fire from heaven:—

He fashions out of suitable materials for himself or for other purposes, bodies which resemble those of men or beasts, and by the employment of mechanical forces he imparts to them corresponding outward qualities such as weight, hardness, warmth, colour.

ERROR AND SIN.

This is only one of numerous instances cited by "*Voces Catholicæ*." Meantime real science is banned by the Church. "Error," as it is defined clerically, is the only unpardonable sin. The following passages are cited from a French clerical organ:—

"A man who lives in notorious concubinage, who blasphemes, who steals, even who assassinates, outrages the Decalogue, but not the Symbol. He may vitiate the will; his action does not cause the intellect to rot; disorders springing from passion, after all accidental, transitory, and repairable, but not disorders of ideas." "The personal intolerance which I preach does not regard therefore, in any way, crimes or secret vices, private sinners." "In order to form good Christians let us adopt the divine method, teaching, the only evangelical and efficacious one. Let us aim at the intellect: the rest will follow over and above."

THE REVOLT AND ITS WEAKNESS.

Catholics, we are told, will never consent to return in this way to the Middle Ages, with their demonology and theocratic principles. All over Europe, and in parts of the United States, the signs and symptoms which point to a gradual elimination of the intellectual elements from the Catholic Church are increasing and multiplying. Conservative Catholicism is becoming more and more the religion of farmers and petty *bourgeoisie* and assuming the form of a new Paganism. But why has the revolt made so little visible progress? "*Voces Catholicæ*" sees the cause in the persecution with which the Church pursues those who revolt against its tyranny and superstitions. The discontented must either live as hypocrites or else brave a lot which would terrify the most courageous:—

The methods employed by the Ultramontane press against any Catholic who openly assents to the reform movement are, on the Continent at least, positively infamous. The indiscretions of his youth are trumpeted abroad, his good faith is called in question, his morals are impugned, his sanity is denied, and when the facts and even appearances which should support these attacks are lacking, fancies are freely allowed to take their place.

THE destiny of the Philippines, according to Mr. Hugh Clifford, C.M.G., writing in *Macmillan*, is not autonomy; they must, he argues, be "ruled by a paternal government for their own good."

NEW TRANSCRIPTS OF OLD DOCTRINES.

THE Basis of Christian Doctrine is very suggestively treated in the *Hibbert Journal* by Professor Percy Gardiner. He is convinced that the spiritual nature of men will be the primary subject of religious doctrine in the twentieth century. It is our business, he says, "in the broader, wider light which floods the twentieth century, clearly to discern and methodically to arrange the elements of life which by our ancestors were rather felt than known, but which often lie very deep, near the very roots of our being."

RELIC WORSHIP AND MR. RHODES!

Strangely enough, he precludes his more serious endeavours by an allusion to Mr. Rhodes and relic worship!

Few of the superstitions of the Middle Ages seem to us more degrading, few more indefensible, than those connected with the earnest desire to possess the actual bodies of saints and martyrs. Undoubtedly this desire has led to deeds which cannot but be condemned, and to gross materialism in religion. Yet quite recently, when the body of Mr. Rhodes was laid to rest among the rocks of the Matoppo hills, in the midst of the land which he saved for Britain, none could fail to feel that the interment, though of a dead and decaying body, had real meaning, and that the dead hand of the great statesman would guard the Matoppo hills more securely than thousands of soldiers. For no view of human nature could be more faulty or more shallow than the view which regards it as swayed only by material advantages, and moving only on the lines of reason.

THE FACT OF CONVERSION.

Passing to consider soteriology, or the doctrine of salvation as based on fact, and referring with eulogy to the efforts of Mr. Granger, Mr. Starbuck and Professor William James to compare and classify the well-attested facts of religious experience, he says:—

The great and essential realities which lie at the roots of all Soteriologic doctrines are three: First, that man has a natural sense of sin, which may be in individuals stronger or weaker, but which tends to be very keen in those who are most alive to spiritual realities. Second, that the load of sin can only be removed by a change of heart, the change which by Christians is commonly called conversion, but which may be either sudden or gradual. Third, that no man by his own strivings can bring about this change, but that it is wrought in him, not in defiance of his own will, but by a kind of absorption of it by a higher Power.

PREDESTINATION.

The writer restates the doctrine of election:—

Though its pedigree is Jewish, it has parallels among all peoples. The notion of divine predestination plays a very important part in the theology of Islām. Belief in fate in Greece sometimes quite overshadowed the belief in the gods. And very many of the men who have made the greatest name in the world—Caesar, Napoleon, Cromwell; or to come to our own times, Napoleon III., Bismarck, Gordon, Rhodes—have accepted in some form the doctrine of destiny or predestination. . . . At bottom it is based upon experience and reality. This doctrine, in varied forms, is an attempt or a series of attempts to explain, what is a fact of vast import and sublime majesty, that the destinies of men are arranged and swayed by a Power, mighty beyond our dreams, and wise beyond our imagination, who does place them as chessmen are placed on a board, and makes it impossible for them to move save in certain directions.

The complementary doctrine, that of reprobation, I take to be the result of applying logic where logic is powerless. . . . We may still believe that to every man at birth there is assigned

a task, that every life has an ideal aspect interpenetrating its visible manifestations. . . . After all it is not we that can attain the ideal, but the ideal which works itself out in us, shining in our darkness, strengthening our feeble wills and heating our languid desires.

NATURE: "A SOCIAL REALM OF SENTIENT BEINGS."

"MIND AND NATURE" is the subject of a most suggestive study by Mr. A. E. Taylor in the *International Journal of Ethics*. It is a brilliant, philosophic defence of the poet's sense of sympathy in Nature against the view of Nature as a mere unconscious mechanism. The writer develops Berkeley's position of the immateriality of Nature, and argues:—

Nature, too, if its independent existence is to be anything more than a mere word, must be in reality a society of percipient and conative subjects. Either this, or a mere assemblage of "ideas in my head"; there is no third possibility which can so much as be stated in intelligible language.

We only know, he argues, the existence of our fellow human beings through the kinship of purpose, which intimates a community of mind. He says: "The reality of the purposes of my fellows is guaranteed by the very same experience which assures me of the reality of my own purpose." He extends this same principle to our knowledge of Nature, which he regards as "a society of intelligences." It is thus that he philosophically undertakes to justify Wordsworth:—

Few of us can have gone through life without some experience of those special moods in which the aspects of external Nature are found to correspond marvellously with our own moral being. Whatever pedants may say to the contrary, it is a certain fact that there are aspects of Nature which have an inexplicable sympathy with all that is purest, kindest, and most strenuous in our own human nature. If you doubt it, try the effect of a morning alone in a pine wood in early summer, and you will find that Wordsworth's lines about the moral effects of an impulse from a vernal wood are no mere idle fancy. You may not, strictly speaking, learn any new proposition in the moral sciences from a morning spent with the Mother in one of these moods, but indisputably you come away with all that makes for goodness and truth in you strengthened by the encounter. Yet there are other, if rarer, aspects of Nature in which she seems to have precisely the same mysterious power to call out and invigorate what is worst in us. She is an ally of God often, of Satan at least now and then. Now it is easy to dismiss facts like these as the effects of imagination; but the problem they present is not to be got rid of in any such summary way.

Mr. Taylor concludes:—

Nature itself may be most truly thought of as a social realm of sentient beings, and if we are, as I have tried to suggest, not entirely cut off from all communion with the non-human social beings around us, but can at least at moments catch something of the general spirit of the whole, our relations with Nature will themselves, in so far as they have an ethical character, be of a social type, and so our problem, though not abolished, will at any rate be made less acute and difficult by our Philosophy of Nature.

With physicists proving all matter to be alive, with philosophers talking of "atom souls," and metaphysicians proving Nature to be a "social realm of sentient beings," we are surely nearer a firmer faith in Teufelsdrück's confession that "this universe is no longer dead and demoniacal, a charnel-house filled with spectres, but God-like and my Father's."

THE JAPANESE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE *Anglo-Japanese Gazette* for November 15th publishes an interesting illustrated paper, by Mr. Alfred Stead, describing the result of the recent General Election. The Election, which took place this autumn, is the first that has been held under the new electoral law of 1900, which extended the suffrage and redistributed the constituencies, and introduced voting by ballot. It would seem, from the reports that have reached this country, that the new law has been very successful in preventing bribery, corruption, and intimidation. The system of voting by ballot is very like that which prevails in our own country. It is difficult to explain the result precisely of the vote, because in Japan no party Government exists. The Lower House consists of 376 members, of whom 170 are followers of Marquis Ito. The Progressives secure about 120 seats, and the remainder, between 80 and 90, are split up in various groups. Marquis Ito, although his followers constitute much the largest section of the Chamber, has no intention at present of taking office. The Katsura Cabinet will continue in office as long as they acknowledge the confidence of the Emperor. The article contains a copy of the address, in which Marquis Ito pledges himself to encourage and promote education and to foster the personal character of the people, to strengthen the economic basis of national life by encouraging agricultural and industrial enterprises, by promoting navigation and commerce, and by completing the various means of communication. He also pledges himself to complete the defences of the country, and cultivate good relations with the Treaty Powers, and generally to improve the administration, and to guard against any return to the old evils and abuses. His formula in his manifesto, issued on the eve of the elections, takes as its watchword "Peace with honour abroad, progress with honour at home."

The Origin of Railway Signalling.

ADAM SMITH has immortalised the idle boy whose desire to play with his fellows instead of minding his engine led to the discovery of the eccentric rod. A parallel to this is adduced by Miss Gertrude Bacon in one of her valuable papers on the Servants of the Public in the *Leisure Hour*. She traces the origin of our present system of railway signalling from the candle burning in the station window on the Stockton and Darlington line onwards:—

It is said that the idea of working semaphores from a distance first originated in the contrivance of a lazy or, perhaps, over-worked Irish porter on the London and North-Western, who, having two signals at some distance apart under his charge, conceived the happy notion of counter-weighting the handle of one and so connecting it with a clothes-line that he could manage to work it from the other. An inspector, seeing the ingenious device and noting its possibilities, took the matter up and enlarged upon it, with a result that signal-cabins and levers contained therein were presently established throughout all the lines.

ARE THE AMERICANS DYING OUT?

MR. WESTON, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* on the weak spot in the American Republic, calls attention to the fact that the native born citizens of the United States are ceasing to breed, and that the result of the diminished birthrate is only concealed by the influx of foreign immigrants who are coming more and more from Southern and Eastern Europe. Many of the figures which he gives are very striking. The first generation of Americans after the colonisation of New England had families of ten to twelve, the second, the third and fourth generations had families of six and seven, the fifth families of four and five, the sixth families of three and less. The result is that 275 years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers the stronghold of Puritanism is not upheld by the ever declining American, but by the Irish, German and French Canadians. If the birth-rate had kept up at its earlier rate, and there had been no foreign immigration at all, there would have been 100,000,000 people in the United States to-day; there are only 76,000,000 even when all the negroes and foreign immigrants are included. Of these 76,000,000, 10½ millions are foreigners, 13½ millions are born of foreign parents. But Mr. Weston fears this process will go on; its result will become all the more conspicuous by the fact that the foreign immigrants are now coming from Italy, Austro-Hungary and Russia. The following table of statistics of emigrants brings out this fact in very striking form:—

Year	British Isles.	Germany.	Scandinavia.	Italy.	Russia.	Austria-Hungary.	Roumania.
1881	153,728	210,485	73,597	15,401	10,655	27,735	—
1886	112,584	84,403	48,005	21,315	21,739	28,080	—
1891	122,085	98,247	41,002	51,799	43,880	56,199	517
1896	64,827	31,185	30,062	68,060	45,828	65,103	785
1901	48,237	18,507	28,225	100,135	90,789	114,847	6,452
1902	45,273	28,304	48,378	178,372	107,347	171,989	7,196

Add to this the fact that for the first time in the history of the United States their own people are emigrating. An increasing number of Americans every year are migrating northward and settling in the Canadian dominion. The tide of Canadian migration into the United States seems to have dried up. Mr. Weston thinks that what the United States was to Great Britain in the nineteenth century, Canada will be in the twentieth.

Sale of Second-hand Books.

ANY person wishing to purchase second-hand books, either for private use or for the founding of village or other libraries, will find those we now have on sale exceptionally suitable for the purpose, and very much reduced in price. All are well bound and in good condition. It is requested that lists, which will be sent on application, be returned. Please address the SECRETARY, REVIEW OF REVIEWS CIRCULATING LIBRARY, Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE MAKING OF MAN.

BY MR. H. G. WELLS.

THE third article in the series on "Mankind in the Making," which Mr. Wells has contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*, is less startling than the most of Mr. Wells's speculations. But although his paper contains little or nothing to startle or to daze the ordinary reader, it contains a great deal of good sense. In his second essay Mr. Wells dismissed as hopeless, in the present state of our knowledge, any attempt to improve by heredity the breed of mankind. In this paper he confines himself to the question whether, after the babies are born, we cannot take adequate means for preventing them being done to death in their early infancy, or hinder their being badly handicapped throughout life by the lack of adequate nourishment, warmth, and clothing. He discards as hopeless the notion that children can be brought up better in institutions than by their mothers.

THE DUTY OF PARENTS.

He would leave the child with its mother, but he would make it increasingly disagreeable and dangerous for people to have children if they were not prepared to provide them with a minimum of comfort. In the new republic he would make the parent the debtor to society on account of the child for adequate food, nourishment, and care for at least the first twelve or thirteen years of its life; and, in the event of parental default, invest the local authority with exceptional powers of recovery in this matter. He thinks it would be quite easy to set up a minimum standard of health, clothing, and education, and provide that, if that standard was not maintained, the child should at once be removed from the parental care, and the parents charged with the cost of a suitable maintenance. If the parents failed in the payments he would make them slaves for life. Such, at least, seems to be the practical meaning of the following sentences:—"If the parents failed in their duty they could be put into celibate labour establishments, and they would not be released until their debt was fully discharged." This, he thinks, would certainly invest parentage with a quite unprecedented gravity for the reckless, and it would enormously reduce births of the least desirable sort. That this would be so, he thinks, is proved by the fact that in the last fifty years the average number of illegitimate children born in England has fallen by very nearly one-half.

The number of illegitimate births in the four years ending 1850 was 2·2 per 1,000; in the four years ending 1900 it was 1·2 per 1,000. While the numbers of bastards have diminished, the number of bishops' children have increased. The last thirty years of the eighteenth century the average bishop's family was 3·94; in the last thirty years of the nineteenth century it had risen to 5·47.

SANITARY HOUSES NECESSARY.

By way of increasing the pressure by which he hopes to reduce the birth of undesirable citizens to a minimum, he gives a leading place to his proposal that there be a minimum of soundness and sanitary convenience in houses, below which standard it shall be illegal to inhabit a house, till, he believes, in time, that it will be possible so to level up the minimum standard as to secure a properly equipped bathroom for every tenant in town and country. He would have a standard specifying the number of inhabitants permitted to inhabit any tenement, and it would be a drastic law to secure space and air for young children. The minimum permissible tenement for the maximum of two adults and a very young child is one properly ventilated room capable of being heated, with close and easy access to sanitary convenience, a constant supply of water, and easy means of getting warm water. It should also be punishable on the part of a mother to leave children below a certain age alone for longer than a certain interval. He would supplement these provisions by steadily working to bring about a realisation of the ideal of a minimum wage. Our raised standards of housing, our persecution of overcrowding, and our obstruction of employment below the minimum wage would sweep out the rookeries and hiding-places of these people of the Abyss. They would exist, but they would not multiply, and that is our supreme end. An increasing section of the Abyss will contrive to live, but a childless wastrel is a terminating evil, and it may be a picturesque evil. Finally, Mr. Wells, I am glad to see, makes use of one of my favourite suggestions. Speaking of those who maintain that what is wanted is not so much practical reforms affecting the birth-rate as the raising of ideals, he says:—

Here I will mention only one, and that is, unhappily, only an Ideal Argument. I wish I could get together all these people who are so scornful of materialistic things out of the excessively comfortable houses they inhabit, and I wish I could concentrate them in a good typical East London slum—five or six together in each room, one lodging with another—and I wish I could leave them there to demonstrate the superiority of high ideals to purely material considerations for the rest of their earthly career . . . while we others went on with our sordid work unencumbered by their ideality.

Sir Henry Irving on Shakespeare Reading Circles.

"THE Study of Shakespeare in Small Communities" is the title of a paper Sir Henry Irving has contributed to the Christmas number of the *Windsor Magazine*. He thinks that the practice of reading Shakespeare aloud at small or moderate-sized gatherings is in every way to be commended. He thinks that no better books than Shakespeare and the Bible can be used in this way for maintaining the excellency of our common tongue. He remarks on the need of training oneself in pronunciation, punctuation, pause and haste, accent and inflection, suggestions of passion or pathos, and of growing concern, and, finally, in those powers of impersonation which are inherent in our nature and are common to all. He adds, "The late Henry Ward Beecher's reading, to my mind, realised to the full the intense humanity of parts of the New Testament."

OLD AGE INSURANCE.

M. GRANDMAISON contributes to the second November number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an excellent article on insurance against old age and incapacity to work. In a very striking passage he pictures the panting multitude of workers, crushed by toil, eternally struggling for their daily bread. These poor people implore help, and hitherto they have been met with merely the dry statement that the problem is insoluble.

PHILANTHROPY HELPLESS.

M. Grandmaison declares that it is no use waiting for a perfect system, but we must join with the working classes to find some fairly practicable solution. Of course, in every civilised country the number of persons who are annually laid on the shelf, either by sickness or old age, added to the number of those depending on them, has passed far beyond the power of private charity to relieve. The efforts of philanthropic societies and the alms of the charitable are the merest palliatives. In each country the State has been obliged to do more or less to meet the problem.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN GERMANY.

It is needless to follow M. Grandmaison through his interesting sketch of what has been attempted in France, because it is much more instructive to note what has been done in Germany. In that country, where the form of government so well deserves the epithet of "paternal," the law embraces in its scope practically every person who works for wages or salary, provided that the remuneration in each case does not exceed £100 a year. This rule incidentally brings under the law some twelve million souls. The difficulties which arise in applying the law are dealt with by the Federal Council; and it is to be noted that foreigners are excluded from the benefit of the insurance, although their employers are obliged to contribute just as much as if the said foreigners were Germans. In return for his or her contributions the worker is guaranteed (1) a pension in case of incapacity to go on working; (2) an old age pension, to begin at seventy; (3) medical attendance; (4) in certain cases the repayment of the contributions paid in.

THE OLD AGE PENSION.

It will be observed that what might seem to be the long postponement of the old age pension is mitigated by the fact that in almost every case the worker begins to draw the pension for incapacity to go on working before attaining the age of seventy. No one can draw the old age pension who has not attained the age of seventy, and has not paid his contributions for 1,200 weeks. The old age pension is composed of two parts: (1) of an annual sum of £2 10s., being the amount of the State subvention; and (2) of the sum which is the result of the worker's insurance itself. This sum depends on the worker's wages, and

for this purpose the workers are divided into five classes:—

CLASS.	ANNUAL WAGE.	PENSION.
I.	£17 10s.	£3.
II.	£17 10s. to £27 10s.	£4 10s.
III.	£27 10s. to £42 10s.	£6.
IV.	£42 10s. to £57 10s.	£7 10s.
V.	Above £57 10s.	£9.

THE PENSION FOR INCAPACITY.

The pension for incapacity to go on working is only granted at the end of twenty-seven weeks of sickness, and then only if all hope of a quick cure seems to be gone. The worker must have paid his contribution for at least two hundred weeks if the insurance is compulsory, and for five hundred weeks if it is optional. The pension is withdrawn if the worker's incapacity arises from any crime or misdemeanour or voluntary mutilation. The pension for incapacity is divided into two parts—one of them fixed, and the other varying according to the classes of workers. The minimum is £7 5s., and the maximum is £32 15s. Pensions are paid at post-offices on orders issued by the insurance offices. These pensions are protected from seizure by creditors and cannot be alienated.

HOW THE SYSTEM IS WORKED.

One of the most original provisions of the law is the right which it gives to the insurance offices to watch over the health of the insured, and to impose upon them medical treatment. This medical treatment is in some cases preventive, and is thought to have had a certain effect in checking the progress of tuberculosis in Germany. Of course a great deal depends in the practical working of the scheme on the relative proportions of these three contributions, and it is notable that since the inauguration of this German system in 1889 a good many modifications in points of detail have had to be made as the result of experience. The German system is largely worked in its details by means of cards, on which the worker or his employer places certain special stamps which are bought at the post-offices, and these cards, when they have reached a sufficient face value, are transmitted by the police to the insurance offices to be placed to the credit of the workers whose names they bear. Curiously enough this system is not very popular in Germany.

WHY Railway Dividends have Fallen is the question which Mr. William J. Stevens essays to answer in the *Magazine of Commerce*. 1900 has been a record year for gross revenue, and it has been one of the worst on record for dividends. The reason for this paradox is found in the growth in the cost of coal, wages, materials, rates and taxes. In eight years the wages paid by fifteen railways have leaped from eighteen millions to twenty-five millions. Rates and taxes in ten years have risen from two millions two hundred thousand to four millions two hundred thousand. Another explanation suggested is the expensive additions made to third-class travelling on the Northern lines, and the policy of charging unproductive outlays to the capital account.

THE RUSSIAN TEMPERANCE COMMITTEES.

LAST month I noticed at some length an article in the *Nineteenth Century* describing the movement in favour of People's Theatres in Russia. That movement has developed largely under the stimulus of the so-called "Temperance Committees" instituted by M. de Witte for the purpose of organising counter-attractions to drink. In the December *Contemporary Review* there is an extremely interesting article by Miss Edith Sellers, dealing with these committees, both with their theatrical and other activities. Miss Sellers is inclined to take a more favourable view of the Russian Spirit Monopoly than is generally taken in Russia, but her account of the counter-attraction side of the monopoly is very instructive and very interesting.

HOW THE COMMITTEES WORK.

Every Russian town and every Russian province has now a Temperance Committee, and every district has a Temperance Guardian. These committees have several functions, the chief of which is to create counter-attractions to drink. The committees are mainly composed of officials. Their campaign against drink is based largely upon the principle that the lack of good food and rational amusement are the chief causes of the evil. The committees have carried on their campaign in such a way that Miss Sellers thinks that the working classes of Moscow and St. Petersburg are to be envied by the same class in England in the provision which is made both for their mental and bodily needs. In one of the Rowton Houses outside Moscow men are decently lodged for 1½d. a night, and boarded and lodged for 6d. a day. A People's House, as understood in Moscow, is a working man's restaurant, club, library, and much besides. The restaurants are fine large rooms, well lighted and well ventilated and beautifully clean; soap, water and towels are supplied gratis to the visitors. They are open from early morning till late at night, breakfasts, dinners and suppers being supplied. The food supplied is both good and cheap, and only the bare cost is charged, the other expenses being paid out of the Government subsidy. In one of the People's Houses there is a Labour Bureau, and others have reading-rooms where visitors may pass their whole day if they desire.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The St. Petersburg Committee's People's House is exactly what our People's Palace was intended to be and is not. It is a pleasure resort for the poor, a place where they may betake themselves whenever on enjoyment bent. The building, which is the old Nijni-Novgorod Exhibition building renovated, is situated close to the Neva in a beautiful park, with great trees around it, and flower-beds dotted here and there. The building is divided into five parts—a great entrance hall, a restaurant, a concert hall, a theatre and a reading-room—into all of which admission costs only 2½d. The average price paid for dinner is only

2½d. "The restaurant is a perfect model of what such a place should be." In the theatre there is room for 2,000 spectators. Of her visit to this theatre Miss Sellers says:—

Evidently the play appealed in a quite special degree to the audience, for even the roughest among them followed it with close attention. Some of them, indeed, were quite transformed as they listened; there was real distress in their faces when the hero's plans seemed going awry, and their eyes glowed with excitement when he finally put his foes to rout. They sat as if spell-bound so long as each scene lasted, and then shook the very building with their applause. Never have I seen a more appreciative audience, or one more enthusiastic. When the play was over they turned to one another eagerly comparing notes and discussing its bearing. Evidently the theatre serves its purpose admirably if that purpose be to put new ideas into the heads of those who frequent it and give them something to think about.

THE QUESTION OF FINANCE.

How are all these amenities given to the people for nothing? The answer is that the Government subsidises them out of the profits of the Spirit Monopoly. The provincial committees receive 50,000 roubles a year, and the St. Petersburg and Moscow committees get annual subsidies of 500,000 roubles and 300,000 roubles. In addition the St. Petersburg Committee was granted 1,000,000 roubles for the purpose of building the People's Palace. Altogether M. de Witte handed over to the committees in 1900 nearly 4,000,000 roubles, and the amount was increased when the monopoly system embraced the whole country. As the profit from the monopoly in 1897 was 20,375,000 roubles he could well afford to do so.

"A WORK OF REAL CHARITY."

Miss Sellers gives high praise to the energy and capacity of the officials who are entrusted with the task of carrying on the work of the committees. They have gone on the principle of gaining the confidence of the working-classes. The result is that if

Russian Temperance Committees are not ideal institutions; they have their faults, of course; still they are undoubtedly doing much useful work, work which will make its influence felt more and more from year to year. For they are not only fighting against intemperance, but they are fighting for civilisation, for a higher standard of life among the workers, for their social and intellectual development. They are striving too, so far as in them lies, to introduce purple patches into dull, grey existences, and thus render this world of ours a pleasanter place than it is. And this in itself is a work of real charity. It is a great thing for a nation to have, as Russia has, thousands of men and women bonded together for the express purpose of giving a helping hand to the poor, of removing stones from the path of the weak, and rendering life all round better worth living. As I went about among the Moscow workers, and saw them in their great dining-halls, with their well-cooked dinners before them, I often wished that English workers were as well catered for as these Russians are. I often wished too, when in St. Petersburg, that London had, as that city has, its pleasure resorts for the poor, its people's theatres, nay, even its variety shows, with performing Chinamen and ditty-singing negroes.

But why should we not have them?

MUNICIPAL SUNDAY CONCERTS.

The revival of interest in the question of recreation for the people is witnessed by an article by Mr. B. W. Findon in the *New Liberal Review* on "Municipal

Concerts for the Poor." Mr. Findon deals chiefly with Sunday concerts, and he maintains that the success of the concerts given by the National Sunday League all over London proves the extent of the need. For proof that the poor appreciate the best chamber music one has only to go to South Place, where on any Sunday night there is admitted without payment an audience of a thousand persons belonging to the working classes. The average cost of these concerts is only £10; twenty concerts a year would cost only £200, and if they were held in twenty town halls, the total cost would be only £4,000, an insignificant sum when spread over the whole of the rateable area of London. As for the question of Sunday labour, Mr. Findon says that at present the town halls are let for money on Sundays for religious purposes, and no more labour is entailed in the giving of a concert than in the preaching of a sermon.

HAVE ANT AND BEE MORE SENSE THAN WE?

LORD AVEBURY contributes one of his charming studies in animal intelligence to the Christmas number of the *London*. It is headed "Can Insects Reason?" The question really considered is the extent of sense perception possessed by insects. Could they distinguish colours? He tested bees by putting honey on different coloured slips of paper, and after each visit of the bee he shifted the slips from one place to another. The bee that had first filled itself with honey from the blue slip, on its return sought out the same blue slip, though changed in place. By another similar experiment he discovered the preference of the bees for the several colours. He found that the bees had a marked preference for blue, then white, then successively yellow, green, red, and orange.

THEIR TASTE IN COLOURS.

Yet more interesting was his experiment with ants:—

I tried to ascertain whether ants were capable of distinguishing colours. . . . It occurred to me to avail myself of the dislike which ants, when in their nests, have of light. Of course, they have no such dread when they are out in search of food; but if light is let in upon a nest they at once hurry up and down in search of dark shelter, where, no doubt, they think they are again in safety. For facility of observation I used to keep my ants in nests consisting of two plates of glass about ten inches square, and just so far apart as to leave the ants room to move about without touching the upper plate. I then fastened the glasses in a wooden frame, filled up the space with common garden earth, and left a door at one corner. The ants then entered, and excavated chambers and galleries for themselves. I kept them covered up, as they like being in the dark, but by uncovering them at any moment I could see exactly what was passing in the nest. If, for instance, I uncovered any of my nests excepting one part, the ants soon collected there. I then procured some slips of glass of different colours and placed them over the nest, so that the ants could go under red, green, yellow or violet glass. I transposed the glasses from time to time, and then counted the ants under each colour. They avoided the violet in the most marked manner. For instance, in one series of twelve observations there were 890 ants under the red glass and only five under the violet, though to our eyes the violet looked as dark or darker than the red. Evidently the colours affected them differently.

THEIR PERCEPTION OF ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS.

Not content with this conclusion he wished to ascertain whether ants perceived or felt the rays of light which run beyond our ken—the ultra-violet rays, as they are called. The late Mr. Paul Bert had asserted that animals saw only the same rays as we, no more and no less. This was Lord Avebury's experiment:—

There are some liquids which, though they are transparent to the visible rays of light, are opaque to those which are beyond the violet—the ultra-violet—rays as they are called. Bichromate of potash, for instance, a yellow liquid, is one of them. Again, bisulphide of carbon is to our eyes entirely transparent and colourless. It looks just like water, only a trifle oily, but it has the remarkable property of stopping all ultra-violet rays. I then placed flat bottles containing different coloured fluids over the ants, and in this way I could contract them with another containing bisulphide of carbon. I must not, of course, occupy your time with the details of all the experiments; I will only allude to one illustration. I uncovered a nest, and over one part I put a layer of water, over another a layer of bisulphide of carbon, and over a third a layer of violet liquid (ammonio-sulphate of copper). To our eyes, the ants under the violet liquid were pretty well hidden. On the contrary, the water and the bisulphide of carbon were both quite transparent, and, to our eyes, identical. The ants we know would desire to get under the darkest part, and yet under such circumstances they always went under the layer of bisulphide of carbon. Evidently, then, though it seemed perfectly transparent to us it was not so to them. These experiments, then, clearly demonstrated that they were able to see the ultra-violet rays, which are quite invisible to us.

He tried similar experiments with the daphnias, and with similar results. He concludes that these considerations raise the reflection how different the world may appear to other animals from what it does to us. Between the 40,000 vibrations per second of the air at which sound ceases to be audible, and the 400 millions of millions of vibrations at which light begins to be visible to our retina, we have no organ of sense capable of receiving the impression, yet between these two any number of sensations may exist.

A Christmas Gift of Friendship.

AT Christmastide there will be hundreds of educated people, scattered over the world's surface, who (1) are friendless, (2) lack intellectual interest in their lives, (3) have lost touch with old England, (4) seek to correspond in various languages, or (5) have become stranded in isolation from their fellows. To all such, as a Christmas and New Year's Gift, a year's membership of the Correspondence Club is offered for half a guinea, thus deducting the 10s. 6d. entrance fee. This offer is open till January 15th, 1903, the date of publication of *Round-About*, the monthly post-bag of the members, and those abroad are invited to send remittance when writing for particulars, to save time. Such membership will enable the correspondent to at once write letters to hundreds of ladies and gentlemen who speak and write English, French, German, Russian, who are interested in literature, art, science, music, photography, the topics of the day, sports and pastimes, etc., and who invite letters from those living at home and abroad on mutually interesting subjects. On receipt of postcard the Conductor, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, W.C., will send all particulars.

A COLONY OF MERCY IN SURREY.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET contributes to the *North American Review* for November a very interesting description of her Colony for the Cure of Dipso-maniacs in the Surrey hills. Lady Henry took the idea of her colony from the book, "A Colony of Mercy," which describes the work carried on by Pastor von Bodelschwingh among the epileptics of Germany; and reading of their village homes, she came to the conclusion that alcoholism might be treated in the same way. The principles upon which the Colony was founded were new—the village system, out-of-door work, and individual treatment for each case being the most important.

THE VILLAGE PRINCIPLE.

Lady Henry's Colony is not a big barracks institution. It is a pretty village of cottages simply furnished with everything a respectable house should possess; clean and dainty, with each cottage presided over by a nurse-sister, who knows the women individually, and watches over them with personal care. The inmates are employed almost entirely out-of doors. Not only moral but physical antidotes are used in combating alcoholism. The patients work on the lawns, in the flower-beds, in the vegetable-garden, and in the forcing-houses; and women who have come utter wrecks have been in the institution so changed as to be unrecognisable. The work is varied as much as possible, and some of it has been profitable as well as interesting.

THE EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS.

The result of the experiment undoubtedly proves its value. Sixty-five per cent. of the cases have been cured, a far larger proportion than is attained under any other system. One case is of particular interest. "The Terror of Holloway," who had been imprisoned nearly three hundred times, was sent to Lady Henry as a test. She came ragged, shattered in health, and prematurely old; and though her health could not be restored, she remained for her year of residence, docile and affectionate, and during the six months which elapsed between her return to ordinary life and her death, she remained proof against all temptations.

The great object in forming the village was to make it as much like an ordinary village as possible. The children playing about have helped to dissipate the idea of institutional or penal life; and it is part of the women's life to help to entertain children. Children come down from the London slums, and are sent back after what must often be the happiest time of their lives. If our young criminals were dealt with in this fashion, Lady Henry thinks, we would have a much larger proportion of reformed cases than is possible under the system now in vogue. Unfortunately, Lady Henry cannot reform all the world in this humane and efficacious way. Three thousand cases had to be refused in one year simply for want of room.

OUR WASTREL WAR OFFICE.

THE SCANDAL OF THE MEAT CONTRACTS.

MR. ERNEST E. WILLIAMS, author of "Made in Germany," begins in the Christmas number of the *Windsor Magazine* a series of articles on the waste of public money involved in "the methods of unbusiness-like officialdom." This waste was, he says, winked at in the days of large surpluses and continually reduced taxation. Now the increased expenditure needed for the Army and Navy and education, and for social purposes like Old Age Pensions, makes scrutiny and economy necessary. Mr. Williams inveighs against the Government for refusing to make tenders and contracts public. But the main point of attack is the waste of money on meat during the South African war. He quotes Mr. Whitley to the effect that "the country has received only fifty millions of value out of the one hundred millions spent on supplies for the army in South Africa, the other fifty millions having gone into the pockets of the contractors." Under the first contract, which lasted for a year and a half, the Government paid 10d. to 11d. per pound for meat. The second contract ran at 7d. per pound, and when meat was easily procurable at 3d. to 3½d. per pound. The Government took no notice of the tenders from the New Zealand Government, which named a price about one-half of the second contract:—

In January last the Agent-General for New South Wales complained that he had been unable to obtain from the War Office any information as to tenders for the new contract, the War Office not even replying to his letters, though his Government had requested him to place two tenders before the War Office, one of which offered to supply 3,000 tons of frozen beef and mutton per month at 4d. per pound, the other offering to supply them at 3½d. per pound.

EXORBITANT PROFITS.

Meantime, the company in question is alleged to have made four and a half millions profit under the first contract, and one and a half millions under the second—even as their contract ran, at 5½d. per pound for frozen meat. This price included distribution, whereas the 4d. per pound from New Zealand was for delivery to port only. Mr. Williams argues that 1½d. per pound was an extravagant price to pay for distribution.

The Government seems to have been very generous to its contractors:—

As if the contract price for meat were not high enough, the Government put even more money into the pockets of the contractors by its arrangement for selling captured cattle in South Africa to the contractors, who resold it to the troops at an exceedingly handsome profit, the price paid by the contractors being 8d. per pound, and that charged by them when they resold to the Army being 11d. per pound.

Mr. Williams concludes that—

the War Office has acted throughout in the most unbusinesslike way, has proceeded upon methods which would have landed any private firm in bankruptcy, and has wasted millions of public money at a time when the country was being heavily taxed to support almost unparalleled war charges.

IMPERIAL PROGRESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(1) THE ROMAN AIMS OF JOSEPHUS AFRICANUS.

THE Imperial Progress of Mr. Chamberlain through his loyal dominions, which began in the luxury of a "Royal train," and will culminate in the squalor of a Transvaal Concentration Camp, is naturally taken very seriously by his trusty subjects. If "Diplomaticus," who occupies the first place in the new *Fortnightly Review*, were a humorous writer, he might possibly have made his disquisitions on this subject more enlightening; as it is, he is overwhelmingly serious, and, to tell the truth, a little dull. Three years ago, when the South African War broke out, "Diplomaticus" summed up the matter by telling us that, though our case was an excellent one, Mr. Chamberlain had muddled it atrociously, and put us altogether in the wrong. "Diplomaticus" has changed his mind. He is now convinced that while Mr. Chamberlain has failed in many of his Imperial schemes, the reason is that the circumstances were difficult for him, though his handling of them was perfect.

"Diplomaticus" believes in Mr. Chamberlain now. He is the "Mahdi of the Pan-Britannic gospel"; his aims are Roman. If he failed in his Colonial Conference, that is not his fault; and his attempts constitute an unfinished monument of splendid audacity. "Diplomaticus," however, insists that Mr. Chamberlain's great opportunity has now come. It lies in South Africa, and he is equal to it. He will bring to the solution of the question lofty ideals, indomitable courage, a spirit of scrupulous fairness, and an unrivalled talent for administration. That he will succeed may, in spite of "Diplomaticus," be doubted, for "Diplomaticus" goes on to inform us that circumstances now, as ever, are fighting against Mr. Chamberlain:—

His aim in South Africa was, I believe, worthy of him and of the best inspirations of his statesmanship. His reward has been of the cruellest. He neither sought nor expected war, and if he hoped to realise Lord Carnarvon's project of South African unity, he did not imagine that he would have to build on the foundation of a devastated, distracted, and disaffected country.

(2) THE DISLOYALTY OF "LOYALISTS."

The *Cornhill Magazine* for December publishes an appeal for the Cape loyalists by Miss Anna Howarth, who writes under the date October 13th. It appears that "actually the rebels are in a better position than the loyalists." Englishmen who fought for their Empire are ruined, while many Dutchmen who went on commando returned to property safely kept for them by their friends. The lady declares that she has had no opportunity of observing the alleged race-hatred. The temper of the loyalists may be inferred from the exclamation that "the behaviour of Englishmen at home appears to be generosity gone mad." "The motto of England is 'Equal rights for all,' but just now and just here it seems to be 'More rights for rebels than for loyal men.'"

ROTTEN MOROCCO.

IN *La Revue* for November 15th Mr. A. J. Dawson writes a very interesting paper entitled "The Unfortunate Subjects of a Sultan." Morocco, according to Mr. Dawson, is entirely rotten. From the occupant of the throne down to the poorest beggar everyone sells what ought not to be sold, and everyone deceives at every step. The police are called *assassins*, and seem to be assassins in verity; the administration of the law is merely a great system of thieving. When a culprit or an innocent man is sentenced to imprisonment the term of his incarceration is never stated, it depending entirely upon the monetary satisfaction he can give to his persecutors. Unless it is shown that the prisoner has absolutely no friends, the authorities allow him no food. A rich man, whatever his reputation for goodness, is sooner or later sure to be thrown into prison.

No concealment whatever is made of the sale and purchase of justice. Mr. Dawson cites one case which he can vouch for of a Moor of Tangier, named Mahomet, complaining against another Moor, named Kassim. When Mahomet's case came on he openly deposited a present before the magistrate. Kassim made no reply to his enemy's complaint, and was sent off to prison to receive two hundred blows. Shortly afterwards Kassim's uncle arrived and handed the judge fifty francs. The accused was brought into court for fresh trial. "Why," began the magistrate, "did you not tell me that you had not struck Mahomet?" "Why should I have explained about such a brute?" began the prisoner; "the correction I inflicted upon him . . ." Whereupon the judge refused to listen and dismissed the case. When the complainant came forward he was sent out of court with a threat of flogging.

Bad as things are in Morocco, Mr. Dawson does not think that the natives would appreciate European justice. They are intensely anti-Christian, and "The knife for the Jew, the hook for the Christian" seems to express better than anything else the sentiments of the whole people.

THROUGH and beneath all the happy bustle and gaiety of the Christmas time there is sounding a deep low note of menace and woe. Soft and low, but with ever increasing volume, is rising the cry "Work—give us work ere we starve! Give us work ere our wives and children sicken and die through want! Give us work ere we madden with despair!" Hundreds of men and women and children must meet the cold of winter, the glad Christmas-tide with starvation staring them in the face. Work is not to be had, though men seek it diligently, and in the great "Cities of the Poor" in London are an appalling number of homes where, for lack of work, fire, food and clothing cannot be obtained. The Browning Settlement would like to light up one of these "Cities of the Poor" (in Walworth) this Christmas with the Christmas message of goodwill and joy. Coals and Christmas dinners, garments, toys, money to help over this terrible stress of unemployment—all will be gladly received by F. HERBERT STEAD, Warden, Browning Settlement, York Street, Walworth, S.E.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

ONE of the most famous women in the United States died on the 26th October this year, when Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton passed away at the age of eighty-seven. Ida H. Harper contributes to the *American Review of Reviews* for December a character sketch, in which she pays a glowing tribute to the life and labours of her deceased friend. Mrs. Stanton has, for the last half century, stood in the forefront of the women's movement in America. She was born a rebel and reformer, and dedicated her life to a struggle for the liberty of her sex. She was fortunate in her marriage, and, although she had a large family, she never was so absorbed in domestic affairs that she was unable to take a leading share in public work. Her appearance was pleasing, her voice rich and musical, and she wielded a ready pen down to almost the last moment of her life. The month in which she died she published in the *New York Journal* a contribution to the Symposium that was published in that paper for the reform of the divorce laws.

BIRTH OF THE "WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION."

In 1840, when she was twenty-five years of age, she attended, together with her husband, the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London, and the scandalous treatment accorded to Lucretia Mott and other women delegates brought home to her very vividly the abject position to which women had been reduced. In 1848, eight years afterwards, when in a very tempest-tossed condition of mind, she received an invitation from Lucretia Mott to meet some Quakers who were attending the yearly meeting in Waterloo. To them she poured out the torrent of her long accumulated discontent with such vehemence that she stirred the little company to do and dare anything. They decided to summon a "Women's Rights Convention." The Women's Rights Convention, which met in Seneca Falls in July, 1848, formulated the entire programme of the women's movement, to the promotion of which Mrs. Stanton dedicated the rest of her life. She often said afterwards that with all her courage, if she could have had the slightest premonition of the storm of ridicule and denunciation, she never would have dared commence.

HER CHIEF COMRADE.

Three years later she met Susan B. Anthony, five years younger than herself, who was electric with the spirit of reform, and free to go and come at will. Before a year was passed they had formed a working partnership, which lasted till the end. "Mrs. Stanton," says Miss Anthony, "had no intellectual superior among women, few among men, but she reared seven children to maturity, she was a devoted mother and splendid housekeeper." Miss Anthony was not a writer, but as a worker, a planner, a campaigner she never has been equalled by any woman. Miss Anthony exercised over Mrs.

Stanton an extraordinary ascendancy, and from 1870 to 1885 both women were almost continuously on the platform.

EFFECTS—IN LAW—

The effect of their work has been to secure a gradual reformation of the law relating to women in many States of the Union. In three-quarters of the American States a wife is now allowed to order and control her separate property, and in nearly all she may dispose of it at will. In the great majority she may make contracts, bring and amend suits, act as administrator, and testify in the Courts. In nine of the States mothers have now an equal guardianship of their children with the fathers. In all but eight of the States divorce is permitted on the grounds of habitual drunkenness.

—AND IN EDUCATION.

In 1848 all colleges were closed against women in America, and there was not even a high school open to girls. To-day they are admitted to every college in the United States and to every State University except three—those of Virginia, Georgia and Louisiana. In the United States there are three and three-quarter millions of women now engaged in employments outside all domestic labours. In securing these reforms Mrs. Stanton took a leading part. Indeed, the story of her life is largely the story of the progress of women in the United States.

The Price of Papal Independence.

MR. R. E. DELL, writing in the *Monthly Review* on "Democracy and Temporal Power," puts the case as follows:—

The price to be paid for independence is the abandonment of worldly ambitions and political entanglements, a whole-hearted reliance on spiritual and moral claims, and a frank appeal to the soul and conscience of mankind. That price is, I fear, one which the Roman character will not consent to pay. The consideration to which this inevitably leads is whether, in view of the actual absorption of all authority in the Church by the Papal Curia, the catholicisation of that central governing body would not in practice be found the best guarantee for the independence of the Pope and the natural corrective of the obvious weaknesses of the Roman character.

Mr. Dell mentions the "instructions" issued against the Italian Christian Democrats as an instance of the failure of the Papacy to come to terms with modern civilisation.

THE fact that the British and Foreign Bible Society expends £43,324 in order to sell £6,028 worth of Scriptures in fourteen countries continues to agitate the mind of the contributors to the *Temple Magazine*. In the December number Mr. Herbert Darlow, Secretary to the Society, explains that experience is dead against the practice of promiscuous free distribution, and that the colporteurs employed by the Society are religious men who, in selling their books, speak to their customers. There are rejoinders which insist on the value and duty of free distribution.

THE KING AT HOME.

HOW EDWARD VII. SPENDS HIS DAY.

IN the *Pall Mall Magazine* for December Mr. Ernest M. Jessop writes the best article I have ever seen on the subject of the King's life at Sandringham. It has been written by special permission, it is copiously illustrated by photographs, and it may be regarded as an authentic picture of King Edward as seen by himself in his best moments. The writer gives the following account of the way in which the King spends his day.

HIS MORNING.

The King and the Queen each breakfast alone and early. Immediately afterwards his Majesty attends to the business of State which is brought before him in ship-shape form by his secretary, Lord Knollys. After the affairs of State are disposed of he attends to the business of the various departments of the Sandringham estate, which is 10,000 acres in extent, and of this the King farms 2,000 acres. Of all the hundreds employed on the estate, Mr. Jessop says the King knows every face and everyone's business. A martinet as regards order and duty, he is yet always ready to listen to any case of distress or hardship and to the woes of the lowliest labourer. When he is through with Sir Dighton Probyn or Mr. Beck, the agent of the estate, he usually joins the children for a stroll round the stables.

HIS AFTERNOON.

At half-past-one the King and Queen join their guests at luncheon. If there is a shooting party it starts at ten and ends at four, and hot luncheon is served at one, in a tent, where the shooting party is joined by the Queen, the Princesses and their lady guests. At these shooting luncheons Irish stew is a standard dish for hosts and retainers. The King seldom rides his shooting-pony, he walks with the guns the whole day, which, as Mr. Jessop says, is no light feat for anyone of the King's age, who weighs well over 15 stone. After luncheon the Queen and the other ladies usually follow the guns for the remaining two hours. The King does not care much for big drives—he likes better to stroll through coverts with only a retriever and a couple of attendants than to take part in a great massacre of pheasants.

HIS EVENING.

In the evening dinner is served at eight, and usually takes two hours to finish, an allowance which must include at least an hour spent after dinner over the walnuts and the wine. Mr. Jessop gives a very pleasant account of the way in which the King lives and moves among his tenants and servants on the estate. The isolation hospital was set apart during the war for the accommodation of Colonial officers who were invalided from South Africa. Canadians who were at Basingly appear to have had a right royal time, with as much reading, driving, golfing and fishing as they pleased.

AS SQUIRE.

On the Sandringham estate boys and girls are educated together. There are no fees and no grants; the school is maintained by the King. Not a girl leaves the school without thorough training to suit her for domestic life. Mr. Jessop is rather given to the use of superlatives, as may be seen from the following notations. His Majesty has probably done more than any other man by precept, example, and experiment to improve the position of the British agriculturist. His workmen are better paid and live in better homes than those of any gentleman farmer. His stock is of the best and the most productive. The surroundings are immaculate. The King is the hardest working man in his dominions. At the Coronation 140 of the old servants of the estate were taken to Buckingham Palace by special train from Wolverton to see the procession.

AS SPORTSMAN.

The King has from one hundred to one hundred and eighty Shire horses. Mr. Jessop is enthusiastic over the clubs which the King has founded for the workmen on the estate, where one pint of beer per day only is supplied to any one person; no wine or spirits may be drunk on the premises, but smoking is allowed at all times and everywhere. All the game shot on the estate is given away, hospitals sharing first, and then the King's personal friends, followed by the tenants, railway officials, police, and the labourers. The Queen takes great interest in pet bantams, of which she has a great variety; some of these, the white-tail Japanese bantams, require their tails specially combed before they are sent to be exhibited. The King owns sixty racing pigeons, and the Prince of Wales forty. The two Derby winners, Diamond Jubilee and Persimmon, are expected to earn £200,000 before they die. In the kennels there are from sixty to seventy dogs of widely different breeds, but there never seems to be one of a surly or dangerous disposition. At the back of the kennels are neat little tombstones to the memory of departed dogs. Of dogs not kept in the house the King prides himself most on the smooth-haired bassets and the liver-and-white spaniels. A new wing is being built on to Sandringham for the accommodation of servants; the place is fitted with gas, with the exception of the Queen's own suite of rooms, which the King fitted up with electric light.

IN *McClure's Magazine* for November Miss Ida M. Tarbell begins the history of the growth of the Standard Oil Company. The first instalment describes the beginnings of the oil industry in America, when the oil region was full of buoyant hope. The article concludes as follows:—"Suddenly, at the very heyday of this conference, a big hand reached out from nobody knew where, to steal their conquest and throttle their future. The suddenness and the blackness of the assault on their business stirred to the bottom their manhood and their sense of fair play, and the whole region arose in a revolt which is scarcely paralleled in the commercial history of the United States." From which it may be inferred that Mr. Rockefeller is going to catch it hot. The rest of the magazine, with the exception of Mr. Smalley's literary gossip, is fiction and advertisements.

MR. BRYCE ON THE POWERS OF THE CROWN.

THE Christmas number of the *Windsor Magazine* contains a disquisition by Mr. James Bryce, M.P., on the powers of the Crown in England as exercised down to the beginning of the present reign. He regards Queen Victoria's reign as the time in which the principles of the Constitution first became firmly settled in practice and definitely accepted by all sections and parties in the State. After tracing the gradual transformation of the Royal power from almost absolute authority to the Reform Act of 1832, Mr. Bryce observes that the power which at Queen Victoria's accession remained in the hands of the Sovereign, considered as an individual person, may to-day be described as being of the nature rather of influence than of legal power. He points out that the personal preferences of the Crown may count in the choice of the particular person who is first invited to become Prime Minister at a Ministerial crisis, and in the choice between two possible holders of subordinate Ministerial offices. There are two questions raised by Mr. Bryce. He says:—

There are some students of the Constitution who have argued that when the Crown is convinced that Ministers do not possess the confidence of the nation (which, of course, implies that the House of Commons, in continuing to support them, does not possess that confidence), it may of its own motion dismiss its Ministers and commission some statesman to form a new Administration. It would, of course, be necessary that in taking such a course the Crown should have first of all requested Ministers to dissolve Parliament, and that it should feel sure that a man could be found who would be able to form a strong Administration.

Mr. Bryce observes—

that the power (if still existing) has not been exercised for a very long time; and that it would be imprudent for the Crown to exercise it unless in a very exceptional case, where it was perfectly clear that the House of Commons had ceased to represent the real sentiment of the people, and that Ministers were, in fact, disregarding the popular will. This is a highly improbable contingency.

The second question which he puts is:—

Is it consistent with the established use and practice of the Government of England for the Crown to refuse to its Ministers permission to dissolve Parliament when they ask for such permission? Suppose that a Ministry which has been defeated in the House of Commons believes that a General Election would give it a majority. Ought the Crown, as a matter of course, to assent to a dissolution?

He answers that "nothing but the subsequent approval of a considerable majority of the nation could justify what would be, *prima facie*, an unusual stretching of the functions of the Crown as they have been understood for many years past." Mr. Bryce thinks that the monarch may be especially useful as an adviser in foreign affairs through his family connections with other crowned heads. As regards the appointment to posts in the public service, he says the Army and Navy are by long tradition a little more closely connected with the Crown than is the Civil Service, and the Crown has a large share in the selection of bishops.

HOW NAPOLEON OBTAINED OFFICERS.

IN the *Revue de Paris* M. Conard gives a most curious account of how the great Napoleon obtained what he himself significantly styled food for cannon. It is a strange fact that whereas, thanks in a great measure to the conscription which he himself made obligatory, the all-conquering army was always growing in size as regards soldiers, Napoleon found great difficulty in obtaining officers. In vain he reduced their number as far as possible, in vain also he gave commissions to any likely-looking lad who could prove himself capable of reading and writing; there still remained a dearth of officers.

Napoleon, following in this the example of Frederick the Great, created a new military caste; it was his dream to create, as it were, military families, in which every male child should be brought up to be a soldier, every girl to marry into the military world.

Napoleon himself, literally in the midst of war's alarms, found time to entirely organise the great military college of St. Cyr, and also to found a Cavalry School more or less reserved to members of the old aristocracy, where, according to his own quaintly-worded order, "If well born, the candidates should be examined with indulgence as regards knowledge of arithmetic and geometry."

OFFICERS AGAINST THEIR WILL!

In many cases he actually seized youths of good family and sent them by force to St. Cyr, where they were made French officers against their will! Meanwhile, he enrolled young Frenchmen of good birth and wealth and sent them to rejoin those regiments stationed in distant countries.

This strange way of recruiting officers answered far better than might have been expected; some of the youths thus compelled to adopt a military vocation turned out very brilliantly. This was specially true of those young men who belonged to the old French nobility, and who had a fighting strain in their blood. Occasionally the Emperor, not content with seizing the boys of a family, arranged marriages for the girls, and many a wealthy heiress was actually compelled to become the wife of a poverty-stricken but deserving officer; here again the fact remains that many of these strangely-assorted couples got on exceedingly well, and became the parents of men and women who in time showed themselves enthusiastic adherents of the Second Empire.

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MR. F. CARRUTHERS GOULD contributes an inimitable "Christmas with the Celebrities," written as well as illustrated by himself, to the *Young Man*. He describes how he secures an interview with Santa Claus, and drives with him in a motor-car, which, for appearance' sake, had a stuffed reindeer put in front of it. The pair visit some of the chief statesmen of the time, turned into boys for the occasion, with suitable gifts. The visit to Highbury is inevitable, and the motto for Mr. Seddon is "Expansion is the reward of virtue."

## THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

MR. HAROLD BEGBIE begins his series of papers in the *Pall Mall Gazette* under the title of "Master Workers." His first subject is the Bishop of London. Mr. Begbie spreads himself considerably in discoursing concerning the eminent varieties of the episcopal hero. We read it with fear and trembling, hardly daring to look at the obituary column of the next morning's paper, for if Dr. Ingram is all that Mr. Begbie says, he may be dematerialised at any moment, like Elijah or Enoch, who were the saints and worthies of old time who, being too good for this world, mysteriously disappeared into the sky.

## A—VERY—MODERN SAINT.

Mr. Begbie says that the Bishop is universally popular, he is a force, he is an energy, he is a power, he is a genuine worker, he is a man in the midst of the battle ever where the blows fall thickest, never a spectator to the world of London. He is a true man fighting for righteousness, for justice and truth. Mr. Begbie even goes as far as to say that few will question his extraordinary influence on the development of the world. This is not surprising, for as Mr. Begbie says, the Bishop has come to stand as a figure typical of the religious reformer, a sort of Christian Labourite.

At the back of it all there is a faith superbly simple that never wavers, never fails, never is cast down. It is the faith of the little child, so beautiful and tender that it can touch no life, however jaded, however cynical, without imparting something of the glow and fervour which won Christianity its first battlefields. He is so real, his God is so real, that one thinks of him only as one of life's big realities; he is own brother to St. Francis.

## HIS CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS.

The note of his character is a glowing joyousness. He once said, "I enjoy every minute." He has eternal youth, he is early Christian cheerfulness incarnate, his gospel of labour is a gospel of "worth while," everything to him is worth while. He plays at lawn tennis for half-an-hour's exercise, and according to Mr. Begbie is a very skilful player. According to one who knows him well he is a most annoying man to play with. He has no really deadly stroke, but the ball always comes back. Even the problem of pain does not grieve him, for when he once realised that there is a purpose as well as a problem of pain, and when his mind found God's attitude towards creation in the words "He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver"—all the paralysis of depression forsook him. The only thing that really distresses him is the dissension among churchmen themselves.

## A FULL DAY.

The Bishop is beloved by the whole East End, from which it may be inferred that Mr. Begbie, to use vulgar parlance, lays it on somewhat thickly. The following narrative does something to justify part of what he says. "Among the duties that he loves, the

Bishop numbers the visits that he pays to his parish priests. Slowly he is making the round of his huge diocese, standing side by side with the parson on the little piece of London for which he is personally responsible. Rising at half-past seven in the morning, the Bishop, after prayers, sets about his letters, then receives visitors who come for advice or help, then perhaps attends one of his innumerable boards; and after lunch, when he has stolen half-an-hour for physical exercise, away he flies to London House for interviews, afterwards to preside over a meeting, then, perhaps, to attend at the House of Lords, and after a hasty dinner his carriage whirls him away to a service in some outlying parish, which is followed by a reception. It is here that he meets the vicar and his wife, chats with the parish workers, and preaches his little gospel of 'worth while.' It is a common occurrence for this man of enduring nerves to leave Fulham at eleven in the morning, and to return again at eleven in the evening. And he enjoys every minute of his work."

## A Chat About Chamberlain.

SOME traits of Mr. Chamberlain are described in *Pearson's* by Miss Marris. She tells us that he built Highbury in 1880, and that it was named after his old home in London. She notes that his custom of wearing an orchid is not invariable. Twice he wore another flower; once when he explained in the House his reason for leaving Mr. Gladstone's ministry, and on the occasion when he married Miss Endicott. On both occasions he wore a bunch of violets. On the second, the flowers were given him by his bride. Two orchids reach London every day from Highbury while Mr. Chamberlain is in town. We learn, too, that Thackeray is, perhaps, his favourite novelist, though he is also an admirer of Dickens. Social Democrats will be interested to know that as a young man the works of the Continental philosophers and Socialists—Rousseau, Comte, Karl Marx—were much studied by him. "In his young days the Colonial Secretary was a great dancer, and was much in request as an amateur actor, sometimes taking a part in small pieces of his own." Miss Marris objects to the idea that her hero takes no exercise and no recreation, "though he has no taste for games, he has very distinct recreations and relaxations. He is a frequent visitor to the theatre when time will allow of it."

This is one way in which he keeps Christmas :—

For many years Mr. Chamberlain added at Christmas time to his servants' savings as much as they laid by during the year. He has, as his efforts in the direction of old-age pensions show, a strong desire to encourage thrift. And each Christmas he still adds a bonus to the savings of both indoor and outdoor servants.

We hear that Mr. Austen Chamberlain's hobby is a small dairy farm, which supplies not only Highbury, but many of the people of Moseley.

The other son, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, is chiefly occupied with business in Birmingham, but takes interest in the commercial faculty of the Birmingham University.

ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, writing on his favourite novelist and his best book, gives the palm to Charles Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth."



## THE FRENCH HAVELOCK-GORDON.

THE *Gentleman's Magazine* for December contains the third and last instalment of E. Perronet Thompson's sketch of General de Sonis. It tells of his heroic struggle against the disablement caused by his wounds. He maintained his reputation as a first-class cavalry officer though he had lost one leg and had broken the other, and had to be lifted into his saddle, wooden leg and all. He suffered intensely from these disablements, but submitted himself to the will of God. He went on a pious pilgrimage to Lourdes, and, as the writer observes, if ever a man ought to have been faith-healed, it was he. He felt almost sure he should be cured. He did not receive the cure, but attained "a perfect and blissful submission to the adorable Will."

## HIS GREAT RENUNCIATION.

But his chief trial came when a Secularist Government succeeded Marshal MacMahon in 1879. The notorious "Ferry Decrees" for the expulsion of religious orders were being carried out all over the country. After a brilliant display of his powers in the autumn manœuvres, De Sonis learned that his troops had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for the execution of these "Satanic" decrees. Perceiving the inevitable, De Sonis resigned his commission. "I have counted the cost," he said, "and I am ready to appear before a court martial." He had sacrificed his career; he had given up his livelihood. He went home to tell his wife and children that henceforth they must "épouse holy poverty." He explained to his like-minded comrades "when a soldier receives an order to act contrary to God's will, he must reply, 'Relieve me from my command, for I cannot disobey God. Disgrace me, slay me if you will, but I cannot do otherwise.' That moment came for me." His troops had meantime been used to break open the doors of the Redemptorist Fathers. To save him from starvation an old naval friend, now a Benedictine, sent him a donation.

## A LIFE OF "HONOUR AND SACRIFICE."

Two years later he was appointed as cavalry inspector general, and in 1883 he retired on full pension. In his last illness he insisted on being carried to the death-bed of two fellow-generals, neither of whom was a pious character, to prepare them for the end. He died in August, 1887. General de Charette said, "All his life can be summed up in two words, Honour and Sacrifice." The writer concludes:—

Setting miracle apart, it is marvel enough that a French officer of the Second Empire should have talked and written so like a Captain Hedley Vickers (that Evangelical worthy of Crimean days); that this same man should have interchanged and combined the rôles of active fighter and passive sufferer; that, himself a physical wreck, he should have borne his part in the restoration of a wrecked army; and that he, a layman—a soldier living on his pay, without personal ambition, without political influence, without even the *délat* of a striking conversion (Sonis is one of the few saints who have absolutely no past), should, by his sanc-

tity alone, have set on foot a great religious movement. Who, asks an English Roman Catholic magazine, ever saw a Sacred Heart or a Lourdes image before 1870? . . . So say we, let every creed and no creed study, either in the original, dedicated to Messieurs the French officers, or in the translation dedicated to General Lord Ralph Kerr and his English military co-religionists, this happy compound of "hussar gaiety and Carmelite fervour, brilliant horsemanship and monastic asceticism, firmness in command, and suavity in daily intercourse," and all this, modifying into, or blending with, the character of the patient sufferer, who "could not be irritated, save by an insult to his God."

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

## THE MAHDI OF PAN-BRITONISM.

"DIPLOMATICUS" contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* an article on Mr. Chamberlain under the title of "The Greatest Colonial Minister." "Diplomaticus" says that Mr. Chamberlain is the first Colonial Minister who has ever had a chance to be great, and his demonstration has been characterised by a great failure. He has been seven years in the Colonial Office, and he has failed to realise the great ambition of his life, which was to establish an Imperial Federation by means of commercial union. "Diplomaticus" says that in 1895 Mr. Chamberlain believed that the hour of synthetic Imperialism had struck, and that the circumstances justified him in thinking that he was the appointed Mahdi of the Pan-Britannic gospel. His grandiose plan has failed; the Imperial Federation by means of commercial union seems further off to-day than when it was only talked of as a pious aspiration. The first blow to Mr. Chamberlain was the result of the inquiry which he instituted into the state of trade between the United Kingdom and the Colonies; it turned out that our loss of trade in the Colonies was not due to causes that could be remedied by a Customs Union. On the top of this blow came the second, which proved, in the failure of the Canadian Preferential Tariff, to divert the Canadian trade to British channels. The third blow was the report given in 1899, when the Treasury reported that any attempt to give tariff preferences to the Colonies would be dangerous to the Empire, and produce disastrous consequences at home. Thus it is that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme came to nothing. But "Diplomaticus" consoles him by saying that though he has not scaled the heavens, in his effort to do so he has hit the tops of very lofty trees. His Colonial administration has been essentially Roman, and he has largely worked with roads and railways. Even "Diplomaticus," however, shrinks from applauding his Sugar Bounty policy, by which the British consumers must pay eight millions a year more for sugar in order that the West India planter may profit to the extent of £175,000 a year. "Diplomaticus" concludes his article by expressing the hope that Mr. Chamberlain may be spared to crown his well-filled life with the gift to the Empire he loves of a prosperous, contented South Africa.

## THE BALZAC OF JOURNALISM.

THE EXPLOITS OF SIR EDWARD RUSSELL.

MR. JOHN MACLEAY contributes a very interesting interview with Sir Edward Russell to the *Young Man*. Like everybody else who knows the editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, the writer falls under the spell of his genial interlocutor. Sir Edward has edited the *Post* for over thirty years, and has been associated with it since 1860. He well remembers the time when all American news came by boat. He remarks that after the Crimean War the Press, like the country, became markedly less moralistic than from 1840 to 1856. But the most interesting portions of the articles are the autobiographical. Sir Edward says that his average output nowadays is between eight and twelve columns in a week. For four years when he was on the *Morning Post* he made £1,100 a year, rarely more than a guinea a column. The interviewer reckons that this works out at about three columns a day, or thirty thousand words a week. The ordinary modern novel contains about sixty thousand words. Sir Edward Russell is computed to have written about eighty novels.

A CURIOUS SIDELIGHT ON M. ARNOLD'S DEATH.

A curious reminiscence links the death of Matthew Arnold with one of his greatest feats of speed:—

One of the quickest bits of work I have done was when Matthew Arnold died. We were staying at Southport at the time, and my wife had just undergone an operation, and I knew she would be anxious if I did not return that night, and the latest train back was at about nine. It was Sunday, and there was no telegraph. I reached Liverpool about six o'clock, and on arriving at the office was at once told by the sub-editor that Mr. Cropper, Matthew Arnold's brother-in-law, wished most particularly to see me at the North Western Hotel. I went up there, and Mrs. Cropper told me that her brother was dead, and that it would be in accordance with her and her husband's wishes if I had the intelligence exclusively for the *Post*, as Matthew Arnold, an idol of mine, had been very kind to me. I hurried back to the office, and, while I was waiting for the arrival of my secretary, I made jottings of a number of books I should require, and looked up an article I had written on Matthew Arnold some time before. When my secretary arrived, I sent him to my house for the books, and, while he was gone, I continued the work of setting my material in order and began to write. It was not until about half-past seven that I got fairly to work, but, by dint of dictating to my secretary and writing myself, I got through a biographical article of a column and a half in length and a leader of two columns, and caught my train back to Southport a few minutes after nine. Before leaving the office I put my work into the hands of the sub-editor with strict injunctions that nothing was to be said of it and that it was not to be given out to the compositors till half-past twelve, when there was no chance of the news getting abroad.

That the sister of Matthew Arnold could have thought of giving one paper exclusive information of her brother's death on the day on which it occurred is a strange incident in sudden bereavement.

Sir Edward thinks that the University may have a spell, but rests his faith on the School Board type of education. "It gives the pupil a good grounding, and in the higher stages offers a finish of general culture which is almost essential nowadays." He holds modern history to be the most useful study for the young journalist

## SOME MODERN MEN OF LETTERS.

BY GEORGE W. SMALLEY.

MR. GEORGE W. SMALLEY contributes to *McClure's Magazine* for November one of his gossip papers concerning modern men of letters whom he has met. They include Robert Browning, John Morley, Russell Lowell, Matthew Arnold, Anthony Hope, Mr. Swinburne, Alfred Austin, W. D. Howells and Henry James. Speaking of Matthew Arnold, he says that the late George Smith loved Arnold, who was often his guest. "You know," said Mr. Smith to me one day at dinner when Arnold had been expected but detained, "I gain one thing by his absence. When he comes, I give him my best wine, and he likes the wine; but he likes me to drink it with him, and I do. The result is I have an attack of gout next day. But I had rather have the gout than not have Arnold." Browning also liked Mr. Smith's wines; he loved port above all others, but apparently he was not a very good judge, and preferred what George Smith considered the inferior vintage of 1851 to the better vintages of '20, '34, and '47. The late Lord Houghton said that the only two lines he understood in "Sordello" were the first and last: "Who will may hear Sordello's story told," and "Who would hath heard Sordello's story told"—and both were false. Of Mr. Morley he says: "He cannot rid himself of the moral notions which have become imbedded in his nature. On that side of him he is austere, unbending, uncompromising, at times narrow, and at all times a fanatic. And yet on the personal side he has a sweetness of nature and a sweet reasonableness in talk which I can only call lovable. A Conservative, unlike him in all respects, I got on so well with him that a bystander remarked upon it, 'If all Radicals were like Morley they would be easy to get on with; and then,' he added, 'perhaps there would be fewer Conservatives.'" Mr. Morley looks like a Puritan and talks like a philosopher. He is a man who cares for men and for humanity. His "Life of Gladstone" will be a unique piece of biography, a biography of a believer by an unbeliever, of the real adroit professional politician of his times by a political amateur, of an Imperialist by a Little Englander. He cares for books, not as books, but as literature, and he wrote his editorials in the *Pall Mall Gazette* in the tone of a Cabinet Minister's speech. The rest of the article is very slight—more gossip—with a few anecdotes.

THE Christmas number of the *Strand* is more serious than usual. Its most attractive feature is Mr. Rudolph de Cordova's description, with admirable reproductions, of the panels in Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema's hall. Mr. Harry de Windt's plea for the political exiles in Siberia claims separate notice. Mr. E. T. Cook, out of his exhaustless stores of information about Ruskin and his books, publishes an interesting interview with Mr. George Allen, explaining how, suddenly and abruptly, Mr. Ruskin transformed Mr. Allen, engraver, into the publisher of his works.

## NIGHT THOUGHTS IN THE ABBEY.

It is a noble poem with which Mrs. Woods opens the *Cornhill Magazine* for December under the title "The Builders; A Nocturne in Westminster Abbey." After the jingle of more or less metrical Jingoism and the doggerel done into lengths of official rhymesters, it is refreshing to come on a real voice of the soul of England. The poetess begins:—

On what dost thou dream, solitary all the night long.  
Immense, dark, alone, shrine of a world? . . .  
And thou hearest  
Sweep around thy silent shores for ever  
The dim roar of London.

She contrasts the calm moonlight that looks down on the ruins of the ancient East with "the fiery cloud, the intense atmosphere of ardent life," which shadows the Abbey by night. Those who have loitered after evensong in the winter time will recognise the truth of this description of the "grey isle of God." Daringly the poetess addresses the blind ghosts of the builders, and comforts them for the vanished—

Silver Thames broadening among green meadows  
And gardens green—

and—

Sudden shimmer of streams,  
And the clear, mild blue hills,

by assuring them that ever the Abbey stands so high—

The whole earth under  
Spreads boundless and the illimitable sea.

The poetess glances at the vast stretches of the Empire that look to the Abbey as home. Then the passing footfall of a watcher in the shrine diverts her thought from the Abbey builders to the Empire builders who lie buried below—the explorers, the tamers of wilderness and of wilder peoples, the conquerors of sea and shore—

And I in a vision beheld how mightier sleepers,  
The famous English dead, stirred in their sleep,  
The Makers of old, the men who greatly builded,  
Who made things to be, who builded empire.

Then she hears a rumour of feet, the feet of sons of fate, the denizens of our world empire met in the historic fane to crown their latest king.

Whence came the pilgrim feet?  
Over salt seas, through fire and the shadow of death.  
Loosely marching, brown in their battle-worn dress,  
The pilgrims passed through the languid August town,  
Came with new vows, with offerings unforeknown  
Of young eventful time, by roads how new  
Drawn to the ancient doors, the ancestral shrine.  
The splendid Future is theirs, but they are not content,  
They have said to the glorious past, 'Thou, too, shalt be ours.'

So linking past and future the prophetic ex-claims:—

The dead are sleeping.  
They have fought the good fight, they have finished  
their course,  
To us the inheritance, to us the labour,  
To us the heroic, perilous, hard essay,  
New thoughts, new regions, unattempted things.

Not in the footsteps of old generations  
Our feet may tread; but high compelling spirits,  
Ineluctable laws point the untrodden way  
Precipitous, draw to the uncharted sea.

Among the many bards whose lyres have been touched by the awe of our Christian Valhalla it may be questioned whether any have uttered the silent music of the ancient pile as it is sounded in these closing lines:—

Thou, in the one communion of thy bosom  
Gatherest the centuries, their brooding silence  
Informs thy dark, a live incessant voice,  
London about thee clamours ephemeral things.  
And thou listenest to hear  
Its hidden undertone, thou art ever listening  
To the deep tides of the world under all the seas  
Drawing to thee, and the slow feet of fate.

## AN ARCTIC PRISON-VILLAGE.

MR. HARRY DE WINDT, who reported so favourably on the prisons in Western Siberia, and who has always maintained that, were he sentenced to a term of penal servitude, he would infinitely sooner serve it in Siberia than in England, writes in the *Strand* on darkest Siberia and its political exiles. He describes a colony of such exiles at Sredni-Kolymsk away in the remote North-East. He states that physical brutality is a thing of the past. A convict who shot a police-officer for cruelty to a comrade will, he expects, be acquitted. But the physical privations in respect to food and warmth are portrayed in lurid colours. Yet this is the worst count in his indictment:—

The most pitiable peculiarity about Sredni-Kolymsk is, perhaps, the morbid influence of the place and its surroundings on the mental powers. The first thing noticeable amongst those who had passed some years here was the utter vacancy of mind, even of men who, in Europe, had shone in the various professions. Indeed, I can safely state that, with three exceptions, there was not a perfectly sane man or woman amongst all the exiles I saw here. "A couple of years usually makes them shaky," said an official, "and the strongest-minded generally become childish when they have been here for five or six." "But why is it?" I asked. My friend walked to the window and pointed to the mournful, desolate street, the dismal drab hovels, and frozen, pine-fringed river darkening in the dusk. "That," he said, "and the awful silence—day after day, year after year, not a sound."

Mr. de Windt concludes with the hope that the—  
clemency of a wise and merciful ruler may yet be extended towards the unhappy outcasts in that Siberian hell of famine, cold, and darkness, scarcely less terrible in its ghastly loneliness than those frozen realms of eternal silence which enshrine the mystery of the world.

THE Christmas number of the *Girl's Realm* is partly printed in colours; most of it is seasonable literature, fiction, short stories, and suggestions for Christmas time. Among the more serious articles are Miss Frances Low's paper in a series upon "How I can Earn a Living." She suggests that girls might do worse than take up the occupation of being nurses to children. She recommends nine months' training in the Norland Institute. There is a copiously illustrated paper on Girl-Student life in Glasgow School of Art, and an interesting article telling the story of the actual life of the characters in Louisa M. Alcott's well-known story "Little Women."

**A FRENCH VIEW OF OLIVER CROMWELL.**

To the second November number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Filon contributes an article which is evidently intended to be a smashing blow at what he would no doubt himself describe as the Cromwell legend. This little country gentleman overturned a dynasty, refused a crown, and went near to creating a dynasty of his own. Yet M. Filon says that Cromwell after his death had an even stranger fortune than in his lifetime. He had hardly been buried when a waxen image of him was set up at Somerset House. It was dressed in purple, and held a sceptre in its hand, representing Oliver on the day of his second enthronement as Lord Protector; but, in addition, the figure bore upon its head that Royal crown which Cromwell himself had never dared to put there. For several weeks this strange figure received the homage of the multitude, who passed in single file before it. Less than two years afterwards the body of the Protector, snatched from that tomb in which it had slept in the midst of kings, was hung ignominiously from a gibbet, after which the head, separated from the trunk by the axe of the executioner, was stuck up above the door of Parliament. For two centuries the memory of Cromwell continued to be both venerated and accursed, and what astonishes M. Filon is to see this strong man who despised Parliaments, this destroyer of liberty, being accorded the special veneration of those who have the strongest faith in Parliaments and in liberty. M. Filon is dissatisfied with Mr. Morley's study of Cromwell. Every page, he says, declares that Oliver was sincere, and yet every page proves that he lied; every page assures us that he was a man of genius, and at the same time proves to us that he lacked intelligence, and yet Oliver "was an Englishman all over." Cromwell represented the Puritanism which seemed to vanish after it had failed in its endeavour to establish a theocratic society; but M. Filon considers that it did not really vanish, but that only the name has been changed. The whole nation is descended from those Puritans, with the difference that "the people of God" has become "the superior race," which issues its orders no longer in the name of Christ, but in that of Darwin. M. Filon even denies Cromwell the epithet "great," and though he allows him personal bravery, he prefers to attribute his military successes rather to the mistakes of his adversaries than to any strategic or tactical ability of his own. As for his diplomacy, M. Filon declares that England, at the moment when Cromwell undertook the direction of her foreign policy, had two great interests—the first of which would have led her to check the ambition of France, and the second to destroy the sea-power of the Dutch. What Cromwell did was to make peace with Holland, and to make an alliance with France against Spain. In fact, M. Filon regards Cromwell as the precursor of the Imperialist movement, and absolutely as an obstacle in the path of progress—a man to be numbered among those whom Comte considered to have "put back the clock" of humanity.

**A WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM A FORTRESS.**

To the second November number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* General Zurlinden, whose name will be remembered as an ex-Minister of War, contributes some interesting reminiscences of his captivity in that fatal year of 1870. He was a captain in the Artillery when the capitulation of October 28th was announced to the army of Metz. Captain Zurlinden and his brother officers were sent the following day to Nancy, where they had the inexpressible mortification of being insulted by their own countrymen and countrywomen, who threw stones at them. General de Berckheim, one of the best officers in the French Army, narrowly escaped serious injury. Ultimately Captain Zurlinden was sent to Wiesbaden with General de Berckheim, whose *aide-de-camp* he was.

As time went on and news came of his relations and friends in the field, this enforced inaction became intolerable to the young captain. He began by giving notice to the German General in command that he withdrew his parole, and after four-and-twenty hours he would consider himself free to rejoin the French army. After dinner, accordingly, he packed a few things in a valise, but before he could get away he was arrested and conveyed to the fortress of Mayence. Captain Zurlinden was later on sent to the fortress of Glogau, in Silesia, where he found a number of other French officers. He seems to have been the only one who could speak German, and he decided to escape from the fortress, it being useless for any of the others to attempt to cross Germany without knowing the language. Marvellous to relate, he escaped out of the fortress, thanks to the laxity of a gaoler who did not lock a particular door. Captain Zurlinden had chosen his time well—the eve of Christmas, which is so great a festival in Germany—and no doubt he profited by the fact that so many official eyes look at that season on the wine when it is red. Disguised as a German commercial traveller, he calmly took the train to Glogau, and ultimately arrived at Berlin. Thence he made his way to Basle, in Switzerland, after a most agitating journey, in which he was frequently encountering German officers, and about a week afterwards he arrived on the banks of the Loire, and realised his dream of rejoining the French army. Later on he learnt that the neglectful gaoler, who had enabled him to escape, insisted on going up to his room very soon after he had left, in spite of all that Captain Zurlinden's friends could do to prevent him. The man, however, was entirely deceived by a made-up figure which Captain Zurlinden had taken the precaution to leave in his bed. But for this, no doubt, the alarm would have been raised and the fugitive brought back.

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IN the *United Service Magazine* for December Lieut. John Biddlecombe, of the Victorian Navy, defines a naval policy for Australia. His idea is that we ought to have an Australian Navy working with and under the direction of the British Navy—a branch, as it were, like certain bankers in Australia who have their head offices in London.

THE REMBRANDTS IN THE WALLACE COLLECTION.

IN the September number of the *Art Journal* Mr. Claude Phillips deals with the Netherlandish pictures in the Wallace Collection; and after some references to Frans Hals, the painter of "The Laughing Cavalier" and other pictures, Mr. Phillips devotes his article to Rembrandt and his work at Hertford House. He writes:—

The Rembrandts at Hertford House cover most of the master's wonderful career from boyhood to age. The earliest years, the Leyden *Lehrjahre*, are, however, unrepresented; and there is nothing to illustrate the last eight or nine years, which if not equal to the great decade between 1650 and 1660, are yet among the most interesting in the whole fruitful career.

The earliest canvases here are the two great full-length portraits and the little biblical piece, "The Good Samaritan"; all of them dating from about the year 1632. This little picture, small only in dimensions, but broad and full accent in touch, for all its minuteness, which rivals that of Gerard Dou, the master's pupil and companion in early life, shows at once the intense gravity with which Rembrandt approaches the great scenes of drama and emotion in biblical history, his power of re-casting them in the mould of his ardent imagination, and his feeling to awe and worship, face to face with even the humblest and most purely human episodes which typify the spiritual and material life, the aspirations and woes of humanity.

It is not alone the sorrow, the disillusion, the solitude of his later years that gave to his work its essential character of solemn pathos, of a sympathy so ardent and painful as to light up from within, to transfigure with the vivifying warmth of spiritual beauty beings and subjects conceived in a spirit of humble, unquestioning realism. We recognise this spirit from the very first, even in such comparatively rude essays as those early single-figure studies, the "St. Paul in Prison" (1627) of Stuttgart, and the "St. Paul by Candlelight" (1628) of the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg. It permeates the whole life-work; gaining very naturally in intensity in those last fifteen or eighteen years which were on the whole the greatest of the master's artistic career.

There is a period—that of the married life with Saskia, that of the material comfort and splendour of the establishment at Amsterdam during those early days of brilliant success and fashion when Rembrandt, still not wholly mature, reigned supreme—there is a period, comparatively restricted, which the *joie de vivre*, the almost gluttonous desire to enjoy to the full the material side of love, of physical delight in every phase, of wealth and of power, has the upper hand, and obscures, though it does not obliterate, the deeper and more essential aspects of the art. Even here the joy in life is not the unquestioning, the child-like joy of a Hals; it has something in its manifestations of a poignant brutality, something, too, of a lurid splendour.

The "Portrait of the Artist's Son, Titus," is one of the most characteristic in the beautiful series of portraits in which Rembrandt has with so much love, and so haunting a sense of sorrow to come, immortalised this youth of noble and pensive aspect—his son and the beloved Saskia's—who was to die at the age of twenty-seven, a year before the solitary master was himself to be called away. It is as if Titus were the embodiment in the flesh of the ideal side of Rembrandt's nature, of his love of the beautiful and the exalted, which he found beneath a surface not always beautiful—of his world-sadness, for which the mere material woes of his chequered career cannot alone be made answerable. The handsome youth, whose beauty here has something sculptural, something almost Greek in its loftiness, is here about sixteen. In the portrait in Earl Spencer's collection at Althorp he appears at the age of fourteen, in a gorgeous fancy dress; and this last being dated 1655, the picture in the Wallace Collection must perforce have been painted about 1657.

A little later on comes a still more magnificent portrait, not

so hard and sculptural—an incomparably broad and splendid piece of true painter's work, overwhelming in world-sadness and presentiment of catastrophe to come. This is the sombre "Titus" of Dorchester House, in which the youth is seen budding into the man. Rembrandt's son is here about eighteen or nineteen, so that Captain Holford's portrait must date from 1659 or 1660. To say nothing of the other portraits, which are duly enumerated and reproduced in Dr. Bode's book, there is a pronounced reminiscence, if not an actual portrait, of Titus at an earlier stage, in the angel who inspires St. Matthew, in the picture of the Evangelist, dated 1661, which is in the Louvre.

To much the same date as the Hertford House "Titus" belongs the very small "Portrait of Rembrandt, by Himself," painted on copper, with singular breadth and finish, and with a golden flesh-tone to be found oftener in the decade between 1640 and 1650 than in that between 1650 and 1660, to which this latter portrait belongs. Our painter looks here about the same age as in the Earl of Ilchester's surprising three-quarter-length portrait—if anything over life-size—at Melbury Park. This being dated 1657, our little piece must belong to that or the previous year. Thus nothing in the Wallace Collection quite reaches the year 1660.

W. D. HOWELLS ON ZOLA.

THE peculiar uncertainty of our critics as to the position of Zola in the world of literature is reflected in Mr. W. D. Howells' paper in the November *North American Review*, as in most of the articles on the same subject noticed last month. Mr. Howells thinks it was the nature of Zola to be differed about. He will never be more unjustly appreciated and depreciated than he was during his lifetime, but there will never be a time when criticism will be of one mind about him. Zola, Mr. Howells insists, was by temperament largely Italian, and to this he owes not only the monastic scope of his literary ambition, but the depth and strength of his personal conscience. It is this which distinguishes his methods of treatment from what is regarded ordinarily as French immorality.

As a Latin there is a comprehensive distinction between Zola and his contemporaries. Beauty with him was symmetry; and he built a temple instead of growing a tree, as do the Russians and Scandinavians, who do not look for symmetry in life, and therefore succeed in depicting life more truly.

Yet Zola was an artist rather than a man of science. His hand was perpetually selecting his facts, and shaping them to one epical result. Though reporting the rudest noises in the street, the result with him was always harmony. That he was immoral Mr. Howells denies. His books are indecent, but always most pitilessly moral. They may disgust, but they will not deprave; and his intention was unquestionably righteous. He repelled where others allured.

THE great attraction of the Christmas number of *The Woman at Home* is a superbly-illustrated series of sketches by Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley of the famous portrait-painters of the day, among whom are included Mr. John Sargent, Sir W. B. Richmond, Mr. Ellis Roberts, Mr. Edward Hughes, Mr. John Collier, Mrs. Perugini, Mr. G. F. Watts, Professor Herkomer, Madame Canziani, and Mr. Leslie Ward.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for December opens with a reproduction of Verestchagin's new picture of "The Battle of San Juan Hill," based, as we are told, upon President Roosevelt's criticism and information. The review is as usual full of excellent reproductions of portraits and photographs, including the now inevitable portrait of Mr. Pierpont Morgan. The article on "The Great Ship Combine," by Mr. W. L. Marvin, and Ida Husted Harper's Character Sketch of the late Mrs. Cady Stanton, are noticed elsewhere.

Mr. Cy. Warman, in an interesting article, describes the "Giant Growth of the Soo," or the wonderful industrial plants created by the power canals of Sault Ste. Marie on Lake Superior. Mr. O. G. Villard describes an Alabama negro school. "There is a long and very interesting paper by Mr. Frank Nelson and Mr. W. B. Shaw on the movement for consolidating country schools. The pupils are carried to school in public waggons, and thus in thinly-peopled districts it is possible for children to attend large, well-equipped schools at some distance from their homes, instead of being taught in small poorly-equipped schools in their immediate localities.

The Review of Reviews for Australasia.

IN addition to the matter which appeared in the English REVIEW, the September number contains a very copious series of reproductions of Australian caricaturists, and a somewhat mournful account of the drought and its effect upon the price of food in Australia. Mr. Fisher thinks that the Federal Tariff will not be altered in the next ten years. The Australian States are turning their attention to retrenchment, for the helpless increase of expenditure hitherto seems to prove that the Australian statesmen have been suffering from a temporary paralysis of common sense and of strength of will. The result of the General Election in Victoria seems to show that public opinion in that colony is changing in favour of the New South Wales plan of a strong Arbitration Court as against the system of Wage Boards. Mr. Fitchett says there is an unpleasant drain from all the Australian States to South Africa. In little more than three months 6,350 healthy adults with nearly £200,000 in their pockets have left Australia for South Africa. Of these 1,670 came from Victoria, a State which, with its high Tariff and Wage Boards, represents more nearly the triumph of Labour politics than any other State in the Commonwealth.

Scribner's Magazine.

THE December number of *Scribner's* is largely devoted to fiction. There are, however, two more serious articles, one of which is a description of Spanish Bull-fighting, by Richard Harding Davis, well illustrated from snapshots, and the other a collection of letters of the late Mr. Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone." As usual, the magazine is superbly illustrated, and some of the colour printing is far above the average. Special mention must be made of Jessie Willcox Smith's charming series of colour drawings entitled "A Mother's Day." Both the ideas and the drawing are praiseworthy, and it is to be hoped that *Scribner's Magazine* will contain further examples of her work.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

I WELCOME a new periodical in *The World's Work*, which is an English adaptation of the American magazine of that name. It is under independent editorship, and most of the articles are original. But the shape of the magazine, the title, the general get-up, and the dominant idea are all taken *holus bolus* from the excellent American magazine which we have been noticing in these pages for the last two years. Mr. Norman may be congratulated upon the success with which he has followed his American model. In his portrait gallery the heads of the leaders in the Education controversy are not quite so well printed as those which appear on the American side; but they are distinctly in advance of anything that we have yet had in an English magazine. The most curious thing in the series of photographs is the extent to which Lord Hugh Cecil's ears stick out from the side of his head. There is also a curious portrait of Mr. St. John Brodrick, caparisoned as a man of war, and looking profoundly uncomfortable in his unaccustomed toggery.

Mr. Norman writes on Education in the first article, which he calls "The March of Events." Mr. Macnamara opens a series of papers upon "Our Education; What it is, and What it Ought to be," while there is an excellently illustrated paper upon life in a London Board School.

Under the heading, "Wake up, John Bull!" I notice the article on "A Yankee Boss in England," and also Sir Christopher Furness's "How British Trade is Handicapped." Sir William Laird Clowes discusses the question whether or not the Mediterranean should be abandoned by us. He states the case in favour of clearing out of the Mediterranean more with a view to raising the question than of beginning an agitation in favour of that course. He thinks that by watching very thoroughly the two exits from the Mediterranean we could bottle up the fleets of our possible enemies more effectively than by telling off a large section of our own Navy to attempt to patrol the Mediterranean, and keep the flag flying in every part of it.

There are also articles upon Football, the American Combine, and Life Assurance and Civilisation.

The Century Magazine.

THE December and Christmas number of the *Century Magazine* is admirably got up and illustrated. It opens with four pictures in colour illustrating "The Travels of the Soul," by Mr. Howard Pyle. There is an interesting article on animals at Warnham Court, by Annie H. White, followed by a paper, by Mr. C. R. Knight, dealing with animals at Arundel Castle. Both these papers are illustrated with coloured pictures. Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson deals with "The So-Called Steel Trust," which he regards as a great advance in industry, beneficial alike to producers and consumers. Mr. J. H. Freese contributes a short paper on "The Making of the Universe," in which he mentions incidentally that two hundred tons of meteors fall on the earth's surface every day. Mr. W. T. Hewett writes on F. W. Robertson, the famous preacher. There are several other articles, and an abundance of fiction.

THE state of the stage greatly exercises Mr. David Williamson in the *Leisure Hour*. He declares, after careful study of the question, that the ratio of the performance of absolutely innocuous plays is as five to ninety-five.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* is a fair number, rather below the average. There are some very good articles, but none that call for a very extended notice.

THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Mr. Archibald S. Hurd discusses what he calls America's bid for naval supremacy. He declares that the Americans are now building more battleships than any country except Great Britain, and there is a growing desire to build a fleet which will be stronger than that of the British Empire; for this end they do all they can to popularise the navy, and to territorialise it, so that all the cities and states may have a ship called after them. The one weak point is that they are deficient in the number of officers and men. The American first-class battleship has only 17 officers where Germany would have 20, France 26, and England 33. The navy requires about twice the number of officers and men now serving to man adequately all the ships built or in course of construction.

THE TANGLE OF LONDON LOCOMOTION.

Mr. Sidney Low discusses the present condition of the problem for supplying London with cheap and rapid means of emptying itself upon the country. He makes various suggestions for remedying this, the most practical of which is that a Locomotion Committee should be appointed by all the County Councils on the tract included within the metropolitan police district. The diffusion of urban populations and the transmission of mechanical power have produced great changes, to which our administrative machinery has not learnt to adapt itself. The paper contains many suggestions; among others he would put the trains and trams below the surface, he would construct great boulevards 125 to 150 feet broad, down the centre of which a strip 40 feet wide should be set apart for fast mechanical traction. He mentions, among other interesting facts, that it costs £450,000 a mile to construct and equip the tube railway in London. But the Morgan system for making the Piccadilly and City Railway was to average £850,000 per mile.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AS A PUBLIC PERIL.

Sir Oliver Lodge writes an article under this head in the shape of a notice of Mr. A. C. Benson's book, "The Schoolmaster." He maintains that the terribly limited training and narrow education, fostered by the traditional English school system, leads to the production of boys who hate knowledge and think books dreary; who are perfectly self-satisfied and arrogantly and contemptuously ignorant; and, not only satisfied to be so, but thinking it Radical and almost unmanly that a young man should be anything else. Sir Oliver Lodge maintains that this is a true account, and that the English school is responsible for obstructing the progress of the nation.

A PLEA FOR THE JESUITS IN ENGLAND.

Father Gerard, of the Society of Jesus, writes an essay discussing the position which the Jesuits now occupy under the law of England. At present if a Jesuit stands on English soil he is guilty of a misdemeanour punishable by law. But the law is never enforced, and Father Gerard thinks that it is high time the exclusion Act should be repealed—as a matter of simple justice. The only justification alleged for not repealing it is that the ultra-Protestants would obstruct to death any relief bill. Father Gerard does not think this excuse adequate.

THE DRAMA OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. Oswald Crawford contributes a very interesting essay under this head. He admits that the British Drama is the highest in price and the lowest in literature and æsthetics of any among the greater nations of Europe. He does not think that it need remain at this low ebb. He applies himself to discover various forms which would render the drama more worthy of its position. The first thing to be done, he thinks, is to popularise play-reading in this country. In the second place, he would shorten the duration of plays by doing away with the twenty minutes' interval between the acts; and also by reintroducing something like the old prologue, by which the author could tell the story of the play up to the point of starting, so as to do away with the explanatory dialogue which is of no dramatic value. He thinks that if this were done the novel would become less popular than the drama. The British Drama, he thinks, at present suffers from nothing so much as critics; when the Greeks wrote there were no Press criticisms; the Press has helped to strangle the drama. He would like to see the English Press following the example of the Parisian in publishing signed notices of first nights, over the names of the most distinguished men of letters of the day.

THE SERPENT IN EDEN.

Was the Serpent in Eden God or Devil? According to Mrs. W. Kemp-Welch—who takes the woman-headed serpent in Michael Angelo's picture of "The Temptation in the Sistine Chapel" as a text for the purpose of recalling the ancient belief of the Gnostics that the serpent was not evil, but good—it was in reality an incarnation of Divine wisdom which summoned the human race to a higher plane of intelligence than that which they had occupied. Their belief was that Jehovah was an imperfect spirit proceeding from an imperfect moral system and keeping mankind in a state of moral ignorance. It was to defeat this limitation that the "Sophia," the wisdom from on high, emanating from God Almighty, came down to earth in order to raise man by appealing to the woman to acquire the knowledge which was indispensable for their development. Hence it was natural to give the serpent the head of a woman as the giver of all good.

THE REVIVAL OF THE KINGSHIP.

Sir Wemyss Reid, in his chronicle of the month, calls attention to the evidence afforded in November to the extent to which kings have risen in public estimation of late years. With the exception of Mr. Chamberlain and perhaps Colonel Kenyon-Slaney, the important personages of the month's history were Royal personages. Edward VII., Kaiser Wilhelm, King Carlos, King Leopold, and the Emperor Franz Joseph have been much the most conspicuous. Sir Wemyss Reid thinks that this is indicative of the extent to which sovereigns have preceded statesmen as rulers of events.

ENGLISH AS IT WAS SPOKE.

Mr. C. L. Eastlake contributes an interesting paper on "Changes in the Pronunciation of English." "Tea" we all know was once pronounced "tay," as it still is by the lower orders in Ireland; but few people know that "sea" was once pronounced "say." In the eighteenth century "mead" was pronounced "made" and "scene" "sain." "Are" was pronounced "air"—another instance in which modern vulgar speech preserves the correct pronunciation of past ages. Pope made "join" to rhyme with "line," and there is no doubt, says Mr. Eastlake, that the rhyme was unimpeachable.

THE NETHERLANDS AND THE DUAL ALLIANCE.

Mr. Demetrius Poulger, in a paper on "A Possible Addition to the Dual Alliance," suggests that Holland and Belgium may throw in their lot with France and Russia. The addition of thirteen million Netherlands to France as allies would redress at a stroke the deficiency of her population as compared with Germany. Mr. Boulger thinks this new combination is not only possible, but probable, and declares that we must be prepared for the contingency. Both nations dislike and dread the Germans, and if Belgium were to enter into an alliance with France on the Austro-Roumanian basis, Holland would soon follow. The alliance with Russia would not hinder this, as Russia has a good name in the Netherlands, which are largely interested in her material development.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. Boyd Winchester, late U.S. Minister in Switzerland, protests against the "Ignoble Use of the Classics," which is involved in making them mere school-room drill. Lord Burghclere's translation of Virgil's *Georgics* is continued. Mr. Harold Gorst contributes Part II. of his "Story of the Fourth Party."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for December opens with "Diplomaticus's" paper on "The Greatest Colonial Minister," which I have noticed elsewhere. I have also noticed elsewhere Mr. Wells' "Mankind in the Making." Of the other papers, the most elaborate and interesting is that of Sir A. C. Lyall.

RACE AND RELIGION.

Sir A. C. Lyall deals with the fundamental difference which exists between the Western European idea of the State and the Eastern and primitive conception of race and religion as demarcating factors between different kingdoms, and between the different nationalities in these kingdoms. As in Austria, so in the East, race and religion still unite and isolate the populations in groups, and form the great dividing and disturbing forces that prevent or delay the consolidation of settled nationalities. Sir A. C. Lyall thinks that in Asia the strength of religious and racial sentiments is increasing rather than diminishing. The practical importance of this fact for the great empires which rule over many races and religions is very great, proving as it does that it is impossible to impose a uniform type of civilisation over different varieties of the human species.

MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM.

In an article entitled "Socialism Sub Rosa," Mr. J. A. R. Marriott continues the campaign against municipalisation of services. He maintains that the number of so-called monopolies is very few, water being a necessity for all; but gas is not a monopoly, in the sense that people who do not want to consume it can use other substitutes. The objection to municipal housing lies in the fact that if the houses are let at commercial rents little good is done, while if they are let at less a privileged body of tenants is created. As to the alleged advantage which lies in the cheapness of municipal capital, Mr. Marriott maintains that if the municipalities embark on all kinds of undertakings, interest on municipal loans will go up. He predicts ruined cities with rows of uninhabited houses, and workshops from which industry has fled.

A DEFENCE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin asks, "Are the Public Schools a Failure?" and answers the question in the negative. The present attack upon the public-school system is made in the name of science. But Baron de Coubertin thinks that by these attacks the formation of character carried on in the schools is endangered. He contrasts the results of Continental and English schooling in the following words:—

A young Englishman realises from the start that the success of his enterprises depends upon himself and his personal qualities. Of course he knows that he may meet with ill-luck, but everyone runs an equal chance of that. With that exception he admits that all rests with him, and if he fails he puts at least three-fourths of the blame on himself. Take, on the contrary, any young European brought up in the worship of science. He applies the scientific formula which he carries in his brain. If he fails he verifies his formula; he has made no mistake, the formula is quite correct. Clearly, then, he ought to succeed, and if he has not the world must be made wrong and society is out of joint. Reasoning of this sort prevails to such an appalling extent throughout the world that it is a real rest to escape from it; and one of my chief sources of satisfaction, when I am in England, is that I no longer hear those declamations against all that exists which are so common in France, Germany, Russia, and almost every other country.

IRELAND AND THE KING.

Mr. M. McD. Bodkin contributes a paper entitled "Why Ireland is Disloyal," from which I quote only one passage:—

The King is personally popular in Ireland; far more popular than was ever Queen Victoria, whose coldness and neglect to the last year of her reign awakened bitter and natural resentment. The Queen made no secret of her hostility to the great Home Rule statesman, Mr. Gladstone. The King, as Prince of Wales, displayed his friendliness and admiration never more openly than when he was engaged in the heroic struggle for Home Rule. The story goes that His Majesty, when he last visited this country, was sorely troubled to find that here alone, within the vast circuit of the Empire, was there active disaffection and disloyalty, and, it is believed, that he was sympathetic and statesmanlike enough to seek the remedy in justice and conciliation. Rightly or wrongly, the belief is general amongst Irish Nationalists that His Majesty personally favours the great conciliation scheme of Mr. Gladstone for the reconciliation of the two nations.

THE PROBLEM OF THE ARMY.

Mr. R. A. Johnson, writing on "The New Army System and the Auxiliary Forces," makes out a strong case against compulsory service. He maintains that the advantages of a conscript over a volunteer army are unreal and illusory. We shall never require the numbers that conscription would provide, and to except half the population, whether by interest or ballot, from the obligation of service would lead to disastrous jealousies and discontent. A conscript army would necessitate a training suited to the lowest, not to the average intelligence. Another point which Mr. Johnson insists on is that the present proposal to assimilate regulars and volunteers is not only bound to fail, but is a hopeless perversion of the greatest lesson of the war.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among the other articles is Dr. Beattie Crozier's "Problem of Religious Conversion," Mary Duclaux's paper on "The Youth of Taine," and Mr. F. G. Aflalo's annual review of "The Sportsman's Library." There is a paper on the new Irish theatre by Mr. Stephen Gwynn, and a short poem by Mr. Walter Lennard.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for December contains only nine articles, which make up by their length for their fewness. The most interesting of them is Miss Edith Sellers' paper on "The Russian Temperance Committees," which I have quoted from elsewhere. I have also noticed, among the Leading Articles, the paper on "Catholicism *v.* Ultramontanism." The number opens with M. Paul Sabatier's reprint of his address on "St. Francis and the Twentieth Century," in which the saint's "spirit of poverty" is defined in the following way :—

St. Francis preached the spirit of poverty to the poor as well as to the rich; and he makes no distinction between the poor man who covets the place of the rich and the rich man who knows neither love nor liberty because his heart is eaten away by avarice. The state of mind of the two men is identical; they are prisoners, the one to what he possesses, the other to his desire. They have not the spirit of poverty; they have not the Franciscan spirit.

HOW TO STOP RUSSIA ABSORBING ASIA.

Mr. Alexander Ular contributes a paper on "England, Russia and Tibet," in which he makes the following suggestion for stopping the Russian absorption of Asia :—

First of all, available means of communication are wanted, they being the most indispensable instrument of economic invasion; and they should be constructed at all points where economic irruption into Russian dominions in Asia or Russian spheres of interest can be attempted. Tibet herself is of no consequence in this respect. But the whole of the Russian block of territory ought to be surrounded, embraced, broached like a cask by what may be called drainage canals, the double aim of which would be to draw into English commerce and manufacture the natural riches of the countries in question, and to glut all Russian dominions and spheres of interest in Asia with English goods, so as to make them an English market and render utterly impossible any Russian or native industry, unless under English control. The execution of this vast scheme is much easier than it might seem at first sight. The roads for economic invasion ought to be laid out, as a simple glance on the map will show, in the East and on the West of the Himalaya and Hindu-Kush Ranges; the first, in order to connect India by a direct and solid line of communication with the British commercial realm in the Yang-tze valley, and to prevent future Russian efforts in Western China by introducing as soon as possible English business; the second, in order to attack directly Russian economic life at its weakest and most sensitive point, in Turkestan.

FORMS OF JUSTICE IN MOROCCO.

Dr. E. J. Dillon, in his *chronique* on Foreign Affairs, gives the following description of the methods of torture employed in Morocco by the Sultan's agents :—

Hydra-headed despotism—the worst conceivable form of misgovernment—is tempered by murder and revolt, and these crimes in turn are punished by penalties which can hardly be described in English. Thus during the insurrection of five years ago the Sultan put a price of three shillings on the head of every insurgent brought in by his soldiers. The latter, desirous of earning the most money with the least possible labour, cut off the heads of camel-drivers, peasants, and other harmless people who came in their way, and exchanged them for Spanish dollars, whereupon the offer of prize money was withdrawn and the soldiers deserted in scores. The prisoners taken among the insurgents had an iron collar put round their necks, and then a chain was passed through some thirty or forty such collars, so that all the wretched men had to stand or lie down together, even when some of the number were corpses. During the Angera rising, which took place three years previously, many of the rebels had their right hand slashed to the bone at every joint on the inside. Salt was then sprinkled on and rubbed into the wounds. A sharp flint stone was next placed on the bleeding palm, which was closed tightly over it and kept shut by a piece of raw hide

which was made fast to the wrist, the left hand being meanwhile bound behind the back, so that it should not release the right. The hide-bound hand was then plunged in water, taken out, and left to contract in the heat, inflicting maddening torture on the sufferer, who, if he did not die from blood-poisoning, was set free at the end of nine days—a cripple for the remainder of his life.

THE NEW LIBERAL REVIEW.

THE *New Liberal Review* for December contains nothing of particular note. I have noticed briefly elsewhere Mr. B. W. Findon's plea for municipal concerts for the poor. The number opens with a defence of the Liberal League by "Onlooker," who says that a perfectly sufficient explanation of the League will be found in the Leicester speech of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The members of the League had expressed their agreement with the views urged by Lord Rosebery in his Chesterfield oration; and they were therefore included in the ban which had been pronounced at Leicester on those views; and after that they could only remain in the party as an organised body.

AN UNLITERARY PARLIAMENT.

Mr. R. M. Leonard reflects upon the lack of literary men in the House of Commons. He finds the productions of only thirty M.P.'s recorded in the "Literary Year Book." He makes some suggestions for remedying the deficiency :—

I should have liked to find for notice a historical novel by Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain's autobiography, "Tales of the Turf," written in collaboration by Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Lowther, some really literary school prize for the National Society by Lord Hugh Cecil, an idyll of the sea by Mr. Gibson Bowles, sequels to his uncle's political novels by Mr. Disraeli (though the experiment would have been perilous), "With the Wild Geese" by Mr. Redmond—only Miss Lawless has appropriated the title—and "Poems of Empire" by Mr. Labouchere, dedicated to the memory of Southey and the Battle of Blenheim.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Karl Blind contributes a paper on the Bretons of France, in which he points out the inaccuracy of the belief that the Bretons are descendants of the ancient Gauls; instead of which they are descendants of immigrants from Britain. There is an article on the American Labour War. Lord Brassey writes two pages on "How to attain Liberal Unity," without making any practical suggestion. Mr. S. P. Kerr writes on Dickens as a Liberal, and Mr. Henry Leach defines "The Party Whip."

The Idler.

LIKE the phoenix of old the *Idler* has risen from the ashes of its former self in a transformed and improved state. The December number has an interesting article on the Assouan dam, which we have noticed elsewhere. There is also a third instalment of the story of the Humbert scandal. Of course fiction is well represented, and the editor is to be congratulated upon having included some of the sayings of Mr. Dunne's inimitable philosopher, Mr. Dooley.

THE Christmas Number of the *London Magazine* contains sixteen full-page pictures entitled "The London Art Gallery," and a mass of well-illustrated miscellaneous reading. Most of it is fiction, but the articles describing Coutts' Bank, the Mighty River of Wheat which flows from the Canadian Prairie to the British baker's oven, and the account of Holywell, or a Welsh "Lourdes," are of a more serious turn.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE editor of the *National Review*, in his "Episodes of the Month," inserts a somewhat lame apology for what has been called "Sir Horace Rumbold's Indiscretion." We are told, firstly, that Lord Cranbourne did not read the "indiscretion" with care; secondly, that the object of the article was merely to pay a tribute to the Kaiser Francis Joseph; and, thirdly, that Sir Horace merely uttered truisms of ancient history. This is quite true, no doubt; but truisms of ancient history are not always to be expressed with impunity by highly-placed diplomats. For publishing the attack on Germany at the time of the German Emperor's visit the editor himself takes responsibility. The campaign against Germany is, however, kept up this month, both in the editorial comments and in an article on "The British Admiralty and the German Navy," which I notice elsewhere.

PROTECTION FOR THE FARMER.

Otherwise there is little in the *National* calling for notice. Mr. Ernest E. Williams, writing on "A Country-side Forlorn," depicts the ruin of agriculture in depressing fashion, and, unlike Mr. Rider Haggard, declares for Protection as the only remedy:—

What is wanted is to give just the stimulus to native production which would bring into cultivation the millions of acres in this country which are capable of growing wheat, but which are not at present cultivated. The best way of doing this is by a reversion to the sliding-scale system. I don't presume to say what should be the starting-point of the sliding scale. Wheat at 40s. a quarter used to be regarded by farmers as the necessary price in order to yield a fair profit. But with the general cheapening of commodities which has taken place in recent years it might be that 35s. would be enough, and, accepting that figure, the sliding scale would work thus: When the price of wheat is 35s. let there be no import duty except the 1s. registration fee, and that might be remitted in the case of Colonial wheat. When the price falls below 35s. let there be a countervailing import duty; when, on the contrary, it rises above 36s., let even the registration fee be removed. Of course, in years to come it might be necessary to revise the thirty-five shilling basis, if and when the general purchasing power of money altered; but under present conditions the figure named would, I think, be found a fair and moderate basis. Thirty-five shilling wheat would not be oppressive to the consumer; it represents the average price of the decades 1882-91, years in which the country was assumed by everyone to be enjoying the advantages of a cheap loaf; while the abrogation of the duties when the price exceeded 36s. would ensure consumers against high prices in times of deficient harvest in England.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE'S ACCURACY.

Captain Crofton, R.N., in a letter to the editor, challenges the statements made in Mr. Arnold White's article, "Gunnery v. Paint." Mr. White's own figures, he says, show that gunnery is improving. In speaking of misses and hits, Captain Crofton points out that misses by a hair's breadth are counted as misses, though if the target were a battleship 400 feet long they would not be misses at all:—

The statement that officers are promoted by the Admiralty "because their ship is spick and span, and not because she shoots straight," is a statement and nothing more; no proof whatever is given in support of this assertion, and as bearing on the question it will be found that the majority of officers promoted have either been gunnery or torpedo lieutenants.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ASCENDENCY.

Mr. A. M. White, in the chronicle of "American Affairs," declares that the moral of the recent elections is that Mr. Roosevelt is the Republican Party. The President was the real issue before the country. He was

the only personality on either side to inspire confidence or respect. Without him the Republicans would have been hopelessly routed. They won because of their standard bearer. In another part of the chronicle Mr. Low deals with the growth of Socialism in America. In Massachusetts the Socialistic vote made a gain of more than 300 per cent. in the last year. The Socialist leaders declare that they have five million adherents.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir Leslie Stephen writes on "Browning's Casuistry," and Mr. J. Churton Collins proves that Shakespeare wrote "Titus Andronicus." Major-General Sir E. Collen contributes some appreciative reminiscences of Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty in India. There is an elaborate but purely statistical article by Mr. F. Harcourt Kitchin on "Financial Aspects of the London Water Question."

THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for December opens with some deserved praise of Mr. Calderon's "Adventures of Downy V. Green, Rhodes Scholar at Oxford." Of the other articles, I have noticed briefly elsewhere Mr. W. Beach Thomas's on "Canada and Imperial Ignorance," and Mr. R. E. Dell's on "Democracy and the Temporal Power." There is an extremely amusing skit on the methods of some of our popular novelists, by Mr. E. F. Benson.

THE AGE OF THE WORLD.

Sir Edward Fry writes on "The Age of the Inhabited World." The difficulty of solving the problem, he says, lies in the fact that biologists and geologists on the one hand, and physicists on the other, demand for the processes of evolution, erosion and deposition a lapse of time which physicists are constrained to deny. The biologists demand for evolution as much as 2,700,000,000 years, while Professor Wallace, summing up the opinion of many eminent geologists, declares that the commencement of life cannot be less than 500,000,000 years ago. Lord Kelvin, on the other hand, thinks that only from 20 to 40 million years have passed since the consolidation of the earth. Sir Edward Fry proceeds to bring the biological estimates into conformity with the physical estimates by proving that the variation of species may proceed by sudden modification, and that therefore the evolution of modern species does not necessarily require the vast time which the biologists demand on the assumption that variation always goes on slowly.

RUSSIAN FOLK SONGS.

Mr. A. E. Keeton contributes an interesting paper on "The Songs of the Russian People," one of which I quote:—

Oh, it isn't sleep that bows my head,
It's the drink, the drink that's in it!
And it fomenters there and will not out!
But I'll up and away to the valley
Where the wild red raspberries grow;
And meet a little Cossack girl from the Don.

I'll ask her to show me whither this footpath leads
To the forest dark or the open field,
The open field of the ripe, bright corn.

And she'll show me whither the footpath leads,
To the thick green bush where the nightingale sings,
And my father will call, will call me home!

Call away, old chap, call away and shout,
You'll not see me home to-day nor to-morrow,
And I'll only come when the morning dawns grey!

KING AND COUNTRY.

IN *King and Country* for December Mr. Oscar Browning, who is now the guest of Lord Curzon, his oldest Eton pupil, begins a series of letters from India. They are brightly written. Mr. Williams empties the vials of his wrath on Mr. Chamberlain and the Board of Trade for treating the generously patriotic action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in so scurvy a fashion as to justify Mr. Williams, in his own opinion, in describing "our champion Imperialist Minister" as using terms of studied injustice and ungenerosity. Mr. Chamberlain's action was an exhibition of cowardice and churlishness which is enough to make Englishmen blush with shame, as well as experience keen disappointment. Mr. Mauchlen is allotted twenty pages of space for an essay upon "Burns and the Lower Creation." Guy Boothby writes a somewhat pathetic short story entitled "Bones, Imperialist." Mr. A. P. Green makes an educational suggestion to the effect that all workers up to the age of twenty should have the option of leaving their work at five o'clock in the evening at least two days a week on condition that they should spend two hours at least on each of these evenings in the evening school. Mr. Stanley Little, in an article on "Britain's Destiny," explains how it is that although he has the lowest possible opinion of the manners and morals of the English, he should nevertheless be so enthusiastic for extending their sovereignty over other races. His explanation is somewhat curious. He says: "Our very crassness of blood, our very coarseness, which exceeds the coarseness and crassness of many Africans—and certainly the Zulu is far more refined—is the very quality which, in an Imperial race, is most to be prized. The unblushing selfishness of the Englishman makes him able to take care of himself wherever he happens to stray. The Briton is neither subtle, nor æsthetic, nor intellectual, but he has an unerring instinct for the best things of the earth, and by pushing and elbowing he has taken to himself all the fairest portions of the world." Therefore Mr. Little thinks that, as a measure making for the greatest happiness of the greatest number, the permanent unity of the British Empire and the continued dominance of the British race should be championed.

The editor has been sending a circular to the clergy asking them whether the growing pride in the Empire should not be utilised as a disciplinary and charitable force in every parish throughout Great Britain suffragan and subsidiary to religion. He says he has received thousands of replies, and he has been forced to the conclusion that Imperialism of a Jingoistic character has no foothold at all amongst the clergy as a body. He candidly confesses that he was not prepared for such independence of thought and bold expression worthy of the days of John Knox, both about monarchy and the Empire. This, he says, is indeed a painful, though it may be a wholesome, revolution of clerical feeling. It is much to be regretted that he has not published samples of these revolutionary expressions of opinion, as he calls them. This, indeed, is light in a dark place. Mr. Astley Cooper publishes some more letters concerning his proposal to establish a day in the year to be observed everywhere as an Empire Day, and comes to the conclusion that the whole tendency of the letters he has received proves that the Sovereign's birthday is the annual Empire Day. But he has now come to the conclusion that there is no need to have a special Empire Day each year, because every day is now an Empire Day, so full are the papers of Empire, so large a part does it play in our daily conversation.

THE EMPIRE REVIEW.

THE *Empire Review* contains a very interesting paper, illustrated with diagrams, by Mr. George Moores, in which he discusses the possibility of the adoption of the metric system by England in weights and measures. Mr. Moores maintains that teaching our children arithmetic and tables of weights and measures costs the nation in direct cash, paid for time wasted in this unnecessary teaching, £1,375,000 a year. Nine months of the child's school life, he estimates, are wasted, and he averages the cost of a child's keep for that time at £10, and estimates the annual loss to parents at £9,000,000 sterling. He is not in favour of the adoption of the French metric system. He thinks that the English inch should be used as a unit, which would do away with all tables, and there would be no call for Greek or Latin prefixes. The Westinghouse Electrical Company already works on the inch decimalised; and Mr. Moores thinks that the English metrical system would be introduced without incurring extra cost or entailing any change in the present methods of work. On the other hand, if the French metric system were introduced, he says that the cost to the United States alone of the alterations necessary in weights and measures would amount to £150,000,000.

Mr. Kopsch, the Statistical Secretary of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, points out the significance, and criticises the provisions, of the new Anglo-Chinese Treaty. Mr. Lipset, the editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, describes what Lord Curzon has done since he went to India. The Rev. R. McC. Edgar discusses the nationalisation of Trinity College, Dublin. Ada Cambridge has a bright and lively paper on her memories of Melbourne; and Dr. Tonkin writes on the customs of the Hausa people, concluding his paper with a charming story of how a Hausa maiden of twelve fell in love with him and proposed to marry him.

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

I HEARTILY congratulate the editor and the proprietor of the *Pall Mall Magazine* upon their December number. At last we have an English magazine which, both in letterpress and illustration, need not fear comparison with the best of the American magazines. The number contains a delightfully illustrated paper upon Henna and his works, under the title "A Dream of Fair Women." It is one of the best illustrated papers that have ever appeared in the English monthly periodicals. There is also another paper of exceptional interest entitled "Seven New Cathedrals." It is by Mr. H. B. Philpott. It is illustrated with excellent pictures of the Cathedrals of Truro, Westminster, Brisbane, Cape Town, New York, Berlin, and Liverpool. In the New York Cathedral, which will cost a million sterling, there will be seven chapels opening upon the apse at the end of the choir, each accommodating 150 worshippers. In these chapels divine service will be conducted in seven different languages—German, French, Italian, Swedish, Spanish, Armenian, and Chinese. I notice elsewhere two leading articles, the first of the series of Master Workers, which is devoted to the Bishop of London, and the other a copiously illustrated paper entitled "The King at Home," which is written and published by special permission. The rest of the magazine is devoted to fiction and caricatures of the month.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* for November is a fairly good number, but contains nothing brilliant. I have noticed among the leading articles Mr. Reitz's paper on the South African settlement, Mr. W. D. Howells' on Zola, the Rev. M. Gaster's article on Roumania and the Jews, and Lady Henry Somerset's account of her farm colony for dipsomaniacs. Signor Leoncavallo, in a paper entitled "How I wrote Pagliacci," describes his early struggles.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

The Rev. Dr. W. E. Griffis contributes an interesting article on "The Development of Political Parties in Japan." Every experiment, except the coming and inevitable one of pure party government, has been tried, apparently without resulting in a stable system. Government by a cabinet obedient to Parliamentary mandate was impossible as long as the "men of 1868" were alive; but with their gradual disappearance party government is becoming recognised. The Japanese Constitution of 1889 had the defect that instead of being a covenant between the throne and people, it was a work of art and logic, in which only a certain percentage of power was given to the two houses of the Diet. The duty of the Diet at present is to give advice and to consent, the Chambers being regarded as a council, and not as assemblies which are delegated by the people to control the Government.

MR. A. D. WHITE AND THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand, in a well-deserved tribute to Mr. A. D. White, the retiring U.S. Ambassador in Berlin, speaks of his attitude to the Hague Conference in the following terms:—

A firm believer in the doctrine underlying international arbitration, he devoted himself enthusiastically to the labours of that memorable gathering. Contrary to the opinion held in most countries, and particularly on the European continent, that the conference was, on the whole, rather a fiasco, he returned from it to his post in Berlin with the firm conviction that this conference marks the beginning of a new epoch in human affairs, and that it is nothing less than the entering wedge in the colossal edifice over whose portal it is written that might is above right. . . . Mr. White holds that enough has been accomplished in the way of practical good by this initial conference, of so immense a scope as to justify the belief that it has been but the forerunner of other and more sweeping reform conventions of the same nature."

A TRIBUTE TO VIRCHOW.

Karl Blind contributes some interesting personal recollections of Virchow, of whom he says:—

It was, generally speaking, a prominent and excellent trait in Virchow's character that he kept his mind impartially open to anything he considered right or good, whatever country it came from. In this sense, whilst being a German patriot of unbending Liberal principles, he may be said to have been a truly international man—cosmopolitan in the best acceptance of the word. When in matters of sanitary import he found praiseworthy arrangements in this or that case, even in backward Russia, he hastened to proclaim the fact loudly enough with his usual incisiveness of language. This was not done with the purpose of gaining favour abroad, but with the object of spurring his own countrymen to stronger exertion. His was a kind of "cold enthusiasm," as it has been called, and it often found utterance in sharp, even satirically bitter sayings, little relished by adversaries, time-serving trimmers, and popularity hunters.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There are several other articles of interest, among which may be mentioned Mr. Hobson's on "Compulsory Arbitration in Industrial Disputes." Mr. John Barrett writes on "America in China." There are two articles on American finance.

Cassier's Magazine.

THE December is a special number devoted to the machine shop. In consequence, it appeals only to those who are interested in the technical working of shops. To the ordinary reader the most striking feature is the huge size of the magazine itself. There are 272 pages of illustrated text and 192 pages of advertisements, although, by a peculiar system of pagination, there appear to be 232 of the latter. The cover is rather striking, but more suitable for a journal devoted to art than for a magazine dealing specially with the machine shop.

The Lady's Realm.

A SUPERB reproduction of Ellis Roberts' portrait of the present Duchess of Sutherland opens the Christmas issue of the *Lady's Realm*, and is in itself alone sufficient to confer distinction on the number. But there is much besides that is most attractive. The romance of Aurora Königsmarck, the brilliant but unfortunate mother of Marshal de Saxe, is written by W. H. Wilkins in a way which suggests that even to fashionable ladies history may be made intensely interesting. A tinge of romantic scandal may not be without its uses in commending a study of the past to fair, if listless, readers. More strenuous tastes are appealed to by Miss Gertrude Bacon's sketch of the leading lady scientists of England, and by Miss Florence Bright's story of Madame Dieulafoy's adventures in male attire and in the company of her explorer husband amid the wilds of Persia. Christmas in the children's hospitals, with Queen Alexandra as fairy godmother, provides Mrs. Tooley's tireless pen with fresh inspiration. Christmas in German Courts and cottages is sketched by Countess von Bothmer, and Countess De La Warr gives glimpses of Christmas, past and present. There is plenty of fiction, and the eternal claims of dress receive the usual loving attention.

The Magazine of Commerce.

THE second number of the *Magazine of Commerce* maintains its position as an *édition de luxe* of a commercial periodical. It is distinguished by two plates; one of Vicat Cole's Pool of London, the other a portrait of Mr. Carnegie. There is a paper by F. G. Green on Papermaking, sumptuously illustrated in colour from original drawings by Mr. Stephen Reid. Mr. H. Heaton's "Cables, Tables, and Fables" and Mr. Woolacott's "American Invasion Bogy" require separate notice. "An Expert" describes the Crossley (English) and the Northrop (American) looms. The American loom saves so much labour that an operative in charge can mind sixteen to twenty-five of them without assistance, whereas under the old system the limit was from three to four looms. Mr. W. R. Lawson rubs in the defects of the Port of London, the docks of which no longer meet modern requirements, not having room enough for present day steamers with their increased length and depth. He urges that the remedy is to be found in deepened channel and in open wharves, as in the New York Harbour. He says the harbour service of New York is one which any port may envy. Mr. Yoxall deals faithfully with the difficulties of schoolmasters in educating pupils for business. He deprecates the way in which they are hampered by out-of-date conventions.

THE latest number of the *Rivista Musicale Italiana* contains several interesting articles, notably one on Scandinavian Music, by A. Soubies; another on Louis Niedermeyer, by H. Kling, and a third on Rameau, by M. Brenet.

PAGE'S MAGAZINE.

THERE are several interesting articles in the December number.

PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.

Mr. W. Price, writing as a casual observer, points out some of the inefficiencies of the Royal Dockyard at Portsmouth. A Royal Dockyard, he says, is just a big engineering and shipbuilding establishment that is prevented by red tape from becoming as efficient at all points as the best of private yards are.

He illustrates this by pointing out that if a private firm needs new machinery it promptly gets it :—

But such business-like directness is impossible in the dockyards. First, the Admiralty has to be brought to recognise that the new machine is wanted; then the various departments concerned have to take the matter into consideration. Eventually the thing gets so far that it is put into the next year's estimates; and then the peculiar system of allocating expenditure operates to produce further delay. Instead of the required article being purchased outright, a certain sum of money is allowed towards the cost of it, a part of the work is done, and the remainder carried over till the next financial year.

He mentions that there is plant at Portsmouth in use which no enterprising shipbuilder would think of retaining, that the dockyard is so poorly equipped with engineering machinery that the engines of even a small cruiser cannot be built without seriously interfering with the repairing and refitting work on other vessels. The coaling facilities are miserably inadequate. The machinery used in the block mills was designed by the elder Brunel in 1801. This speaks well for their lasting quality, but hardly for the up-to-dateness of a modern industrial establishment.

We learn from Mr. Price that the yard was begun in Tudor times. In the reign of Henry VIII. it covered just eight acres. It now spreads over three hundred. Dry dock No. 1, still in use, dates from 1340, and is floored with stout oaken slabs. It is 253 feet 9 inches long, and 57 feet 1 inch deep. Nos. 14 and 15, the most modern in the yard, and amongst the finest in the world, are 565 feet 6 inches long, and one 94 feet, the other 82 feet deep.

THE MARINE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. H. C. Fyfe contributes an interesting article upon the marine steam turbine. Its uses are chiefly for warships, passenger steamers, and pleasure yachts. The chief difficulty with the former is that warships seldom are called upon to go at full speed, and the steam turbine does not show high efficiency when working much below the power for which it was designed. In consequence, the new destroyer *Velox* has two sets of engines, one of the turbine and the other of the ordinary reciprocating type. They are so arranged that the turbine is only used when high speed is required. The benefit, however, will be greater in the case of cruisers and battleships than in the case of smaller vessels. Mr. Parsons thinks that a forty-four-knot cruiser would be quite possible.

The *King Edward* and the *Queen Alexandra*, which were fitted with turbine engines, proved a great success on the Clyde, being both speedy and economical. It is anticipated that the cross-Channel traffic will be revolutionised next year by the new turbine vessels which are being built for the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway and for the London and Brighton Railway. The vessels are to have a speed of twenty-five knots, and the small space required for the machinery makes it possible to give much better accommodation, although the boats are the same size as those now in use.

Mr. James Swinburne contributes a clever article upon an imaginary white lead invention, and a company the inventor forms. The history of several recent companies can be read between the lines. The argument at the beginning of the article gives a good idea of its scope :—

Conventionality and hatred of novelty—one reason for want of enterprise in England. Different ways of financing an invention. Finance in early stages. The syndicate and its troubles. Inertia and want of enterprise in moneyed men. The limited company and its evils. A typical inventor and his difficulties. His own industry will not have him. Outsiders ignorant. He gets up a syndicate. He gives up most of his interest. The syndicate gets short of money. Forming a large company. The ways of promoters. Indecision. Waste of time and money. Final flotation. Outrageous capital. Incompetent directors. Final catastrophe. What is wanted.

THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

THE December number opens with a very interesting article on the Panama Canal by General Henry L. Abbot.

THE REGULATION OF THE CHAGRES RIVER.

The chief difficulty which the builders of the canal have to confront is the sudden rise and fall of the Chagres River in flood. The popular belief is that the river rises 52 feet in two hours; as a matter of fact the greatest known rise in a given time was in 1890, when the water rose 25 feet in seventeen hours. The floods are all carefully compared, and tabulated results show that the flood of 1879 was the worst recorded. That flood is therefore taken as the standard on which all plans for regulation must be based. There is a good deal of discussion going on as to whether a single lake or two would be the best way of coping with the extra volume of water during times of flood or freshets. The American Commission, which was very much hurried, favoured the first; but the engineers of the new company, whose work and researches throughout have been very accurate and thorough, favour the latter. Certainly its advantages seem manifold. Nature has favoured the plan with two lakes, and the one lake plan presents many technical difficulties which cannot be entered into in a short review. General Abbot boldly assumes that in the course of years the traffic through the Panama Canal will average about three times that which at present goes through the Suez Canal! In concluding, he touches once more on the great advantage of the Panama route over that of Nicaragua.

General Abbot makes no mention of some of the most formidable difficulties to be overcome—namely, earthquakes and fever. There are not wanting men who have been on the spot and studied the problem who say that the Panama route presents so many difficulties that it can never be finished, and the twenty million pounds to be spent on it will be a mere drop in the bucket.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The remaining contributions are rather technical. Mr. Robert Buchanan gives the first of a series of articles on foundry management in the new century. Cost-finding methods for moderate-sized shops are described by Mr. H. L. Arnold. The economical significance of a high wage rate is discussed by Mr. Percy Longmuir. He says :—

If it be wiser to have a skilled doctor and an expert lawyer, if it be of more pleasure to listen to a prima donna than an artiste of fourth or fifth rate, if it be of more profit to have the services of a good tailor and a first-class cook, will it not also prove economical to have the service of efficient workmen—even though their rate may be high?

LA REVUE.

BOTH numbers of *La Revue* for November contain much interesting reading. The most prominent feature is M. Finot's article on French and English, which I have noticed elsewhere. In both numbers there is rather less literature and more life than is usual in French reviews.

In the number of November 1st M. Camille Flammarion, writing on "The Pendulum of the Pantheon," gives a number of interesting facts concerning the rotation of the earth. He says that if the geocentric theory of the earth were adopted, and the other heavenly bodies assumed to move around it, the sun, in order to complete its daily circuit, would have to move at a speed of 10,695 kilomètres a second, and the nearest fixed star at the rate of 2,941,000,000 kilomètres a second. The physical proof of the rotation of the earth afforded by a swinging pendulum was repeated in the Pantheon on a great scale by M. Flammarion and others last February. A steel wire no less than sixty-seven mètres long was used for suspending the globe of the pendulum. Each oscillation took eight seconds, and owing to this great swing the displacement of the plane of oscillation can be seen almost immediately. A pendulum of this size continues to swing for several hours.

Dr. Merck describes the discovery of the microbe and serum of whooping cough, which has been made by a young Belgian doctor named De Leuriaux.

M. Jean Jussieu writes on the Literary Movement in England, coming to the conclusion that none of our widely-read popular novelists of to-day will survive among our posterity. He is not enamoured of Mr. Hall Caine or Miss Marie Corelli, and details the extent to which "bluff," by which no doubt he means puffing, influences the sales of English and American novels.

The November 15th number contains an article by M. J. Novicow on "The Pretended Inferiority of Women," an inferiority in which M. Novicow does not believe. M. Novicow attributes any difference there may be between the achievements of men and of women to the character of our social order. Among animals, as among savages, the females are not inferior. He points out with justice that there are greater differences between individual men than there is between the average man and the average woman; and if we exclude women from civic rights because of a general supposed inferiority of the whole sex, why do we not discriminate against individual men who are often much more inferior in intelligence to their fellow-men than women are? However, M. Novicow goes farther than this, for he will not admit that women as a whole are inferior intellectually or even physically to men. "If we could measure the muscular strength of all men and of all women," he says, "who knows if we should not obtain an average equal for the two sexes?" To the argument that maternity will prevent women rivalling men in the active world, M. Novicow replies that the average woman who lives perhaps 720 months is only incapacitated from this cause for ten or twelve months, while many of the greatest men have been invalids for nearly their whole lives.

M. Georges Caye describes a new electrical accumulator invented by a French engineer, M. Paul Schmitt. M. Caye maintains that M. Schmitt's accumulator is more efficient than Mr. Edison's, which has been so much talked about of late. He says that an electrical carriage of the old type, carrying accumulators weighing 300 kilogrammes, can travel at most 85 kilomètres without recharging, whereas, fitted with M. Schmitt's accumulator, weighing only 200 kilogrammes, it would cover 105 kilomètres without recharging.

An article of a very different character is that signed "Un Diplomate Russe," dealing with railway developments in the Near East. The writer declares that Russia has nothing whatever to fear from the Bagdad Railway. The German line will always be secondary to the Russian lines from Orenburg or from Vladikavkaz, which form the direct route to India. A Russian line through Persia will finally solve the problem. The Russian Diplomatist, in conclusion, declares that the Bagdad Railway will be of very little use to Turkey from a military point of view should war break out.

Other articles of interest are M. Camille Mélinand's "Psychology of Passion," and M. G. Savitch's paper on the novels of Madame Dmitrieva, a Russian writer, whom he describes as "Le Romancier de l'Espérance."

LA REVUE DE PARIS.

THE most striking articles in the *Revue de Paris* are noticed elsewhere.

The editors are also able to offer their readers the first portion of what promises to be a brilliant volume of memoirs written by Madame Judith Gautier, the talented daughter of the famous Theophile of that ilk, several of whose novels have become classics. Very charming, and giving a delightful picture of the famous writer's home life, are these simply written pages; among other vivid pen-pictures is a curious account of Beaudelaire, the eccentric genius who seems to have thoroughly lived up to his reputation for oddity.

HOW TO DEAL WITH AN EDITOR.

On one occasion, when meeting a literary friend, who was also a publisher, in the street, Beaudelaire suddenly said, "Let us go and take a bath together." "Certainly," answered the other, not willing to appear surprised at this singular proposal. Accordingly the two found their way to one of the many bathing establishments which even now still survive in the older quarters of Paris. Scarcely had the editor settled himself down to enjoy his warm bath when he heard Beaudelaire call out, "Now that you can no longer defend yourself, dear friend, I will read you my five-act tragedy!" It should be explained that in those days the taking of a bath was, in Paris, a lengthy and important business; the longer the bather stayed in the warm water the better it was supposed to be for his health.

FRANCE'S NAVAL PROBLEM.

The most topical article in the *Revue de Paris* deals with the French naval manœuvres of 1902. The writer has preferred to remain anonymous, but he is evidently well acquainted with the whole subject of the world's navies, for, unlike so many French military and naval critics, he makes no attempt to belittle the naval supremacy of Great Britain. On the other hand, he is not one of those who regard this country as France's hereditary foe, and he points out that the French navy may some day find herself engaged in conflict with the sea forces of some other nation.

He gives a careful analysis of the recent French naval manœuvres which have taken place in the Mediterranean, and he points out that by far the most interesting section of the manœuvres was that which concerned the attack on Bizerta, and which was, he says, admirably concerted and managed.

It appears that this year, for the first time, the French beat the record hitherto held by the British navy as regards rapidity of coaling, and he asserts that the *Bouvet's* crew coaled at the rate of three hundred tons an hour!

A FRENCH BOY'S UPRISING.

M. Lavissee, who in addition to being one of the editors of the *Revue de Paris*, is a very distinguished man of letters, offers some curious autobiographical fragments, in which he gives with some detail an account of his upbringing. His was a thoroughly old-fashioned education, and was curiously approximate to that which is given to-day to the British public schoolboy; Greek and Latin played a great part, as did the past history of France. As M. Lavissee quaintly puts it: "I have lived at Athens in the days of Pericles; at Rome in the days of Augustus; and at Versailles when Louis XIV. was King." And yet the dry bones of history were never clothed with any of those picturesque facts which do so much to really teach us the truth concerning past civilisations. Of practical things the boy Lavissee was taught nothing; indeed, looking back, he was astonished that he was not sickened with all learning, and above all with historical learning and research. After leaving school he was sent to the famous *École Normale*, which with so many young Frenchmen takes the place of our Oxford and Cambridge. The teaching there was in those days—presumably some forty years ago—very much what had been that of the schoolmaster, but some attempt was made to teach the young men general culture. There was a scientific class, with which those pupils concerned with literature were allowed to have nothing to do. M. Lavissee admits that since his day great reforms have taken place in the *École Normale*, but he would like to see the younger generation taught to think and to reason, and, above all, taught to learn.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles include an elaborate and somewhat dull paper entitled "Bulgaria and Macedonia," and a more lively article concerning France and Siam, and the recent treaty. Of literary value is an account of Anton Tchekhoff, one of the most popular of Russian writers, but whose work is little known abroad.

LA NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE editors of *La Nouvelle Revue* make a great attempt to be up-to-date, and on the whole they succeed far better than do their greater rivals.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE YOUNG CRIMINAL.

M. Raffalovich, who is quite an authority on criminology, gives some account of a curious manual, lately issued in Germany and Austria and addressed to police court judges and to the heads of the Criminal Investigation Departments. The manual might well serve as a guide to a Sherlock Holmes, for in it the author, a Professor Gross, of the Prague University, deals at length with every side of the modern criminal. Though he admits that the average criminal is by no means an interesting or romantic individual, the Professor declares that the under-world of evil-doers form a caste apart, having their own language, their own mysterious signs, and even their own alphabet, with the aid of which they render their written communications meaningless to those not in the secret. The Professor, being an Austrian, naturally deals at some length with the Bohemian criminal, apparently an amazingly clever and brilliant specimen, equally at home in every great city, and of whose special characteristics the writer gives some curious indications. When a wandering Bohemian wishes to let those of his own country and kind know that he is about he crosses two

bits of dead wood on the road; when he desires to indicate death is in the neighbourhood he places a piece of half-burnt wood and a little straw in juxtaposition; and he signifies danger by simply showing those he wishes to warn some object made of leather. The Bohemian is a remarkably clever thief, and seldom develops into a murderer, for his natural astuteness serves him to get out of any scrape into which his nefarious ways may have led him.

THE GREATEST OF FRENCH WRITERS.

Balzac, of whom a statue has for the first time just been erected in Paris, is sometimes styled the French Shakespeare. As an actual fact the author of the "Comédie Humaine" had very little in common with the author of "Romeo and Juliet." He was the first of the great realists, and he set himself to describe with pitiless truth the French world of his day, sparing neither rank, age nor sex. Balzac, the man, has left an imperishable picture of himself in his extraordinarily lengthy and full correspondence with the Polish lady who ultimately became his wife. In these letters the sympathising reader follows each step of the gigantic struggle, for Balzac, like so many men of genius, was no manager of money; he was never out of debt, and even the most famous of his novels were written more with a view to satisfying his creditors and to obtaining small sums of ready money than in order to win fame. The great realist was in his own life a pure idealist. He confessed to having only loved three women, of whom the first, most passionately adored, was twenty years older than himself; and it is admitted that each of these three love affairs was almost certainly Platonic—indeed, his devoted affection to the Countess Hanska lasted for seventeen years and was almost entirely fed by letters, for the lady for whom he felt so romantic an affection was an irreproachable wife, and she only became Madame de Balzac after some years of widowhood.

A VANISHED CONTINENT.

It is strange that no great imaginative writer, such as Victor Hugo, or in more modern days Jules Verne, has chosen to take the vanished continent of Atlantis as a scene for a story. M. Dumoret, who deals with the whole subject in a very interesting manner, is evidently inclined to believe that there is some truth in the various theories put forth. As a geologist he is inclined to think that the whole surface of the world has utterly altered, and, to give an example, declares that without doubt Great Britain, or rather the spot where the United Kingdom now stands, was once entirely under some six hundred feet of water. He points to the example of Martinique to show that great convulsions of Nature are even now by no means uncommon; and a little more than a hundred years ago Iceland was completely devastated by a geological catastrophe, and the formation of Java was more or less changed by an earthquake which occurred in 1822. Ten years later a new island suddenly appeared in the Mediterranean off the coast of Sicily, but after some years once more sank into the sea.

SOME OTHER ARTICLES.

Other articles in the *Nouvelle Revue* consist of a curious paper concerning the foundation and organisation of the great Napoleon's Imperial Guard—that wonderful corps which sung its death song at Waterloo; a gossiping account of Baden-Baden as it was in the days when the old German Emperor was so fond of the lively little watering place; and some pages of interest to antiquarians describing the village games of ancient France.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Grandmaison's article on insurance against old age, M. Filon's attack upon Oliver Cromwell, and General Zurlinden's dramatic escape from a German fortress. For the rest, although there are some interesting papers, there are none of outstanding importance.

THE SIAMESE TREATY.

In the first November number M. Le Myre de Vilers delivers a strong attack upon the Franco-Siamese Treaty, recently negotiated by M. Delcassé, which awaits the ratification of the French Parliament. The famous explorer, who is undoubtedly an authority on the confused politics of this region, traces the history of Franco-Siamese relations from 1863, when King Norodom requested the protection of France. He is convinced that the treaty endangers both the security and the finances of Indo-China, that it humiliates France in the eyes of the Asiatics, and that really all that France obtains is the cession of a barren tongue of land, which she practically controlled before, and of two provinces, which, though a little more fertile, will not pay the cost of their administration.

FRANCE IN THE CENTRAL SOUDAN.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu continues his interesting series of articles on the Sahara, Central Soudan, and the Trans-Saharan railways. He is convinced that the region of Lake Chad is a kind of Eden. There is there, he declares, a new Egypt, perhaps even a greater Egypt, for it has not only a fertile soil, but also metallic deposits, and, moreover, its geographical position affords it security. To bring this inner Egypt into communication with the rest of the world by means of a Trans-Saharan railway is, in his view, the mission of France. This would foster an enormous trade in hides, certain tropical plants, various minerals, salt, sugar, and, above all, cotton, of which the country can produce hundreds of thousands of tons. It is, in M. Leroy-Beaulieu's opinion, the last chance which France has of forming an African Empire, and if she misses it she will have failed definitely in her colonising mission.

THE COLLECTIVIST TENDENCY.

M. Prins, in concluding his papers on the Collectivist tendency of the age, finds fault with the conception of a gigantic State organisation of industry, like the Creusot or Krupp or Pittsburg factories writ large. Such an organisation implies the subjection of the workers to a series of directors and managers, and he cannot see in what respect their discipline and authority would be more tolerable than that which now exists. He goes on to say that, while the tendency towards social organisation is actually being realised under our very eyes, the Socialist-Collectivist conception is vanishing, and the scientific dress with which Marx clothed it is falling to pieces. The radiant vision of a life in which all would be joy and harmony and beauty and love and happiness enables poor humanity to struggle on in the hope of seeing an end to its miseries. Such visions are all very well in their way, but M. Prins remorselessly urges us to recognise the limits both of our knowledge and of our power. It is only the relatively good which is attainable. The best society is that which, while not proclaiming the absolute superiority of any social system, yet leaves scope for the State, for the individual, and for the corporation alike. In other words, it is the flexibility of the modern social structure which M. Prins so much prefers to the rigidity of collectivism.

GERMAN MAGAZINES.

FREDERIC LOLIÉE, in the *Deutsche Revue*, gives an interesting account of Émile Zola's private life. He prefaces his article with a few remarks upon the effect produced by Zola's death in different countries. He does not think that outside France it caused much stir, and that even there his later writings were not nearly so popular as his earlier ones. Zola much preferred living in his country house, and only returned reluctantly to Paris to spend the winter months. Although in his writings he too often used his best powers in depicting the ugliest and most trivial in men's lives, he himself was fond of originality, fantasy and the romantic. His rooms were crowded with all sorts of furniture from every part of the world. At Medan, where he loved to be, his house consisted of a square tower, at whose foot nestled a small dwelling-house. He worked there in a very high and large room. His splendid house in the Rue de Bruxelles, where he died, was furnished in such a way that the visitor could not help being struck with the fact that Zola, since becoming one of the wealthiest "pachas" of literature, had known how to use to advantage the experience of an old decorator and upholsterer. Everything seems to have been in extremely good taste. Mr. Loliée mentions that it was very difficult to obtain entry into Zola's house, his visitors being limited to intimate friends. Altogether, the article gives a very readable description of Zola himself and of his dwelling places.

Karl Blind writes upon the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy, and Ulrich von Storch continues his publication of the letters and diary of General and Admiral von Storch.

Ulrich von Hassell, in the *Monatschrift für Stadt und Land*, deals principally with the Colonial Congress and the resolutions it arrived at. One was that the Congress shall reassemble in 1905. The most interesting part, however, is that relating to the German emigration to Brazil. That, the Congress decided, should be encouraged; but emigration to Argentina should not be, the reason being rather a singular one. So much corn is already sent from Argentina to Germany that no more is wanted, therefore no emigrants to that country are to be countenanced. In South Brazil there are not such facilities for the export of corn; the German producer at home will not, therefore, be affected by any competition, so emigrants will be encouraged to go to Brazil! One cannot help being struck with the fact that the whole note of the Congress was that the Colonies were entirely for Germany, and that all export from them should be to Germany, whilst the Colonies themselves should be obliged to have every requisite sent from the Fatherland. Such methods do not succeed in Colonies, it does not tend to make them popular, and it limits their markets and therefore cramps their energies. Very little notice appears to have been taken of the Congress by the German papers, and it is rather surprising to learn that no fewer than 1,700 people took part in it. It must have been rather unwieldy to manage such an assembly, but it seems to have been well done by Duke Albrecht of Mecklenberg. There is rather an interesting article upon Spanish Protestantism and the Inquisition in the sixteenth century by Dr. A. W. Hunziger.

The *Deutsche Rundschau* does not contain many articles which are of interest outside Germany. Wolf von Schierbrand, of New York, writes upon the New Imperialism in America, but although his article is interesting enough it only covers old ground. A boy friendship of the Emperor Friedrich is described by Mrs. Ribbeck. Richard Fester gives an account of Prince Bismarck's visits to Biarritz.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

UNDER the title "An Exhausted People" the editor of the *Nuova Antologia* (November 16th), Maggiorino Ferraris, continues his campaign in favour of an entire reorganisation of taxation in Italy. He opens his article with the statement that Italy is the most heavily-taxed nation of the civilised world, and points out that this is the result partly of the inevitably heavy expenses of building up a united people, and partly of the hand-to-mouth expedients by which successive Finance Ministers have tried to make up the deficits of past Budgets. Now, however, the time has come, if the prosperity of Italy is not to be gravely imperilled, for an equitable readjustment of taxation and a reduction of the national burden. A full and able criticism of Mr. Benjamin Kidd's recent book, "The Principles of Western Civilisation," is contributed by Professor Loria, of Padua, who remarks that although the supply of sociological works from England is small they are usually of high merit. The Italian professor emphatically disputes both the premisses and the conclusions of Mr. Kidd's book, but he welcomes the work as a brilliant and useful contribution to sociological science. F. Crispolti writes an excellent article (November 1st) in support of the International League against duelling, pointing out that in Italy, happily, the custom has never obtained the sanction of public opinion to the same extent as in Germany, France, and Austria.

To the *Rivista Moderna* (October 15th) Signora Paola Lombroso contributes a very charming article on "Why Babies love Fables," pointing out that it is quite a mistake to suppose that children have any predilection for the marvellous. The truth is, what appears marvellous to us is no more marvellous to them than many of the most ordinary events of everyday life must appear, such as a fall of snow, an echo, the ringing of unseen bells, and so on. The anonymous political leader-writer of the *Rivista Moderna* devotes his monthly article, under the title "A Sad Odyssey," to a lamentation over the begging tour of the Boer Generals through Europe, which he regards as a mistake on their own part and a damaging blow to the dignity of England.

Emporium, thanks to the excellence of its numerous illustrations, is taking a front place among Italian magazines. The November number contains the best account we have seen of the recent exhibition at Bruges, with some thirty reproductions of the finest pictures exhibited there, and a very fully illustrated article on wireless telegraphy by F. G. di Brazza. There is also an extremely interesting collection of portraits and caricatures, including one by Aubrey Beardsley of Zola, who continues to enjoy an extraordinary amount of notice.

Under the title "Triumphant Immorality" the *Civiltà Cattolica* writes—or rather, shrieks—with horror over the moral condition of Europe as instanced by the recent apotheosis of Zola. The evil is traced to secular education. The protest would have been more effectual had the language been more moderate.

The democratic and socialistic experiments through which Australia and New Zealand are striving to solve their industrial problems are beginning to attract attention on the continent of Europe. The *Rassegna Nazionale* (November 1st) summarises some of the recent Australasian legislative enactments in an article called "The Paradise of Workmen."

The *Rivista Internazionale* (October) publishes a very laudatory account of the work of the London Catholic Truth Society, and expresses the wish that a similar society for the spread of good and cheap literature could be started in Italy.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier once more makes a welcome variation in the article with which it opens; it is not about an artist and his work. True, it concerns a kindred subject, but that can be overlooked. Mr. Zilcken tells us about etching and engraving in this opening article, and what he has to say is interesting, especially as he gives us some reproductions from various sources. The author thinks that there are a great many persons who do not comprehend the difference between etching and engraving, so he begins by telling his readers that an etching is done with acids and an engraving is executed by means of a tool called a graver. Some early notes on engraving are to be found in a French booklet by Abraham Bosse, a translation of which appeared in Amsterdam in 1662; it was illustrated, and some of the pictures are reproduced. The illustrations in the article also comprise "An Etcher at Work," the point of a graving tool, the manner in which the tool is handled, and so on. The other contents of the magazine are of ordinary interest; they are worth reading, but call for no special remark.

The condition of Java gives Mr. C. Th. van Deventer (in *De Gids*) scope for an exposition of the financial position and relations of Holland and her colony. The poverty is greatest in Middle Java; the causes of the distress are, as usual, a matter of opinion, some believing that the rapid increase of the population is the chief factor. The method in which the Dutch Government deals with this state of things is discussed and criticised, and the article teems with facts and figures. He was a wise man and a keen student of human nature who said that "we are not altogether displeased with the misfortunes of others," and, if it be permissible to find consolation in the fact that others are as badly situated as ourselves—as we are sometimes taught—then it may be consolation for us to know that there is another India. Dutch politicians appear to be awakening to the responsibilities of the situation, which is a hint for us. "Charles Hall's Cry" is the title of an essay by Mr. Quack, and it deals with the opinions of Charles Hall on the subject of labour and capital, the rich and the poor. Hall was a medical man who went to Holland to study; the quotations from his books, about a century old, are strikingly modern. Anna Eker's description of the battlefields of Sedan, which she visited somewhat under the influence of Zola's "Débâcle," is a vivid piece of writing, recalling, to those who have entered the forties or are older still, the terrible days of thirty-two years ago. "Surrender of Napoleon," "MacMahon Wounded," and "Death of MacMahon," are some of the newspaper headlines, correct or incorrect, that float before one's mental vision on perusing this article. Another contribution is by Professor van Hamel, on Victor Hugo's Bibliography in Holland.

The Wajang Orang is a dance, not a monkey, and is to be seen in Java. Mr. Sastro Prawiro, a Javanese, writes about it in *Woord en Beeld*. The Wajang is a very primitive affair. There are three kinds, of which the Orang is the more advanced specimen, and was instituted in the middle of the eighteenth century by princes under European influence. One kind of Wajang is a sort of shadow dance, the shadows of puppets being thrown on a sheet; another kind is a dance of wooden puppets; while the Orang is the same terpsichorean exercise performed by human beings. The dance is one of those curious native amusements that entertain the coloured races and serve to illustrate the evolution of dancing.

LEARNING LANGUAGES BY LETTER-WRITING.

THE problem of how best to overcome the difficulty of understanding a foreign language is always to the fore, and the question is exciting as much interest in France as in England just now, for there a new programme for school studies has been arranged. All pupils must have reading-books in the foreign tongue which contain pictures of foreign life, brief and graphic descriptions of the same, and accurate ideas of contemporary manners and customs. The debated question is, "Should professors utilise magazines and newspapers as a vehicle for giving the details demanded by the authorities?" Apparently a journal is allowed, for there is an addenda to the new programme to the effect that if a journal be used all the pupils must be subscribers. The professors who have used newspapers as a part of the class work are enthusiastic; the curiosity of the students is excited by the freshness of the news, they say. There seems to me, however, a radical difficulty. The time for a foreign language lesson is short; it is impossible, therefore, for the class to read and understand more than a small portion of any foreign newspaper. And as the news is to be *fresh*, it would be difficult to choose suitably, cost having to be considered.

CORRESPONDENCE BY PHONOGRAPH.

Some time ago a young Irishman living right away in the country asked to be placed in correspondence with a Frenchman, both to exchange phonographic cylinders. The following letter from the French partner is taken from *Quatre Langues*. If the Irish gentleman sees this, I hope he will tell me whether the plan has fulfilled his expectations also:—

Dear Sir,—I ought to thank you for the friendly collaborator whom you have found for me. Up to the present he has seemed as enchanted with the phonographic method as I have been. We have exchanged several letters and two cylinders each, containing the text of our letters. The first cylinders were difficult of comprehension to both of us, as neither had had a chance of talking with a native of the other's country; but when the second arrived we understood almost at once. Of course each of us had made continual use of the first cylinder. Every word was well pronounced, and only an occasional reference to the accompanying letter was needed. The great difficulty is the conveyance of the wax cylinders. I am better off, because from France I can send the cylinder in a tin box for sixpence, including registration; thus, as I have to pay sixty-five centimes for a new cylinder, the total cost for about five hundred words is a little over a shilling, a small amount for a lesson which one can repeat several hundred times. But my Irish correspondent is not so fortunate. If sent by book-post the ends of the cylinder must remain uncovered, and the first was damaged—whilst the one he sent by letter post cost him nearly 1s. 6d. I hope you will make these facts known, for surely, from the point of view of a friendship between those of different nationalities, it is true that "The heart opens readily to a voice which is friendly."

I should not forget to mention here that *Quatre Langues* may be obtained for 3½d. from the Librairie Nony & Cie., 63, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris. The number for the 5th October contained a most interesting article on the scholars' international correspondence from the pen of our friend, M. Mieille; from which I had fully intended to quote but have not space this month.

REPORT FROM LEIPZIG.

Professor Martin Hartmann has just issued his Mitteilungen der Deutschen Zentralstelle für Int. Briefwechsel; and he will, I have no doubt, forward it to inquirers who would like the full *German* text. Six stamps should

accompany such request. He gives the numbers of the correspondents, a report of the foreign recitations, and other interesting details. English schoolboys who learn German are fewer than Germans who learn English. But another point he strongly emphasises is that care should be taken to place in correspondence students of the same social sphere; and he desires all applications should contain not only name and age of pupil, but also position in school and the business of the father. I must acknowledge that I was much ashamed to have returned to me a letter, or rather a scrap of one, sent by a British schoolboy, which was not only faulty in its English but badly written, incorrectly spelt, and the paper a roughly torn scrap from a note-book. This had been shown by the Professor as a model of what a letter should *not* be. It is better that a correspondence should not be undertaken at all than treated in such careless fashion. It would undoubtedly be better, also, if we could pair all in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Yet the French correspondence has worked out fairly as a whole, the more especially as an unsuitable exchange is always rearranged when brought to our notice, and the time for minute care is impossible in my case.

NOTICES.

I have often been asked for the name of a French *weekly* paper, and I have given several. I do not think, however, that I have mentioned *Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires*, price 10s. a year, or 2½d. the number, to be obtained 15, Rue St. Georges, Paris. The title scarcely gives the whole scope of the magazine, for fashions, needlework, cookery, etc., find a place also. Although it is twenty years old I made its acquaintance only lately, in a somewhat remarkable fashion, which I must tell some day.

Several Danes would like to correspond with English folk; as would also many *young* Russians.

Letters from young Indian students desiring correspondents are waiting for answers to their request.

M. Mieille asks me to mention that a professor at Angers, who is an excellent coach, desires to find two boarders. French only is spoken, and the fees are about £100 a year.

I have also received a most touching letter from Cherbourg; if any one desiring to study French would like to go or send children there will they send to me for particulars?

A young Colonial writes, saying how much he would like a correspondent in another Colony—say, New Zealand, the Cape, etc., etc. Will any such Colonist respond?

Some time ago a young Englishman cycling through France into Germany wanted to find a home on the exchange plan, he intending to bring back as guest the son of the house where he might be received. I was unable to help him quickly enough, but I gave him the address of the Berlin gentleman who has before arranged such exchanges, and I have had since a most enthusiastic letter from the cyclist. He says the fees cost him altogether nearly 10s., but it was money well spent. I will send the Berlin address on receipt of a reply postcard.

Will those teachers who have sent in scholars' names kindly excuse if delay arises? The names are not printed until December 15th, and letters may scarcely arrive before holidays begin. The end of October and of February are the best times for boys' names always.

Adults are earnestly asked to let us know as soon as they receive first letters from abroad.

ESPERANTO: AN AUXILIARY INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

I HAVE to announce the formation of the first Esperanto Society in England. This took place on Friday, November 7th, at Keighley, in Yorkshire, a fitting place, as the Keighley Chamber of Commerce was the first in England to join the delegation for the promotion of an auxiliary international language. The inaugural meeting elected Dr. Zamenhof as Hon. President, Mr. J. Rhodes President; Mr. Beavers, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, with other notables, are Vice-Presidents, and the members already enrolled amount to forty-three.

We hope shortly to follow this up by the establishment of a similar club in London, whilst Mr. O'Connor will probably have given his first lesson before this issue of the REVIEW is published. A goodly number of the little manual of Mr. Geoghegan has been asked for. Some people, however, feel their need of more help in acquiring facility, and therefore we are sending out some leaflets at 1d. each, of which the following is an abstract. These leaflets are not intended to be complete instructors, but to act as auxiliaries to the little No. 52. There will most likely be eight of these leaflets, and before all are finished it will probably be decided whether the M.M. Hachette publish the more scientific instructors or if we do. I have heard that some of our readers did not quite understand that the firm of Hachette publish only French versions of Esperanto literature, and am sorry if my words have unintentionally misled them.

EXTRACT FROM LEAFLET.

THE ARTICLE:—1°. There is no indef. art. in Esperanto. *Patro*, Father or A father. 2°. *La* is the only def. art. for all Gens., Nums. and Cases, as *La patro*, The father. *La patrino*, The mother. *La fratoj*, The brothers.

THE NOUN:—1°. All nouns end in *o* for sing. To form plur. add *j* to sing., as *Libro*, Book. *Libroj*, Books. *Onklo*, Uncle. *Onkloj*, Uncles. 2°. The obj. case (Accus.) is formed by adding *n* to these endings, as *Mi havas la pomon*—*pomojn*. I have the apple—the apples. 3°. The Fem. is formed from corresponding Masculine by inserting “in” before *O*, *Oj*, etc., as *Filo*, Son. *Filino*, Daughter. *Fratoj*, Brothers. *Fratinoj*, Sisters. *Koko*, Cock. *Kokino*, Hen. *Ĉevaloj*, Horses. *Ĉevalinoj*, Mares.

VOCABULARY FOR EXERCISES 1 and 2.—*Mal*. prefix denotes contraries, as *Amiko*, Friend. *Malamiko*, Enemy. *As* (final) denotes pres. tense of verbs. *Is* (final) denotes past tense.

<i>Patro</i>	Father	<i>Jen Estas</i>	{ Here is
<i>Frato</i>	Brother		{ Here are
<i>Knabo</i>	Boy	<i>Pomo</i>	Apple
<i>Hundo</i>	Dog	<i>Floro</i>	Flower

<i>Tre</i>	Very	<i>Ĉambro</i>	Chamber
<i>Ŝi</i>	She	<i>Kun</i>	With
<i>Trovi</i>	To find	<i>Ĉielo</i>	Sky
<i>Libro</i>	Book	<i>Blua</i>	Blue, etc., etc.

The exercises upon these leaflets are so arranged that No. 2 corrects No. 1. Specimens of Nos. 1 and 2 will be sent post free for 2½d.

Some correspondents think that Esperanto will not give scientific terms with the necessary exactitude. Possibly the stress we have laid upon its grammatical simplicity has given rise to the thought. I am not able myself to answer this accusation, but I am assured by scientists who do understand that Esperanto is capable of expansion in every direction, and as scientific terms are already largely international, the difficulty is not so great upon second thoughts. This word “international” reminds me of some remarks of M. Conturat. He says, referring to our spelling difficulty: “It is not your spelling which is in fault—that is already largely international; witness such words as ‘creature,’ ‘nation.’ Foreigners easily learn to follow English words with their eyes. It is your *pronunciation* which is in fault. Do not change the spelling; that would only make confusion worse confounded; change your *pronunciation*.” Well! I think, in time we *might* be induced to spell more phonetically, but to change the pronunciation! Why, therein is the soul of our language, and how could we

give away that? So let us welcome Esperanto, or any other auxiliary tongue, which will let us keep and enjoy our own, without compelling all nations to acquire it. In this I think lies the great charm of an artificial language. We all—English, French, Germans, Russians, Swedes or Hungarians—meet on the same level. If we *each* have had equally to study this chosen language, one is not superior to the other, and this at once gives a sense of comradeship. Supposing a Frenchman meets an Englishman, and the tongue spoken is English. The Englishman has a fluent member at his service, and the Frenchman feels it. Supposing the meeting of an Englishman and a German, and the tongue German, the Englishman is now the more embarrassed; but if both have had to take the same pains, why, there is common ground at once.

I think it well here to give a little personal experience. My study of Esperanto has been as yet limited to about five minutes a day for a month or two. With the help of the little dictionary in No. 52 I have been able to read the letters which have come from Dr. Zamenhof, M.M. Beaufront and Ahlberg and others; but this does *not* mean that I can express myself fluently and well. Esperanto is a more or less flexible instrument according to practice given, and although at once usable, increased power comes with increasing study. Let no one, therefore, be discouraged if mastery does not come

at once. If this were the case, folk might well say that for all profound thoughts it would be useless. Let me finish by taking from *Concordia* the testimony of M. Bréon:—“Several times already Esperantists from different countries have met; they have been enabled to understand one another easily and exchange impressions with comfort, solely with the aid of Esperanto. I myself have had this experience. Colonel Levitsky, a Russian officer, decided to spend his leave in making a tour of Europe on his bicycle in order to make personal acquaintance with his numerous Esperanto correspondents. Passing through Paris, the Colonel came to see me. I had never before had occasion to speak Esperanto, and I had heard that people of differing nationalities would pronounce differently. Thus I was very nervous in speaking my welcoming words. To my utter astonishment his answering words were as clear to me as if he had been speaking the most correct French. For two afternoons and long into the night we discussed all sorts of subjects. Friends living in London who are willing to help in the formation of an Esperantist Group are asked to communicate with us.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

MAX MÜLLER'S LIFE AND LETTERS.*

MRS. MAX MÜLLER deserves congratulations upon the admirable method in which she has performed her task of putting together in permanent form a selection from the voluminous material available for a memorial of her husband.

Max Müller was unique. He formed, it is true, one of the famous group of notables who gave its distinctive character to Oxford in the last half of the nineteenth century. He belonged to the era of Jowett, which may be said to have closed with the death of Max Müller. He spent just over half a century at Oxford, having settled there in the revolutionary year 1848. It was not long after his arrival in this country before he gained recognition both as a scholar and as a man. He gained it, perhaps, more slowly at Oxford and in England than elsewhere. For he was covered with honours by foreign governments and foreign academies long before he was sworn in as a Privy Councillor, which was the only honour he received from the hands of the British Government. He had refused a knighthood, but was proud to be Right Honourable. The mere list of the orders and honours conferred upon him by other governments and learned institutions fills more than a page of the appendix. At the time when he died he was much the most distinguished of all Oxford Professors, the only one, indeed, who may be said to have had an absolutely world-wide reputation. Yet, although he contributed so much to the renown

of the University which he had adopted as his own, he was singularly detached from all that the outside world regards as characteristically Oxonian. Oxford, from the days when she sheltered Charles Stuart, and allowed him to make use of her as his capital in his

war against Parliament, has ever been the stronghold of reactionary ecclesiasticism. When Max Müller settled in Oxford the University was just emerging from the throes of the Tractarian movement. Afterwards there was a reaction in the direction of downright unbelief. Max Müller had no sympathy with the Anglican revival, but he was quite as much detached from the opposing party of negation. He brought to Oxford a passionate enthusiasm for Christianity, the chief charm in his eyes of which was that it was practically undistinguishable from natural religion, in the first place, and, in the second, from the great ethical religious systems of the East. The great work to which he dedicated his life was the interpretation of the religious life of Asia

to the Western World. The "Sacred Books of the East" we owe to his enormous capacity for patient labour, and his not less phenomenal enthusiasm for the essential element common to all religions. He was the representative of a very broad rationalised Christianity, which differed from the conventional faith of the Oxford don in many important particulars. Max Müller, for instance, entirely rejected all that is miraculous in the New Testament, he regarded the Koran as superior to the Old Testament, and to him the Virgin birth of Christ was a legend, or, rather, a myth. Christ, he thought,



Photo by

Max Müller.

[Stereoscopic Co.]

* "The Life and Letters of the Right Honourable Friedrich Max Müller." Edited by his Wife. Two volumes (Longmans, Green and Co.) 32s. nett. pp. 1000.

did not die upon the Cross, but swooned, from which He afterwards recovered, and the Ascension was but a poetical mode of expressing the spiritualisation of His teachings. The ground of his belief in Christianity was not its miraculous origin, but its absolute conformity with the best form of natural religion. Nevertheless, he was much more zealous for Christianity than most of the Orthodox with whom he consorted. He was careful to attend the services of the Church, and took Holy Communion shortly before his death. He was, take him all in all, the highest type of the Christian Rationalism of Germany which we have ever had in our midst.

He was hardly less interesting from another point of view. Born in Germany, spending the best years of his life in England, he became a living link between the nations. He regarded it as his sacred ambition to promote by all the means in his power a better understanding between the two peoples, who were supreme among the nations in recognising the paramount authority of the voice of conscience. So he wrote in the days before a scoffing and luxurious generation, by making mock of the Nonconformist Conscience, had brought conscience itself among the smart set somewhat into discredit as a thing smacking of Dissent. At present, with the exception of the Kaiser, there are very few German patriots who seem to believe it possible to combine their devotion to Fatherland with a tolerance of, not to say an affection for, Great Britain. The two nations, according to the Jingoës of both, are utterly antipathetic. Against this damnable heresy Max Müller's life and writings were one long protest. As in the religious sphere he proclaimed unceasingly the substantial unity of all the great religions of the world, so in the smaller international area he constantly asserted the substantial unity of the interests of the British and German Empires. This did not blindfold him to the manifold shortcomings of either German or British statesmen. On the whole, he was harder upon Bismarck than he was upon any British statesman. At one time he seemed to have a certain admiration for the Iron Chancellor. But after the publication of Busch's memoirs he could not find words sufficient to express his detestation of the man. To him, in his later days, Bismarck was a brute and even a coward, which was a somewhat strange word for him to use in connection with a man whom he had eulogised in 1871 as one of the incarnations of German genius.

But as a politician Max Müller was not of great account. He was Liberal as the Prince Consort was Liberal. He was a friend and a correspondent of Mr. Gladstone down to the very last. But he had very little enthusiasm for some of the later developments of the Liberal faith. It must be counted to his credit that he was one of the very few notables who had the courage to give a helping hand to Henry George when he first came to this country preaching the doctrine of land nationalisation. Max Müller, with his family, attended George's public meeting at Oxford, and in other ways took the American

Socialist under his protecting wing. He did so because he was profoundly convinced that the existing distribution of the world's wealth was utterly indefensible, and, secondly, because he believed that in new and rising communities it would be well for the municipalities to enjoy the unearned increment of land values created by the increase of population. As for nationalising the land in old settled countries, he scouted the idea. It could not be done without civil war, perhaps not even then. On the Home Rule question he was, on the whole, on the side of the party to which by constitutional temperament he belonged. That is not to say he was an enthusiastic Home Ruler; he was nothing of the sort. But to quote his own words:—

Ireland cannot be separated from England or England from Ireland, but it is quite possible it will be good for both of them to live a little more apart from each other. How that is to be done must be found out by our political doctors, and I confess I trust Gladstone more than Lord Randolph Churchill and Co.

The worst mistake which he made in politics was when, in his extreme old age, he succumbed to the prevalent delirium on the subject of the South African War. How far it carried him may be imagined from the fact that he actually spoke of the conclusion of the Convention of 1884 as a confirmation of England's suzerainty over the Transvaal! *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*

Max Müller was a great courtier, a much better courtier than politician. His letters to Royalty breathe a spirit which is more natural to a German than to an Englishman, a fact which exposed him in his lifetime to some rude remarks on the part of American critics as to his toadying to Royalty. The mistake was not unnatural to a critic born in the Western Republic. Even Englishmen find it somewhat difficult to appreciate the attitude which seems instinctive to a German when confronted with a Serene, a Royal, or an Imperial Highness. His letters to princes and princesses are by no means the least interesting in this voluminous collection. The expression of esteem was by no means confined to one side, as may be seen by the following letter which the Queen addressed to Max Müller on hearing that he was contemplating leaving Oxford and returning to Germany:—

OSBORNE, Feb. 6th, 1887.

I hear with dismay of the possible intention of Professor Max Müller to leave England and settle in Germany. It would be a most serious loss to the University of Oxford and to science in this country, where he is of so much use and he is so much looked up to. For his wife and children it would be a terrible blow, for it would rend all the ties of early years, and I am sure neither he nor they would be happy. A short change of scene might be beneficial after his great loss and sorrow, but I should most earnestly deprecate his leaving this country to settle in Germany. His friends will, I am sure, urge and beg him to give this idea up—as I do.

These books are by no means an anecdotal history. Max Müller wrote his own Autobiography, and published more stories in his reminiscences than are to be found in the whole of these two volumes. He was a most industrious letter-writer, and kept up a correspondence with a wide circle of friends in all parts of the world. He appears to have written constantly to Mr. Gladstone, and almost as frequently to Mr. Malabari. He

was one of the most accessible of men, and his home at Oxford was a shrine which attracted pilgrims from all parts of the world.

The predominant characteristic of Max Müller's life was his untiring industry. From his earliest childhood he seems to have been born a worker, and a worker he continued to the end. He learned to bear the yoke in his youth. When six years old his musical gifts attracted the attention of Mendelssohn, and when fourteen he took part in concerts at Dessau and Leipsic. He was born poor. His wife says: "Thinly clad and poorly fed from sheer poverty, his breath in winter frozen into a sheet of ice on his bed from the absence of fire, suffering from constant headaches, nothing seems to have clouded his naturally sunny, joyous temperament." It was this frugal training, a life of constant self-denial and careful effort over every trifle, that gave Max Müller in after life the power of rejoicing over every little luxury and pleasure which he could afford himself, and the feeling of thankfulness with which he received every good thing he got to the end of his life.

Throughout life he was never so happy as when he was at work. In one of the most characteristic of his letters, written to Archdeacon Wilson in 1894, he spoke of his joy of work:—

One must not imagine that one man, during this short life, can change the world and cart away the rubbish of centuries. All we can do is to cart, and happy those who enjoy the carting. I am glad to say that I can still enjoy it.

The delight which he had in the genial labour to which his whole life was devoted made him a very pleasant companion. He was always cheery, gently sympathetic, and although, perhaps, a little punctilious at times, was nevertheless loved and honoured by all those who came within the range of his personal influence. His wife speaks with much tender feeling of his relations to herself and to her family:—

Only those who lived with him in the close intimacy of daily life can tell what he was. His love never failed; pure, patient, and strong, first to his mother, and then for forty-seven years to his wife and children.

His midway position between the Agnostics and the Orthodox Christians gave him many friends in both camps, and no small part of his time must have been spent in explaining to these various friends his own standpoint and defending it against their criticisms. For the most part he appears to have taken an optimist view of everything, religion included. On the whole, his correspondence maintains and heightens the general impression left upon the outside world by what was known of him before this book appeared. He never allowed his religious enthusiasm to blind him to facts. Writing to Mr. Lilly in 1886, he said that materialism in the most general sense of the word ought to produce selfishness, and therefore immorality; but, he went on to say, as a matter of fact it was not so:—

Materialists are mostly serious-minded and moral men, whilst the greatest amount of immorality meets us amongst those who are most orthodox in their religious opinions, most regular in their attendance at church, and most shocked at the opinions of Darwin, Huxley, etc.

Mr. Lilly of course protested against this point of view, whereupon Max Müller returned to the charge in a subsequent letter, in which he declared that he was more and more convinced that the facts were against Mr. Lilly's thesis that materialism produces immorality. It would be more correct, he believed, to say that immorality produces materialism, for materialism is a welcome refuge for souls troubled by a bad conscience. As a rule he found the honest materialist a sincere-minded and a conscientious creature. In Buddhist countries, where religion is atheistic in the usual sense of the word, morality is wonderfully high. Then he went on to say:—

The *causa mali* must be somewhere else, the *malum* cannot be denied—our society is rotten—but why? I believe it is the *unreality* of all religion which is the principal cause. People read the Psalms every day, and tolerate adultery in their private houses. . . . An honest belief in Karma, such as the Buddhists have and really have, does more good than all the Ten Commandments. So it seems to me, but I confess the recent revelations in London have staggered me, and I am quite prepared for an outburst of indignation which would sweep away certain Dukes from the House of Lords and certain Right Honourables from the Privy Council.

This letter was written the year after the publication of "The Maiden Tribute," and immediately after the Dilke divorce case. It is not often he indulged in these gloomy meditations; but he was badly upset at the beginning of 1896 by the German Emperor's telegram to President Kruger, and President Cleveland's message to Congress on the subject of the Venezuelan frontier dispute. Writing to Mr. Malabar on January 19th, he said: "Is it possible that we should allow ourselves to be governed, that is, to be driven into murder and rapine, by a few reckless individuals?" If England had been hot-tempered, he thought the German Emperor's telegram might have produced war between England and Germany:—

If a man strikes a match in a powder magazine, he acts as the President and Emperor have acted; and here we sit, the so-called millions, and we can do nothing to prevent these horrors. And that is the result of our boasted civilisation, and of what is called constitutional government. War may be avoided for the present because Lord Salisbury happens to be a gentleman, but seed has been sown that will produce poison before long. I feel very unhappy when I see all this, and see no way out of it. Political life sinks lower and lower. We are governed by self-seeking, reckless, greedy people. The best people in America are ashamed of their President; but, of course, if one man shouts the crowd falls in with the shouts; and then come blows, and then comes murder.

On the whole he was not given to political pessimism. In politics, as in private life, he always lived up to the maxim, "The darker the night, the brighter the stars in heaven." He pinned his hope in the future very largely upon the promotion of friendship between Germany, England, and America. Baron Roggenbach said of him:—

He certainly was the representative man of the best result that could be produced by solid German training. . . . He realised in his person, and certainly in his mind, the type of what a close alliance and transfusion of German and British spirit could best produce, and has been a living example of what would be the result for humanity, for civilisation and intellectual progress, if both nations would closely unite their best powers, instead of sinking, as they are doing, into the abyss

of mutual national hatred, arising from the vile envy of industrial competition and commercial rivalry.

If England did not stand in with Germany, Germany must become the ally of France and Russia, which would mean another century of Imperialism and despotism. He wrote several letters to Mr. Gladstone during the Franco-German war in the hope of inducing him to believe that he ought to help Germany in her struggle against France. He hoped much from Mr. Gladstone, whose greatness he had recognised as far back as 1867, but who obstinately refused to take sides against France. "Gladstone," he wrote to Dr. Abeken in 1870—"Gladstone is the soul of the Cabinet—a man of slow resolution but of inflexible will if once the resolution has been made. As far as I know him, he is on our side not from natural sympathy, but from conviction, from a feeling of right and of duty. He was the only Minister who recognised our rights in the Danish question. His sympathies are more Latin than Teutonic, and the commercial prosperity of France had so dazzled him that he declared hardly a year ago that France would grow to be the Queen of Europe. He is nearly the only English statesman whose stern uprightness I have never doubted, and is entirely guided by noble motives even where he makes mistakes." But a month later he wrote to Mr. Freeman: "I am quite miserable about Gladstone. England will never have such an opportunity again. Now it is lost; irretrievably lost. With Germany as a friend, the Black Sea question would have been solved, and the German vote in America would have kept the Irish vote in order so as to prevent mischief about the *Alabama*. Now the sin is sinned." What the real statesmen in Germany wanted, he says, was an alliance, offensive and defensive, with England. With the English fleet and the German army as the police of Europe, no cock would dare to crow at Paris, no bear would growl at St. Petersburg. But Gladstone would none of it. For, as he mournfully told Dr. Abeken after a visit to Hawarden, "Gladstone's sympathies are by no means for Germany, neither is he familiar with the German language or literature, or the German character or ways. He distrusts Germany, especially Prussia." Gladstone, it seems, recoiled with horror from the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. According to him "all our feeling of human dignity is outraged by forcing even a single human being to give up his nationality."

We must wait for Mr. Morley's "Life of Mr. Gladstone" before we see what he had to say to Max Müller's plea. But we can only infer from Max Müller's letters that he had very little success in his attempt to lure the English Prime Minister into an offensive and defensive alliance with Germany. His chief interest, however, was always more in religious speculation than in political life. He had taken the keenest interest in the question of missions to the East, and especially to India. He had an abiding faith, which comforted him, that great things might be

done in India. He even wrote on one occasion to Sir Henry Acland:—

If we get such men again in India as Rammohun Roy or Keshub Chunder Sen, and if we get an Archbishop of Calcutta who knows what Christianity really is, India will be Christianised in all that is essential in the twinkling of an eye.

The following passage, taken from a letter to Sir Henry Acland, written in 1873, appears on the last page of the book, and seems to put in brief compass the gist of his message to his contemporaries upon the subject of the Christian faith:—

I believe that missionary work does quite as much good at home as abroad if it teaches us to forget the outer crust and to discover the living kernel of Christianity. But I go further—I hold that there is a Divine element in everyone of the religions of the world. I consider it blasphemous to call them the work of the Devil, when they are the work of God, and I hold that there is nowhere any belief in God except as the result of a Divine revelation, the effect of a Divine Spirit working in man. Holding that opinion I do not wish to see the old religions destroyed. I want to see them reformed, reanimated, resuscitated by contact with Christianity. There is much rubbish in the present form of Brahmanism, but so there is in the present form of Christianity. Let us try to get rid of the whitewash and the plaster—the work of men whether popes, bishops, or philosophers—and try to discover the original plan and purpose, whether in Christianity or Hinduism. When we do that I believe we shall arrive at the deep and only safe and solid foundation of religious belief and a truly religious life; we shall find the true *Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus* in all the religions of mankind. I could not call myself a Christian if I were to believe otherwise—if I were to force myself against all my deepest instincts to believe that the prayers of Christians were the only prayers that God could understand. All religions are mere stammerings, our own as much as that of the Brahmans; they all have to be translated, and I have no doubt they will all be translated whatever their shortcomings may be.

The subject of psychical research does not appear to have interested him at all, and yet he was very emphatic in affirming his belief in the persistence of the individual after death: "I believe," he said, "in the continuity of life. If there were an annihilation or a complete change of our individual self-consciousness we might become somebody else, but we could not be ourselves. Personally, I have no doubt of the persistence of the individual after death. I cannot imagine the very flower of creation being destroyed by its author."

He died very peacefully. He was able to work almost to the last. Every day he had his daily portion of Scripture and his daily prayers read to him, and he appears to have discussed the question of the future life. "I asked him," writes his vicar, Mr. Bidder, "what he thought about friends and family ties in another world?" "Well," he answered, "of course all that is earthly must perish, but it is not all earthly; it is sometimes what is best and highest in us." On the night on which he died his wife repeated to him, as was her wont, his favourite text: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is set on Thee. . . . Trust ye in the Lord for ever, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength." She waited for his usual response, but he only said with a gentle sigh, "I am so tired," and turned on his side. These were his last words.

DE WET'S BOOK ON THE WAR, AND OTHERS.

LAST month brought forth so many books on the war that it is impossible to attempt an adequate notice of any of them.

That which naturally attracts most attention is De Wet's book, which was published on December 1st by Constable and Co. De Wet's "Three Years' War" is capital reading. It is simply amazing the amount of ability which seems to have been latent in the two Republics. De Wet entered the war as a simple private in the ranks. He ended it as Commander-in-Chief of the Free State forces, with a world-wide fame, which the publication of this book will distinctly enhance. It is the most interesting of all the books on the war that have yet been published. De Wet writes in a simple, direct, straightforward fashion, which carries conviction with it. He does not in the least disguise his defeats, nor does he exult in his own victories; but his simple record of the events of the war is very painful reading for an Englishman. Take, for instance, the story of his first great exploit, that of Nicholson's Nek. We have heard a great deal about the disgrace of the defeat at Majuba, but Majuba was a glorious victory compared with the ineffable shame of Nicholson's Nek. "I took careful note of our numbers when the battle was over," writes De Wet, "and I can state with certainty that there were not more than 200 burghers actually engaged. Our losses amounted to four killed and five wounded. As to the loss of the English, I myself counted 203 dead and wounded, and there may have been many whom I did not see. In regard to our prisoners, as they marched past four deep, I counted 817. In addition to the prisoners I also counted two Maxims and two mountain guns. We also seized a thousand Lee-Metford rifles, 20 cases of cartridges, and some baggage, mules and horses." Unfortunately this record by no means stands alone. At Sanna's Post De Wet laments that he was not able to capture the whole of General Broadwood's force. "It was impossible with my 350 men to surround 2,000." Nevertheless, with this handful he inflicted a crushing defeat upon his enemy. He writes: "Our loss was three killed and five wounded. I had no time myself to note the enemy's loss, but according to their own report it amounted to 350 dead and wounded. We captured 480 prisoners, 7 guns and 117 wagons." General De Wet remarks that it seemed very strange to him, and to all whose opinion he asked, that Lord Roberts, with 60,000 men, sent no reinforcements from Bloemfontein. The battle took place not more than seventeen miles from the capital, and it lasted for four hours, so there was ample time to send help. "I do not mention this," he says, "with the object of throwing an unfavourable light upon Lord Roberts' conduct, but merely to show that in the great English Army incomprehensible irregularities were not unknown, and irregularities of such a character as to quite put in the shade the bungles we were sometimes guilty of." At Reddersburg, where he captured 470 prisoners of war after the English had lost 100 men killed and wounded, his own loss was only one officer killed and six men wounded. Here again he says: "I have never been able to understand why the great force stationed at Reddersburg made no attempt to come

to the aid of the unfortunate victims at Mostertshoek. Their conduct seems to me to have been even more blameworthy than the similar negligence which occurred at Sanna's Post. They were not more than five miles off, and could watch the whole engagement, and yet never stirred a foot to come and help their comrades."



[Amsterdammer.]

De Wet insists very strongly upon the absolute necessity of great mobility. He writes, "We had to be quick at reconnoitring, quick, if it became necessary, at flying. This was what I myself aimed at, and had not so many of our burghers proved false to their own colours England, as the great Bismarck foretold, would have found her grave in South Africa." This reference to the faithless burghers is characteristic of the man. Again and again De Wet wrings his hands over the shameful conduct of the "handuppers," and deplores the faint-heartedness which so often robbed him of the chance of victory. He is equally frank in describing how the

obstinacy of Cronje led to the defeat at Paardeberg. He speaks kindly of the old General, but he makes it exceedingly clear that nothing but the most headstrong obstinacy could have brought about the disaster which opened the way to Bloemfontein. De Wet sent Scheepers with an urgent message to Cronje to get out of the road of the English, who were advancing forty or fifty thousand strong. When Scheepers returned he brought the following message from Cronje: "Are you afraid of things like that? Just you go and shoot them down, and catch them when they run." As he only had 350 men De Wet found it difficult to carry out Cronje's instructions, but he fell upon Lord Roberts' convoy and made an immense haul, "a gigantic capture," as he calls it, which very nearly paralysed Lord Roberts' advance into the Free State.

De Wet wields his pen as effectively as he is said to have wielded his sjambok on the backs of those who shirked in the fight. He is very wroth with the Afrikaners of the Cape Mounted Rifles and Brabant's Horse, who, in his opinion, "ought to have been ashamed to fight against us." The English, he admitted, had a perfect right to hire such sweepings, and to use them against the Boers; "but we utterly despised them for allowing themselves to be hired. We felt that their motive was not to obtain the franchise of the Outlanders, but 5s. a day. I admit that it vexed me greatly to think that some of these colonists, for the sake of a paltry 5s. a day, should be ready to shoot down their fellow-countrymen. Such men, alas! there have always been since the first days of the human race, when Cain killed his brother Abel."

De Wet plods steadily through the story of the campaign, setting down his disappointments as well as his successes. One of the worst of the former was where he just captured Lord Kitchener's train. General Frohnmeyer's burghers stopped it, but his men refused to storm the train. "Had they done so, Lord Kitchener would have fallen into our hands. Nobody knew that he was in the train, and it was only later that we heard how when the train stopped he got a horse out of one of the waggons, mounted it, and disappeared into the darkness of the night." Frequently De Wet tells us he lost his temper, and blazed out with indignation against those who failed to display an endurance and resolution equal to his own. When his brother came and asked him in July, 1900, whether he still saw any chance of being able to continue the struggle, he said: "The question made me very angry, and I tried to hide the effect. 'Are you mad?' I shouted, and with that I turned on my heel and entered the house. I put down here the very words I used," says De Wet, "for any other course would not be honest." About Prinsloo's surrender, he says that it is hard to acquit him of a definite act of treachery. "It was nothing short of an act of murder against our Government, the country, and the nation to surrender 3,000 men in such a way. One could gnash one's teeth to think that a nation could so readily rush to its own ruin."

On the much-debated question whether the burghers were right who had taken the oath of neutrality, and afterwards took up arms, General De Wet speaks with no uncertain sound. He takes great credit to himself for what he calls the "great plan" of bringing under arms all the burghers who had laid down their weapons and taken the oath of neutrality. He apparently was prompted to do this by the breach of faith of which the English military authorities had been guilty in sending Prinsloo's burghers to Ceylon, notwithstanding the promise that had been given them that their property would

be saved and that they would be allowed to return to their farms. He boasts that he was able to make 3,000 burghers take up arms again and break their oath of neutrality. He justifies his conduct on the ground that Lord Roberts had promised the burghers protection for their persons and property if they would remain quietly on their farms. Instead of doing this what happened? "He himself ordered them to report to the British military authorities should any Boer scout or commando come to their farms, and threatened them with punishment if they did not do so." Old people, also, who had never left their farms, were fined hundreds of pounds when the railways or telegraphs were wrecked. Instead of protection being given to the burghers, their cattle were taken from them by the military authorities at prices they would never have thought of accepting, and even by force. Even from widows everything was taken away. "If, therefore, the English on their part had broken the contract, were not the burghers perfectly justified in considering themselves no longer bound by the conditions of the oath laid on them?" The English also employed very many men who had taken the oath as National Scouts. Further, De Wet maintains that even if the British had not done any of these things, the burghers were still under the obligation to fight for their own government, and from this obligation no oath could absolve them. "Therefore," says De Wet, "taking everything into consideration, no right-minded burgher could have acted otherwise than to take up his weapons again." He denies that he used any compulsion, for "I was of opinion that a coerced burgher would be of no real value to us, and would, besides, be untrustworthy." Time and again his irritation against the National Scouts breaks out. He maintains that the British never knew how to scout until these treacherous burghers taught them.

The book is full of stories of his narrow escapes. He says "if the reader is eager to know how it was that I kept out of the enemy's hands till the end of the war I can only answer—although I may not be understood—I can only ascribe it to this—that it was not God's will that I should fall into their hands. Let those who rejoice at my marvellous escapes give all the praise to God." Again and again De Wet is lost in amazement at the marvellous manner in which the handful of Boers were able to escape from the toils of their gigantic adversary. "Again I say," he writes on another occasion, "that the whole course of events was a miracle from beginning to end. This mighty Empire employed against us, besides their own English, Scotch and Irish soldiers, Volunteers from the Australian, New Zealand and South African Colonies, hired against us both black and white nations, and, what is worst of all, the National Scouts from our own nation. . . . I have to declare again," he adds, "that if there had been no National Scouts and no Kaffirs, in all probability matters would have taken another turn."

General De Wet does not say much concerning the atrocities that were perpetrated in the course of the war by the English troops. He says that South African soil is stained by the blood of children slain by England, and in another place he accuses the English of directing their fire upon the women's laager to compel it to come to a standstill. He does not dwell at length upon the horrors of farm-burning, but he says that the treatment of the women was such a serious matter that it would require whole chapters to deal with it adequately. "I will only remark here that the Boer women were shamefully treated."

General De Wet struggled till the last against the necessity of surrender. His speech, which is reported in the minutes appended to the book, shows that he never ceased to believe in the possibility of ultimate triumph. It was the deliberate doing to death by the torture of famine, privations, and exposure to the brutalities of the natives of the women and children that compelled him reluctantly to lay down his arms. Speaking of this fatal step, he says: "To every man there, as to myself, this surrender was no more and no less than the sacrifice of our independence. I have often been present at the deathbed and at the burial of those who have been nearest to my heart, father, mother, brother, and friend. But the grief which I felt on those occasions was not to be compared with what I now underwent at the burial of my nation." His last words are: "There was nothing left for us now but to hope that the Power which had conquered us—the Power to which we were compelled to submit, though it cut us to the heart to do so, and which, by the surrender of our arms, we had accepted as our ruler—would draw us nearer and nearer by the strong cords of love. To my nation I address one last word. Be loyal to the new Government—loyalty pays best in the end. Loyalty alone is worthy of a nation which has shed its blood for freedom."

"THROUGH SHOT AND FLAME."

Second in interest, but not in importance, is the Rev. Mr. Kestell's book, "Through Shot and Flame."

The Rev. J. D. Kestell, who has written an account of his adventures and experiences, which Messrs. Methuen have published (the title is "Through Shot and Flame") was Chaplain to President Steyn and General De Wet. Those who have the privilege of knowing Mr. Kestell recognise in him a man somewhat of the John Knox type, sturdy, strong, cautious, and ever ready with the divine word to strengthen the wavering faith of his hearers, or to inspire them to take heart and to keep on in the midst of disasters which would have overwhelmed other men. Mr. Kestell's book is characteristic of the man. He tells the story very simply. He was a non-combatant, but he was in the thick of the war from first to last. The most important part of his book is the last portion, wherein he describes briefly the discussions which preceded the conclusion of peace. He acted as secretary for the Free State Executive Council at the preliminary negotiations. He says:—"I accepted the post, not for the position but in order to get important material for the book." It is quite clear that, from his account of the negotiations, Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener both agreed that the £3,000,000 was to be a free grant, and was to be devoted entirely to the payment of the receipts given by the Boers for goods which were commandeered during the war. He brings it out very clearly that nearly all the Free Staters, including Steyn and De Wet, were in favour of keeping on the war, and at the last their assent to peace was secured solely by appeals made to them on behalf of Afrikaner unity. De Wet assented very reluctantly to the representations of Generals Botha and Delarey. Perhaps the best thing in the book, and one which sticks most in the memory, is the saying with which General De Wet concluded his speech advocating continued resistance: "We are charged," he said, "with not taking facts into consideration," to which he made a reply which may yet become famous in the history of the human race. He said "it was a war of faith, and that he had nothing to do with facts"; he had to concern himself with a fact only when he had to clear it out of the way."

How splendidly characteristic of the great patriot who baffled for over two years the combined efforts of the whole British Army, and only gave in at last to the representations made by his allies as to the slow death by outrage and torture to which the women of the Transvaal were being subjected!

"THE BRUNT OF THE WAR."

Of English books on the war the most important is Miss Emily Hobhouse's "The Brunt of the War," which, as she truly says, fell upon the women and children.

Miss Hobhouse's book is a detailed account of the suffering which the war entailed upon the women and children of the two Republics. It has only one fault: it has no index. It has a good map showing the site of the Concentration Camps. It contains several illustrations, and it is dedicated to the women of South Africa, whose heroic virtues have kindled the admiration of the writer and excited the sympathy of the world. The book is divided into three parts, each dealing with a year of the war. The first chapters in each part are headed thus: "Homes Destroyed." "More Homes Destroyed." "Further Homes Destroyed." There are copious appendices, giving tables of rations, mortality lists, and a list of a few of the farms which have been destroyed. The book contains thirty-five pages. It is heartily to be wished that every journalist, Member of Parliament, and minister of the Christian religion who succumbed to the frenzy of war, could be compelled to read this book from end to end so that they might form some faint idea of the hell which Lord Milner's policy let loose in South Africa. Miss Hobhouse has made us all her debtors by her painstaking industry and devoted loyalty to her sex, and the humanity which she has displayed in her work for the women of South Africa during the war, and for putting on permanent record this damning indictment of "the most humane war in the world." Mr. William Redmond created a great uproar in Parliament by declaring that Lord Kitchener "had made war on women and children." Possibly if those who tried to howl him down were to read this book a certain percentage of them might become ashamed of themselves.

"WITH GENERAL FRENCH AND THE CAVALRY."

The most important military book on the English side is Mr. C. S. Goldman's "With General French and the Cavalry in South Africa," published by Messrs. Macmillan at 15s. net. Mr. Goldman was special correspondent for the *Standard*, and he has written a bulky book of 462 pages, which only carries the narrative down to October, 1900. It is chiefly remarkable for the immense number of maps which it contains, and the admirably executed illustrations from original photographs. It suffers, however, from one very great defect—it has no index—which is quite an unpardonable fault in a book of this kind. Mr. Goldman is an enthusiastic admirer of General French; but his elaborate panegyric does not come up to the tribute paid to him by the Boers, when they declared that he was "the only Boer general in the English army." Mr. Goldman has a good deal to say as to the cavalry, which the new conditions of warfare have brought into military tactics, and especially in the employment of cavalry. "On the battlefield itself," says Mr. Goldman, "the cavalryman has, ordinarily fought on foot. Practically, therefore, the British cavalry have been compelled to remodel their whole system of fighting." Military men may find Mr. Goldman's book interesting; but for the ordinary reader it contains too much technical minute detail to be generally popular.

"REMINISCENCES OF THE ANGLO-BOER WAR."

Among the books on the War may be numbered General Ben Viljoen's "Reminiscences of the Anglo-Boer War" (Hood, Douglas and Howard, 542 pp. 6s.). General Viljoen wrote this book at St. Helena. It is introduced by a preface by Colonel Brinckman, who was stationed at St. Helena, and who conceived, during his stay in that island, a genuine regard for his prisoner. Colonel Brinckman speaks of Viljoen's straightforwardness, unostentatious manner, truthfulness, and utter absence of affectation, and he certifies that he has reviewed the exciting episodes of the War with an honesty and intelligence and a humour which many previous publications on the War have lacked. The General himself, in his preface, says that he lays no claim to literary abilities, that he wrote the book under great difficulties, and that twice before his capture various diaries which he had compiled fell into British hands. He complains somewhat bitterly of Colonel Price, his gaoler at St. Helena, who, he declares, was a worthy successor of Sir Hudson Lowe. He ridicules the credulity of the English Press, which reported him to be dead, captured, or executed many times. His narrative is straightforward and simple. A very good test of his frankness is afforded in his narrative of the rescue of the pompom after the battle of Vaal Krantz, which was enthusiastically described by Conan Doyle and others. He says of this: "Some English writers have made much ado about the way in which our pompom was saved, but it was nothing out of the ordinary." Considering that a lyddite shell had burst just above his head, slightly fracturing his skull, and smashing his rifle to atoms, the exploit will seem to the reader very much out of the ordinary. His description of how it felt to be under a lyddite shell when it burst is somewhat striking: "It seemed to me as if a huge cauldron of boiling fat had burst over us, and for some minutes I must have lost consciousness."

The book is written with a remarkable absence of asperity, although he complains very bitterly of some of his own compatriots, and writes warmly about the way in which the Kaffirs were armed and let loose upon the burghers. In the final chapter on "Our Friends the Enemy," he speaks highly of Tommy Atkins, who performs a tremendous lot of work upon very poor daily pay, and is most willing under the circumstances to die for his cause. But he is a thoroughly helpless creature if he is thrown out of the ordinary ruts. Of the British officer, he says that there are two kinds: "one a gentleman, the other possesses all the attributes of the idiot, and is not only despicable in the eyes of his antagonists, but is also despised by his own *entourage*." He prefers Tommy to the enlisted Volunteers, the Regular being more humane than the latter, and showing great kindness of heart to the wounded. Of the British cavalry, he says that their colossal horses were ideal targets, and that they might as well have used elephants. From his final conclusion no one will dissent—namely, that as neither Boer nor Briton can speak impartially at present, both would be better employed in attempting to find out the virtues rather than the vices in one another's character.

"THE MORAL DAMAGE OF WAR."

Mr. Walter Walsh, minister of the Gilfillan Memorial Church, Dundee, has written, and Mr. Brimley Johnson has published, a volume of 283 pages, in every page of which he hurls a savage anathema against all

those who delight in war. He is a Berserker friend of peace, who runs *amok* with a vengeance against all and sundry who do not accept what he regards as the sole logical foundation for opposing war—namely, the Tolstoian doctrine of absolute non-resistance. War, in Mr. Walsh's eyes, is an immorality under all circumstances, and he says that we must boldly make up our minds and say that war is wrong, that every war is sin, that war need not be, must not be, shall not be. Mr. Walsh is entitled to his own opinion, which he expresses with characteristic vigour; but he must permit others the same liberty, and I hope he will not quarrel with me when I say that to confound a defensive war waged, let us say, to prevent the subjugation of England by a Turkish horde, with such an infamous war as that which we have been waging in South Africa, is to give a handle to the adversary of which he will be keen to avail himself. Mr. Walsh, however, is of a different opinion.

Mr. Walsh is a doughty fighter in the cause of peace. He does well to be angry, and in this book he smites and spares not. His book is a veritable lyddite shell of explosive moral indignation; it is every page of it instinct with the spirit of his favourite text, "A proud look, a lying tongue, and hands that shed innocent blood are an abomination to the Lord," and therefore to Mr. Walter Walsh. He deals with the moral damage of war to the nation, to the child, to the soldier, to the politician, to the journalist, to the preacher, to the missionary, to the trader, to the citizen, to the patriot, and to the reformer. The Jingo fever in which the land has been wallowing affords Mr. Walsh with only too many illustrations with which to point his moral. "War," he says, "has killed the Church, and has substituted for the old Trinity St. Ahab the capitalist, who covets the vineyard; St. Jezebel the politician, who plans murder by robbery; and St. Cain the Commander-in-Chief, who performs the bloody business." There is no infamy, no cruelty which the Moloch priests, apostate from the Sermon on the Mount, will not sanction or condone. This sanctification of revenge is indeed the vilest function performed by a war-poisoned and blood-stained Church. All this must be very fine reading for Dr. Robertson Nicoll and Canon Knox-Little. To bring the Sermon on the Mount up-to-date Mr. Walter Walsh suggests the following amended version of the beatitudes, which he commends to our new Imperialistic heathens as the latest revelation of the will of the Prince of Peace:—

Blessed are the proud in spirit: for theirs are the kingdoms of the world.

Blessed are they that cause others to mourn: for they shall not need to be comforted.

Blessed are the imperialistic: for they shall annex the earth.

Blessed are they which do hunger after gold, and thirst after territory: for they shall be filled.

Blessed are the merciless: for they shall not be expected to show mercy.

Blessed are the pure patriots: for they shall eliminate God.

Blessed are the peace-breakers: for they shall be enabled to murder the children of God.

Blessed are they which persecute for wickedness' sake: for they annex the kingdom of the persecuted.

Blessed are ye, when men shall applaud you, and canvass for you, and move all manner of votes of confidence in you, falsely, for the devil's sake. Rejoice and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in the House of Commons: for so rewarded they the worldlings which were before you!

From which it will be seen that Mr. Walsh has let himself go with a vengeance.

WHERE THE REIGN OF LABOUR HAS BEGUN.*

IT is with heartfelt relief that we turn from the arid and lurid barrenness of politics in the Mother Country to this record of splendid achievement in the Colonies. The story is one which comes like balm to the bruised and baffled heart of the reformer at home. Here, at any rate, we see something actually being done: no futile beatings of the tide of progress against insurmountable walls of prejudice and privilege; no endless shunting of great movements; no everlasting diarrhoea of words, words, words; but deeds, golden deeds; miseries removed; solid boons secured; the general level of life lifted.

Verily as cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is this good news from a far country! In lands that own our flag and speak our tongue, strikes are abolished, lock-outs known no more, sweating is extinguished; a full-stop has been put to the slavery of long hours in shop and mine and mill; starvation wages are ended; old age is freed from the shame of pauperism and "charity"—it accepts instead an honouring endowment from the State; woman is admitted to full share with man in the selection of the rulers of the commonwealth; the liquor traffic is subject to local control; government is no longer limited to war and police—it is consecrated to the nobler tasks of fostering industry, instructing agriculture, employing the unemployed, and of settling on the half-used soil of large landowners families and villages of small but thorough cultivators; and local freedom is cemented and secured by federal union. This is no "News from nowhere": no dream of apocalyptic seer. It is printed in statutes of our imperial realm; it is written in the book of the chronicles of Australia and New Zealand.

THE SECRET OF EFFECTIVE PROGRESS.

And how has all this come about? asks the impatient reader. What is the secret of so extraordinary an advance on progress at home? After making due allowance for the complexity of all political action, and for the innumerable factors involved, the answer can broadly be given in two words—two words not over-pleasing to either Liberal or Conservative ears in this country—LABOUR MEMBERS. Most of the marvels of Australasian reform date, as Mr. Reeves has shown, from the appearance of Labour Members in the Colonial Parliaments. The change took place about 1890. A succession of defeats in the economic sphere turned the eyes of the Trades Unions towards the chances of political success. The new departure met a "felt want." As Mr. Reeves records:—

Politically the masses were enfranchised. What was wanted was a large purpose, a gospel which could stir them with enthusiasm. This stimulus was found in industrial democracy. The coming of organised labour into politics in the years

between 1890 and 1893 did not mean merely that workpeople were bestirring themselves to obtain certain reforms. Half its significance and force sprang from its being a new departure in the matter of men as well as of measures. Up to 1890 labour had been content to vote for middle-class candidates. In that year it decided to send to Parliament not a few units of its own class, but bands of workers.

THE ADVENT OF THE NEW FORCE.

Accordingly, in 1890, five Labour Members—"quiet, attentive, business-like, well-mannered mechanics"—took their seats in the New Zealand Parliament as allies of the Progressive party. In 1895 thirty-five Labour Members entered the New South Wales Parliament as allies of neither party, bent on playing Parnell's game with both parties. In 1893 a Labour party of seventeen extreme Socialists (now increased to twenty-three) found seats in the Queensland legislature, and became permanent Opposition to the dominant Conservatives. In 1893 South Australia saw twelve Labour men in its Lower and six in its Upper House, resolved on giving united but independent support to the Radical party. A similar policy has been pursued in Victoria, which has now seven Labour men in its Lower House.

ITS PURPOSE AND THEORY.

It was the accession of these men to the ranks of law-makers which wrought the peaceful and salutary revolution. They are not phrase-makers, as Mr. Reeves points out; they are not "artists"; but they are "handy-men," apt at getting things done, and undisturbed by many theories. "Governmental as he is," says our author, "the Labour politician is at heart more of a trade unionist than a conscious Socialist." A Frenchman wittily describes their working creed as "Socialism without doctrines." Their aim, as of Colonial Progressives in general, is thus expressed by Mr. Reeves:—

It is to secure by combination and law a larger share of comfort and opportunity for that great human mass which lives upon such stinted reward as Capital measures out to Labour day by day and month by month. It is to raise the standard of life among the workers, not only by gaining for them shorter hours and better pay, but by lifting them on to a higher plane by education and a civilised environment.

Their theory of the State, if theory it may be called, is put thus succinctly by Mr. Reeves:—

They look upon their Colonies as co-operative societies of which they, men and women, are shareholders, while the governments are elective Boards of directors.

This idea of the State as Co-operative Society is likely to gain a wider currency. But the distinction of Colonial progressives is the essentially English characteristic of being unhampered by theory in their quest after what is good in practice. They eschew abstract logic and try to find out what will "work."

LABOUR A STEADYING FACTOR.

Their readiness to experiment does not, however, endanger political stability. Mr. Reeves is constrained

* "State Experiments in Australia and New Zealand," by William Pember Reeves, in 2 vols., pp. 391 and 367, with maps. Price 24s. net. Published by Grant Richards.

to remark upon "the almost French instability before 1891" as shown in the rapid changes of government, and contrasts it with the comparative fixity since. The new steadiness has come in with the Labour Members. This stable progress under Labour auspices may surprise middle-class prejudices. But now that it has happened, we can see how reasonably it might have been expected. Working men are men who work, not talk. They have been for generations drilled into the habit of doing, not dawdling. No gang of labourers who made as much fuss and did as little work as our House of Commons could keep their place for a fortnight. Industrial discipline is all against laborious trifling; it is all in favour of swift and effective output. Labour Members have introduced this saving element into Australasian politics. They have been put on the job of solving pressing problems and of passing laws to fit the social need; and they have worked at it as they would have worked at ploughing land, or hewing coal, or shearing sheep, or driving engines. They do not regard "public life" as—in Mr. Reeves's trenchant phrase—"a conspiracy to keep up appearances." They regard it as a means of getting realities accomplished. They seem as a rule to be among the best of their class. They have graduated in the school of trade unionism. Every Labour man in the Queensland Parliament in 1893 was a teetotaler. And the payment of members has added an economic fillip to the process of natural selection.

THE MORAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

It is this record of Labour on the other side of the globe which makes Mr. Reeves's book such invigorating reading to the Briton at home. This is veritably our "glad tidings of great joy," with a most comforting, practical and practicable corollary. Colonial conditions are undoubtedly very different from conditions prevailing in the Old Country. "Efficiency" on a "clean slate" is possible out there to a degree unattainable here. But after every difference has been allowed for, Great Britain would be an utter fool if she did not gain some practical guidance for herself from these experiments in the Colonial laboratory. And the obvious moral of Mr. Reeves's book to home politicians is that we want more Labour Members of Parliament. We want Labour Members who will not be mere units of either party, but who will act together, conciliatory in tactics, resolute in purpose, an effective self-dependent group. Mr. Reeves provides us with this convenient generalisation:—

Contrasting the outcome of the direct representation of Labour for ten years in five Parliaments, we find it clear enough that the experiment has been fruitful or unfruitful, according as Labour has been able to find a *bourgeois* progressive section to work with, and has been willing to work with it.

But even without allies Labour has brought solid gain to the community, as Mr. Reeves himself relates. And no elimination of elements peculiar to the Colonies touches the conclusion we have drawn for the House of Commons at Westminster. For in this "tight little island" we have, to say the least, Labour leaders

equal to any to be found at the Antipodes. They are accustomed to administer the affairs of far larger societies, and to deal with much more colossal interests. In our trained trade union officials we have a great reserve of statesmanship, of which the nation will do well to avail itself in good time. This is the main message to be gleaned from the perusal of Mr. Reeves's interesting pages.

A FIRST-CLASS POLITICAL TEXT-BOOK.

The chief import of this book claims so much attention as almost to overshadow its other many and striking merits. We cannot follow Mr. Reeves into his detailed treatment of the various Progressive movements which have made Australia and New Zealand the wonder of the world. Suffice it to say that these volumes form a political text-book of the first order of importance. No politician, or would-be reformer, or student of social progress can afford to be without them. Every Progressive candidate for Parliament or for County Council ought to be able to pass an examination in their contents. From the failures recorded, as well as the successes, publicists at home ought to derive salutary instruction. The advocates of female franchise, of compulsory industrial arbitration, of the minimum wage, of statutory shop hours, of State departments of agriculture and industry, of old age pensions, will find everything to delight them in these pages, except that the woman-suffragist will be chilled to hear that the woman's vote has so far made simply no difference! The land reformer will be pleased to learn of the success of village communities settled on the land, and of the breaking up of large estates into small farms; but his ardour may be damped by discovering the trifling amount and the still more trifling effect of the land taxes imposed. He will probably read with dismay that all co-operative communities have hitherto disastrously failed. The Temperance agitator will note with surprise the small result up to date of local option, and the fact that drunkenness is least where the law allows no local control; but will console himself with the news that the prohibition vote is steadily increasing, that the vote for reduction is ineffective, and that there is no ghost of a chance for the Gothenburg system. And the case for the exclusion of the Chinese and of other undesirable immigrants, as put by Mr. Reeves, will command the respect if not the sympathy of Exeter Hall.

Mr. Reeves is not merely the author of the book; he is author, or joint author, of much of the legislation in New Zealand which he records, and which has set the pace in Australia. Yet he has been singularly successful in his endeavour to maintain historical impartiality. The reader only observes that the parts of the book dealing with Mr. Reeves's own measures are much the most interesting. The style is bright, sometimes brilliant, and always readable. Perhaps only in conducting the reader through the labyrinth of land laws is the usually perfect lucidity of the guide slightly obscured.

Wake Up! John Bull.

An Illustrated Supplement to the "Review of Reviews."

No. 18.]

Issued as an integral part of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of December 15, 1902.

YET ANOTHER WAKER-UP.

SINCE I started the publication of this Supplement I have had great pleasure in seeing one after another of our public men take up the warning word, and even adopt the phrase which has been familiar for the last eighteen months as the heading of these pages. The latest recruit is Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., who has brought out the *World's Work*, a new shilling magazine modelled upon the same lines as the *World's Work* of the United States, with the avowed object of waking up John Bull. In his introductory address to his readers Mr. Norman says that his purpose is to press home the conviction tersely expressed by the Prince of Wales after his recent journey through a great part of the Empire in the words: "The Old Country must wake up." The following is his statement of the object which he has in view, and the means by which he will endeavour to attain it:—

The object of the *World's Work* is to present each month a picture of the activities of the world—particularly of the British world—in public life, in foreign affairs, in commerce, industry, science, invention, literature, art, and social life. It will be instructive; it will also be entertaining. It will be lavishly illustrated, as may be judged from the present issue. It will be written by experts, but it will not seek to dazzle by the names of popular writers, relying rather for its success upon the subject-matter of its articles and the idea at its root. It will be represented in the chief parts of the British Empire and the principal foreign countries by able men on the look-out for what is new and true and useful. It will collect from the reports of the Consuls of all nations their most important information and suggestions, and from all periodicals the kernels of their news and comment. In a word, its object will be that every reader shall be kept thoroughly informed of all that is of importance and interest in contemporary life, and that for a man to be seen with the *World's Work* in his hand will be proof that he takes a serious interest in the forward movement of his own time and country.

We heartily welcome the assistance of Mr. Norman, and congratulate him upon the way in which he has brought out his first number.

SPEEDING UP THE BRITISH BRICKLAYER.

The article which bears most directly upon the subject dealt with in this Supplement is that upon Mr. James Stewart, Engineer and General Manager of the British Westinghouse Company. It is entitled "A Yankee Boss in England," and it explains how Mr. Stewart succeeded in speeding up British workmen to the American standard. He brought with him, to put up the new works of the Westinghouse Company at Trafford Park, seven young Americans. He found 236 men then at work. Within a week he had under him 2,600 British workmen, and at times he had as many as 3,758 in his employ. He found, when he took over the work of construction, that the British bricklayer thought he had done a good day's work if he laid 450 to 600 bricks. In America the same artisan would lay an average of 2,000 bricks, and sometimes 2,700. Mr. Stewart set to work to speed up the British workmen to the American

level. In the first two weeks he raised the average to 900 bricks a day, and before the work was finished he succeeded in raising the general average to 1,800 a day, with 2,500 per day laid by men employed on the plainest work. He did it by hustling, by praising, by rewarding, and, in short, by bossing the job. He met the representatives of the Bricklayers' Union, and told them that he was perfectly willing to work with Union men, and to work according to Union rules. The Union asked for 10d. per hour for bricklayers; he gave them 11d., but gave them clearly to understand that they had to work for their money, and that he was the master of the concern. The Bricklayers' Union closed with this offer, knowing that the alternative was that non-Unionist workmen would be employed, and the work carried out by other labourers. The joiners struck against his proposal to cut the dinner hour down by half an hour, and in return to let them go half an hour earlier in the evening. As he paid ten per cent. higher wages than any other employer, he had no difficulty in filling their places. As he got one hundred per cent. more work out of the men, he found the ten per cent. increase in wages very profitable. There were never more than ten Americans employed in the works, and more than ten million bricks had been laid.

THE BRITISH WORKER EQUAL TO THE AMERICAN.

The British Westinghouse Company has sent fifty young Englishmen over to Pittsburg to study American methods. Mr. Stewart attributes his success not so much to the use of authority as to the fact that he was in constant and kindly communication with the individual men. He would go among them constantly with a hearty "Good morning, boys!" and with frequent encouragement for all kinds of good work done. His conclusion is that there is plenty of snap in the British workman if you will only let him see that there is snap in you. Mr. Stewart wrote down the following summary of his conclusions, to which he arrived after his experience of bossing British workmen:—

First, the men must satisfy themselves that they are to be paid good wages.

Second, the man who has general charge of the work must understand his own business, and have his work done in his own way, in his own time, and by his own methods.

It may seem strange to the people of this country, but it is a fact, that the British bricklayers who go to America work side by side there with the best American bricklayers and equal their average.

It may be to the point if I add that besides bricklaying we have achieved results in the construction of these works not less notable than those to which so much reference has been made. For instance, results have been obtained here by British carpenters just as quickly and as cheaply as I have ever accomplished similar work in America.

To the unbiassed mind, facts like these afford conclusive proof that British workmen, if they diligently apply themselves, do as much as the workmen of any other country.

Finally, I will say with regard to Union men that if our work has been rapidly executed, it has been greatly due to the interest

that has been taken by the representatives of the Unions concerned in securing for us the best men that could be obtained.

BRITISH *v.* AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

The other article of the "Wake Up" description is Sir Christopher Furness's paper, "How British Trade is Handicapped." In this he compares British and American railway methods. He was much impressed during his visit to the States by the facilities afforded the American manufacturer over his British rivals by the heavier trains, which have done so much to reduce railway charges, and to give so much greater speed in handling freight. He thinks that British engine-builders have by no means reached the limit of size, weight and hauling capacity, and that there is no doubt that the nearer we get to the American system, the nearer we get to dealing with the problem of transportation. Sir Christopher regards railway transportation reforms as absolutely necessary for the industrial and commercial life of the country. But unless this is accompanied by other reforms it will fail to enable us to maintain our place in the world's markets. In this country monopoly has reduced us to stagnation. The English railways cost enormous sums to build per mile, while the American lines cost next to nothing, the land having been given free in many cases. Sir Christopher returns to his old complaint about mineral rents and royalties, and ridicules the idea that the protective tariff is the secret of America's advance. He is a staunch Free Trader, and will not listen to any talk about retracing our steps towards dear bread. His article contains a significant menace addressed to the railway companies, in which he says that if they do not of their own accord improve and cheapen our transportation system, steps will have to be taken to procure them that healthy competition which will compel them to bestir themselves.

THE AMERICAN INVASION A BOGEY.

MR. J. E. WOOLACOTT, in the *Magazine of Commerce*, writes vigorously on what he calls the American Invasion Bogy. He insists that Brother Jonathan is not always so successful as his admirers would have us believe. He quotes from a British manufacturer in South Africa :—

In the early days of Rand mining, picks, shovels, light trolleys, and rails came almost entirely from the United States, but, says the writer quoted, "Sheffield and Birmingham have captured this market, and can hold it against all comers on sheer merit. For the same reasons," he adds, "'Tangye' and 'Lancashire' boilers are favourites all along the Reef, and where the Americans once supplied three-fourths of the compressed air drills, the 'Climax,' made in Cornwall, now stands in the first place."

He also quotes the American Consul-General Mason at Berlin, who has just been soundly rating his countrymen for their want of adaptability, "that, with all their cleverness as manufacturers and caterers to their home market, our countrymen are, with some notable exceptions, still in the kindergarten class as merchants in the large, international sense of that term."

He exults in the discomfiture of American bicycles, and says :—

The American Bicycle Trust was now in the hands of receivers, in consequence of their inability to pay the interest on two millions sterling of debentures—more than the entire capital of half a dozen of the most important firms in Great Britain. . . . "That was a crumb of comfort. The American boot, again, which was to have "run us off the sidewalk," has failed to capture the market.

TRADE PROSPECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(1) "SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE: GENERAL TRADES REPORT," by T. Nicol Jenkin. (2) "SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE: ENGINEERING REPORT," by Ben H. Morgan (London: P. S. King and Co., 10s.).—These two companion volumes are excellent illustrations of the new spirit which is permeating British commercial circles under the stimulus of the movement for waking up John Bull. The authors were sent to South Africa by the South Africa Trade Committee, formed under the initiative of Mr. John Lockie, M.P., only in last June, in order to inquire into the present condition and future possibilities of British trade with South Africa; but in the short space of time which has elapsed since then they have succeeded in preparing reports which are admirable for their lucidity and completeness. Mr. Jenkin says that he and his brother Commissioners were received with open arms. The volume on General Trades strikes us as the most instructive, because it is the smaller manufacturers of general goods rather than the great engineering firms who at present suffer most from the lack of specialised information as to the condition of foreign and colonial markets. Mr. Jenkin sums up his conclusions in an excellent introduction, of which it is worth mentioning the chief points. He thinks that British manufacturers must send goods of the cheaper as well as of the better quality; they must be brought prominently before the notice of merchants and storekeepers: the goods must be scientifically packed, and the cost of carriage reduced as low as possible. England must adopt the German system of through rates for freight from the home centres to inland towns in South Africa. But, like all other experts, Mr. Jenkin insists upon certain superiorities in German and American methods. The South Africans, he says, want to meet English merchants who will not treat with indifference and contempt suggestions offered by themselves. There is a great prejudice in South Africa in favour of English-made goods which can be used by manufacturers at home but must not be abused. At present many British colonial dealers, annoyed at British indifference to their wishes, transfer their orders to foreign houses. At the same time, neither Germany nor America takes full advantage of their opportunities; but they are, Mr. Jenkin thinks, awaking to this. Their advantage lies in their adaptability, their superior packing, their civility, and their promptness.

Mr. Morgan's book also contains an admirable Introduction, in which he sums up his conclusions. Like his colleague, he complains of British slowness, lack of enterprise, bad packing, and inferior methods of advertising. Both books are admirably illustrated with photographs, diagrams, and drawings. They are moderately written, without undue optimism or undue pessimism; and the general conclusion to be drawn is that in South Africa, as elsewhere, John Bull has only to wake up to recover his imperilled position; his prospects are excellent, and it depends alone upon himself whether he takes advantage of them.

"THE Angel's Message in Deaf and Dumb Language," by Mr. Paul Preston, is perhaps the most curious paper in the Christmas number of the *Sunday Strand*. It is illustrated by a series of photographs, showing the various gestures and postures assumed by the Rev. F. W. G. Gilby when conveying to his audience in the Deaf and Dumb Church, Oxford Street, London, the great words of revelation.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE TRUSTS.
NURSERY RHYMES FOR INFANT INDUSTRIES.



The House the Trusts Built, No. 1.
This is the House the Trusts built.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

THE fact that the Americans, despite their high tariff, do more trade with Canada than Great Britain, whose exports are favoured by the preferential Canadian tariff, suggests the following melancholy reflections to the *Toronto Moon* :—



The Moon.

[Nov. 15.]

A Protest.

LAURIER: "Jonathan pays nothing for fishing privileges here; as I do, and spends nothing for bait—yet he has all the luck."

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New York Journal.

[5/11/02.]

The House the Trusts Built, No. 2.

This is the Dough, in heaps and stacks,
And bags, and barrels, and kegs and sacks,
That lay in the House the Trusts built.



New York Journal.

An Alphabet of Joyous Trusts.

U is the United States Rubber Trust. He
Twists himself into knots while he robs the C. P.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC COMBINE.

STUPENDOUS FIGURES, METHODS, AND DESIGNS.

MR. WINTHROP L. MARVIN contributes to the *American Monthly Review of Reviews* a most instructive paper on the great ship combine—"The International Mercantile Marine Company," in its formal title,—the Morgan ship "combine" in the vernacular of the "street,"—which was incorporated on October 1st, 1902, under a New Jersey charter, with eight American and five British directors. The writer says :—

It really means much more than that the new company is the largest shipping corporation in existence, with its 141 steamers and its total tonnage of 1,100,000. The world's second ship corporation, the Hamburg-American, with 127 steamers of 630,000 tons, is almost a pigmy by comparison; and the greatest of British companies, the India Steam Navigation,



New York Journal.

S is the Shipping Trust; when he's afloat
There's a mighty poor show for the poor People's boat.

owns only 117 steamers of 361,000 tons. There are but 147 steamers of 327,284 tons in the entire fleet of the United States actively engaged in foreign commerce.

No nation save Great Britain, Germany, and France possesses an ocean steam shipping equal to that of this one corporation, and the United States Commissioner of Navigation regards the Morgan-Griscom fleet as equal "in all elements of efficiency" to the entire French merchant fleet of 690 steamers, of 1,104,893 tons.

Add the half million tons of German shipping controlled by Mr. Morgan, and you may reckon he controls 60 per cent. of the carrying trade between the United States and Europe.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "HOLD" AND "INCLUDE."

The lay reader will doubtless be unable to appreciate the fine distinction as to "holding" in the following utterance by one of the Board of Directors :—

The International Mercantile Marine Company will not be a holding company, and the subsidiary lines will be permitted full liberty in managing their own affairs. The new company, however, includes all of the various companies in the combination.

Under the British Merchant Shipping Act the British

steamers of the "combine" could not retain their British registry if they were "directly owned" by a New Jersey corporation :—

This legal difficulty has apparently been solved by the organizing in Great Britain of a separate British concern, which will stand in the same attitude as that in which the International Navigation Company of Liverpool, owning the British ships of the Griscom fleet, long stood toward the International Navigation Company of Trenton. . . . The British ships themselves will retain their national allegiance, will be officered by British subjects and manned in part at least by British crews, and will even be held available for use as British merchant cruisers or transports in case of war, whenever the nation may require their services.

"BETTER SERVICE AT LOWER COST."

The directors of this huge concern do not mean to wring increased profits out of the travelling public :—

They frankly expect to make the business of the allied companies greater and more lucrative than it has ever been before, but they propose to achieve this end by the legitimate means of improved efficiency and economy. It is said that Mr. Morgan looks for an ultimate saving of 12,000,000 dols. or 15,000,000 dols. in operating expenses, which would of itself yield from 10 to 12½ per cent. on a capital of 120,000,000 dols. A great deal of the costly administrative machinery and equipment which each rival line has maintained can now be dispensed with. There need no longer be the extravagance of sending to sea on the same mid-winter day two or three stately greyhounds, each with its cabins one-quarter filled with passengers.

President Griscom has intimated that there may some time be established a regular system of daily departures from New York—a boon not only for travellers and the mails, but also for general commerce.

Another advantage in favour of the "combine" is "its friendly relationship with the great group of American railroads in whose affairs Mr. Morgan is the dominating influence." Against this vast network of organisation the Cunard line—said to be sharply deficient in large modern freighters—cannot, even with its Government subsidy, hope seriously to compete.

The writer raises the question whether there will be any more fast ships. The price of great speed is enormous. It costs seven times as much to run a 20-knot steamer as to run a 10-knot steamer. Left to themselves, British and American lines would build few vessels above 17 knots. If higher speed is required for mails and "cruisers," Government will have to pay.

IS GREAT BRITAIN TO BUILD ITS SHIPS?

As between Britain and America, it is interesting to note that out of the 141 ships belonging to the "combine," there are only twelve Yankees. A very significant paragraph practically yields the palm for cheap shipbuilding to Britain :—

It is labour at once low paid, intelligent, and effective which has enabled German competition to cut deeply into the British steam marine. But German shipyard and shipboard wages are probably not so much below British as British wages are below American. One purpose of the new Cunard subsidy is to equalise British and German labour cost. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Griscom, and their comrades are as patriotic as any of their fellow-countrymen. But they can scarcely be expected to pay 11,300 dols. a month for an American crew of 380 men while a British crew of 427 can be hired for 9,891 dols. Nor will they, without some special inducement, give 1,846,000 dols. for an American steamship while a British craft of exactly the same dimensions and speed can be constructed for 1,419,000 dols. These figures are not conjecture; they are absolute facts of official record.

It would be rather a piquant paradox if one of the consequences of the "Morganeering" of the Atlantic were the placing of most of its building orders in British hands.

HOW ONE JOHN BULL WOKE UP.

A PRACTICAL OBJECT LESSON IN ADVERTISING AND CREDIT.

IT is now eighteen months since I began the publication of "Wake Up! John Bull" in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Since then everybody, from the Prince of Wales downwards, has adopted "Wake Up!" as the watchword of a movement which is making itself felt in every direction. From the beginning I have always insisted upon two things—namely, that we, as a nation and as individuals, are not doing the business we might be doing owing to general sluggishness and lack of intelligence and enterprise. That is the first. The second is that the best hints as to how to wake up John Bull are to be gained by a close and attentive study of American business methods. There are few who will dispute the soundness of these propositions. But it is seldom that I have come upon so useful and apposite an illustration of their truth as that supplied by the experience of a well-known firm in Tottenham Court Road, London. Whatever that firm may become in consequence of the impulse which reached it from across the Atlantic no one can say. It has grown, is growing, and is likely to grow, although whether the ambition to develop it into a Wanamaker's Store for London will ever be realised is a secret to which the future alone holds the key. The firm to which I refer is that of Messrs. Catesby, of 64—67, Tottenham Court Road, and 4, 6, 8 and 12, Goodge Street. Its experience is so interesting and so encouraging from the "Wake Up! John Bull"

point of view that it is as well to bring it before the notice of the general public.

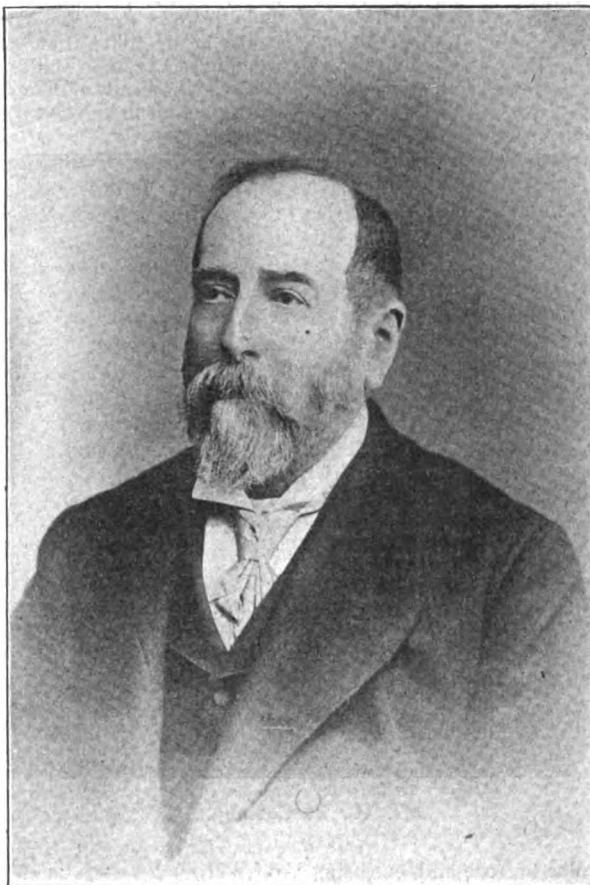
There are three conspicuous reasons for selecting this firm as an object-lesson for the encouragement of John Bull in his effort to wake up and play his part in the struggle for trade. In the first place, the firm of Messrs. Catesby is not a limited liability company. It is an old-fashioned firm, like John Bull himself, consisting of a father and his sons, whom he has taken into partnership. In the second place, it is not a mushroom concern, but has a record behind it of nearly half a century. In the third place, the renewal of its youth and the rapid development

of its business is due to a change of procedure introduced as the result of a visit paid to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. In the fourth place, it is interesting because, I think, it has been the first firm in this country to adopt on a large scale the method which Montgomery Ward, of Chicago, has made one of the great features of that city—namely, that of doing a business not so much

over the shop counter, although that business is still carried on as of old, but a business in which the orders are brought by the Post Office, and are delivered by parcel delivery and similar agencies. Fifthly, because the experience of Messrs. Catesby in the matter of giving credit has been so remarkable that, but for the evidence of nine years' experience, I should have hesitated to believe it possible.

To begin with the last first, the nearest approach in London to Wanamaker's Stores are the so-called Co-operative Stores,—the Army and Navy, and the Civil Service. These stores are based upon the ready-money system. They have built up their enormous businesses on the solid foundation of no bad debts. The Messrs. Catesby have gone to the opposite extreme. Instead of insisting upon cash down before any purchases are delivered, they have deliberately set to work to democratise the credit system, and have done it with a recklessness which nothing but success could possibly have justified. Apart altogether from the

value of their experiment from a trader's point of view, it is extremely interesting from the standpoint of the public moralist. The standard of honesty among our people must be very much higher than I thought it was, when it is possible for any firm to carry on business on Messrs. Catsbys' lines without ending in hopeless and irrecoverable smash. Everyone is familiar with the treatises which economists and co-operators have from time to time published on the pernicious results of the credit system. Among these evil consequences the development of dishonesty on the part of debtors has been strongly insisted upon. But Messrs. Catesby maintain, as



Mr. Catesby, Senr.



Mr. J. T. Catesby.

as bad debts by the average tradesman who knows his customers, and who can take every security against being defrauded, rose before me when I first heard Mr. Catesby discoursing upon the principles upon which his firm carried on their business. It seemed to me sheer midsummer madness to attempt to do business on such a basis. Messrs. Catesby advertise everywhere that they are willing to supply goods to anybody on the payment of about 10 per cent. down, and a promise to pay the remainder in weekly or monthly instalments. If the amount of the goods ordered is small—that is to say, if it is not 50s.—they ask for no references, make no inquiries as to the standing of the person who seeks to buy such goods. Jeremy Diddler, Esq., of Birmingham, may write ordering Cork Lino to the value of 40s., and enclosing a remittance of 3s. 6d. with a promise to pay 6s. monthly until the balance is paid off. Thereupon Messrs. Catesby will at once, without making any inquiries, without asking for any reference of any kind, despatch to Jeremy Diddler, Esq., Cork Lino of the value of 40s., and trust to his innate honesty to meet the instalments when they become due. Should he fail to meet his payments they remonstrate, and if remonstrances are unavailing there is the customary trader's appeal to the County Court, which, when its patience is exhausted, will issue a judgment summons, and if that is disregarded Jeremy Diddler can be clapped into gaol for contempt of court—a punishment which by that time everybody will admit he richly deserves.

Now Jeremy Diddler and the whole of his poor relations, as a rule, think little of judgment summonses; and

the result of their experience, that the debtor, especially the small debtor, is not dishonest, and that the people of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales can be trusted to pay their just debts. Reminiscences of the long list of moneys that are written off

by long experience they have developed a marvellous faculty of getting out of the way of those who wish to commit them for contempt of court. The strange, the almost incredible thing is, that Messrs. Catesby do not find Jeremy Diddler difficult to deal with. Whether it is that Jeremy Diddler does not deal much in linoleum, or cork lino, as Messrs. Catesby prefer to call it, or whether the excessive trust reposed in his honour appeals to his dormant conscience, I cannot say. But notwithstanding this lavish offer of credit to all and sundry, Messrs. Catesby contend that they have fewer bad debts than any ordinary tradesman doing business in the old-fashioned way. When I asked them to explain how this is so, they attributed it largely to the fact that they never have long accounts. The average time which the debtor remains on their books is not more than seven months. I asked them whether it was often necessary to hold the terrors of the law over the heads of defaulting debtors. The answer to this was that in eight years only four persons had gone

to prison at the instance of Messrs. Catesby for failing to meet orders which the County Court Judge had considered it proper in the circumstances for him to make. And considering that every morning's post brings Messrs. Catesby from 2,000 to 3,000 letters from all parts of the Kingdom, and that they have at the present moment 32,000 open accounts, the fact that they only need to send one man to gaol every other year would seem to indicate that the terrors of the law are extraordinarily efficacious, since they need to be invoked so seldom. Of County Court cases the average for the last few years has been less than one per cent. of their customers, and the total of bad debts on all their accounts does not amount to more than 3 or 4 per cent. As this question



Mr. W. E. Catesby.

of liberal credit not resulting in bad debts seemed to go to the very root of the matter, I pressed them rather closely as to whether they hoped to continue to enjoy this extraordinary immunity from being victimised by fraud-

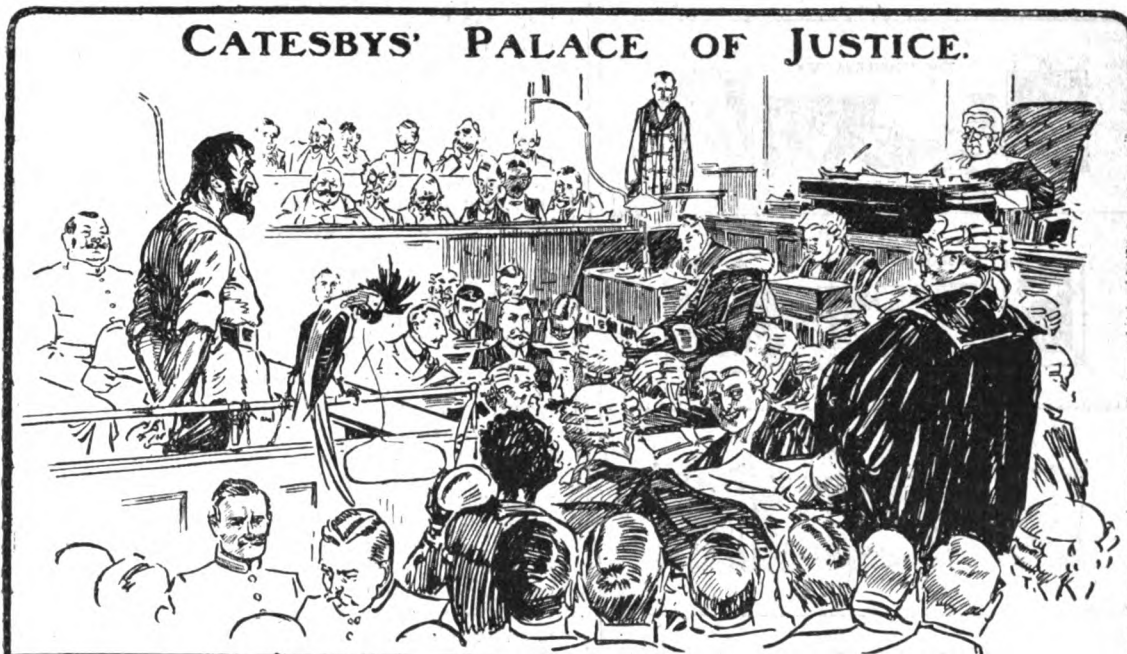


Mr. A. G. Catesby.

ulent debtors. It is a very uncommon experience, as some vendors of typewriters have ruefully admitted quite recently. People in a position to buy typewriters do not seem to be so honest as the average purchaser of Cork Lino. Messrs. Catesby, however, assured me that, thanks to their organisation and their methods and the wide range of their experience, they do not feel apprehensive of being swindled by the gentlemen of the

even then—to please, they are willingly received back, carriage paid both ways, and money is returned.

I asked Mr. Catesby how it began. He said that their business took a new start from the year 1894, after the head of the firm, Mr. Catesby senior, returned to this country after visiting the World's Fair at Chicago. He had grasped the American idea, and proceeded at once to put it into effect. The business had been carried on



First Trial: Rex v. Crusoe. Third Day: Hurlock Shomes gives evidence.

The great detective of crime leaned languidly over the rail of the witness-box and in a low and unpassioned voice narrated how one afternoon he was engaged in two apparently hopeless cases, viz., the discovery of a Leader for the Liberal Party, and the unearthing of the Intelligence Department of the War Office. The ostrich-like attributes and superlative modesty of the latter department led him to infer that the most likely spot to find it would be underground, and he accordingly commenced his operations by taking a ticket for the Tuppenny Tube. He further thought the conjectural Leader of the Liberal Party would so doubt be learning methods of progress from that, the latest experiment in Low Commotion. At Tottenham Court Road the prisoner entered the car and occupied the seat opposite witness. Observing that Crusoe was wearing a very fine fur-lined coat, witness kept his eye upon him. It

was a hot day, and the Tube was, well—not frigid. The first extraordinary circumstance which arrested his attention was that prisoner was smoking a short clay pipe. That struck him as being hardly in keeping with a fur-lined coat. The next point was the behaviour of the prisoner's parrot, whose head was sticking out of the breast pocket of the coat. The bird frequently uttered sounds which he could only describe as an ill-suppressed chuckle, and from time to time repeated the words "Easy Terms—what ho!" Witness began to suspect something amiss, and proceeded to smoke a pipe of very strong shag, which, he might explain, was his own infallible prelude to successful thinking upon his own patented lines of analytical crime-detection. In one minute and between thirty-eight and thirty-nine seconds he had arrived at the following conclusions.—Firstly, the furtive glances of the parrot, coupled with the fact that Crusoe smoked a short clay whilst wearing

a magnificent fur-lined coat, clearly proved that the garment was dishonestly come by. Secondly, the store from which it had been stolen, must be in the neighbourhood of Tottenham Court Road—that being the station at which prisoner entered. Thirdly, the superior quality and smart cut of the coat and the words "Easy Terms" used by the parrot, left no shadow of doubt but that Messrs. Catesbys' were the persons robbed. He would say at once he had some knowledge of CATESBYS' IMMACULATE CLOTHING, and was personally acquainted with their plan of supplying first-class clothing upon Easy and convenient Terms. He had, in fact, that very day received full particulars from Messrs. Catesbys', in answer to enquiries he had made for a suit. Acting upon his deductions, he caused the prisoner to be at once arrested upon leaving the Tube, and he was immediately conveyed to the nearest police-station and charged with the offence.

Mr. Hurlock Shomes will be cross-examined by Mr. Forked Lightning, K.C., in this space on Monday next at 10.30 a.m.

**Single-Breasted
Lounge or
Reefer Suit 34/-**

Easy Terms, or 2s. in the £ allowed for Cash.

CATESBY AND SONS,

Immaculate Clothiers.

Dept. R.

66-67, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W

**Write for Patterns
at once**

of Fancy Tweeds, Vicunas, and Serges, also Book of Fashions and Self-measurement Form.

[COPYRIGHT]

Specimen Advertisement of Catesby and Sons.

Long Firm, about whom they know so much that it seems to be understood that "Catesbys' is too dangerous game."

While on the subject of the country post, perhaps I might as well say here that there is every inducement held out to people in the provinces to buy by post, as Messrs. Catesby keep a special staff who attend solely to country orders. By experience and intuition they usually know the customer's wishes, but should the goods fail—

for nearly forty years in a quiet, steady-going kind of way. They were making about £500 a year net profit, spending about a couple of hundred pounds in advertising. A very small beginning, it must be admitted; and on that account their example is all the more interesting and instructive, for there are thousands of men in a small way of business for every one of the leviathans of modern commerce. Mr. Catesby, senior, summoned his sons about him, and gave them an inkling of what he had seen

THEY MEET



THE CONSERVATORY



ESCORTING HER HOME



HE STOOPS TO CONQUER



INTERVIEWS PAUL



VISIT TO CATESBY'S



TYING THE KNOT.



LINING THE NEST



How Messrs. Catesby advertise their Boots and Shoes.

at Chicago. It was there and then decided to make the experiment. They took the whole of the year's profits, and added it to the advertising fund; and then they launched out upon the system of credit which they have since developed with such success.

I told Mr. Catesby frankly that I had heard this system of credit very much spoken against, and that imaginative persons had drawn pictures of the credit system as a kind of vampire octopus, whose tentacles were thrown into every humble home in the land, in order to encourage extravagance and then to drain the resources of poor men. "It looks very much like the old story of the universal Jew of which we hear continually from the Continent. The traveller goes out, smooth-tongued and subtle as the serpent in Paradise, insinuates his way into every home, and tempts the good wife or the good man, as the case may be, to buy goods for which they cannot afford to pay ready money by giving them plausible assurances that they will purchase on the hire system. When you have got the poor wretch into your toils, you wring out his heart's blood month after month if the instalments are not paid. And when you have sucked him dry you fling him into gaol. That is what I am told is done with the hire system and the credit system."

"In the first place," said Mr. Catesby, "it may be news to your imaginative friend that we have not a single traveller, or tempter, as you call him, in any part of the three kingdoms. Customers come to us—we never go to them. In the next place we charge no interest whatever upon our goods, and in the third place, so far from ruining our customers and flinging them into gaol, I have already given you figures as to the number of County Court summonses and all commitments to gaol in the last eight years. I do not say that there are not some firms who deserve all that your friend has been saying about ours. Nothing that can be said or written is too bad for them. But his censures leave us unmoved."

"But is not this method of seeking business a little unworthy of a firm of first-class standing?"

"Oh," he said, "everyone does it now! Such firms as Maple and Co., for instance." And, summoning his secretary, he asked for Maple's circular of July, 1901. This document, issued from the Secretary's office, 149, Tottenham Court Road, announces that the directors have now decided to inaugurate a department where goods may be obtained at their usual marked prices, but with deferred payments. It is a rather curious circular, for it goes on to say that although the goods can be obtained at their usual marked prices, a premium of 5 per cent. will be charged upon the total volume of the goods supplied. The hire purchase department of Messrs. Maple is limited to orders of £50 and upwards. Credit is given for three years, and interest charged at 5 per cent. per annum. Twenty-five per cent. of the total value of the goods must be paid down at the time of purchase. "Other firms, including Whiteley's, Westbourne Grove," Messrs. Catesby declare, "have either followed or preceded Messrs. Maple in adopting the system which only the other day was described as altogether unworthy of firms of such standing as ours."

"Well," said I, "this brings me to another interesting phase of the question. If you have no travellers and you seek no custom, how do you get your business?"

"We get it," said Mr. Catesby, "by advertising. The newspaper is our commercial traveller. The daily paper is the best medium for business in our line—that is to say, furniture, clothing, and especially Cork Lino, of which we sell more than any other firm in London."

Our business is built up on advertising. The more you advertise the more business you do. Of course you must advertise intelligently, and intelligence is based upon experience. We do not 'go it blind' in affairs of advertising. If you won't publish it," said Mr. Catesby, "I will show you a book in which we have the result of the advertising in the various mediums in which we advertise."

It was a very interesting book, and I confess I wish I could have borrowed it and copied the long, tabulated statements and percentages and statistics, and the general information it contained. But this was forbidden. What the internal mechanism is to the control and direction of a submarine this book is to Messrs. Catesbys' business; and what Government supplies Beefeeders to take the public over its submarines?

It is extremely interesting to notice the fluctuation of the value of advertising in some papers at different times, and also the contrast between the value of advertisements in different papers. If Messrs. Catesby would lend me that book, I think a very interesting article—nay, a treatise—might be written upon the various values of advertisements in different papers. Of course, everything depends ultimately upon the article sold. Messrs. Catesby do not advertise in the *Times*; they are distinctly of the Democracy, and appeal to the million. A comparison of the cash value of an advertisement in each of the halfpenny morning papers in London would be interesting matter for examination. This, however, I am not permitted to give. What I am permitted to say is this, that the war brought no grist to their mill, and it disastrously impaired the value of capital invested in advertising.

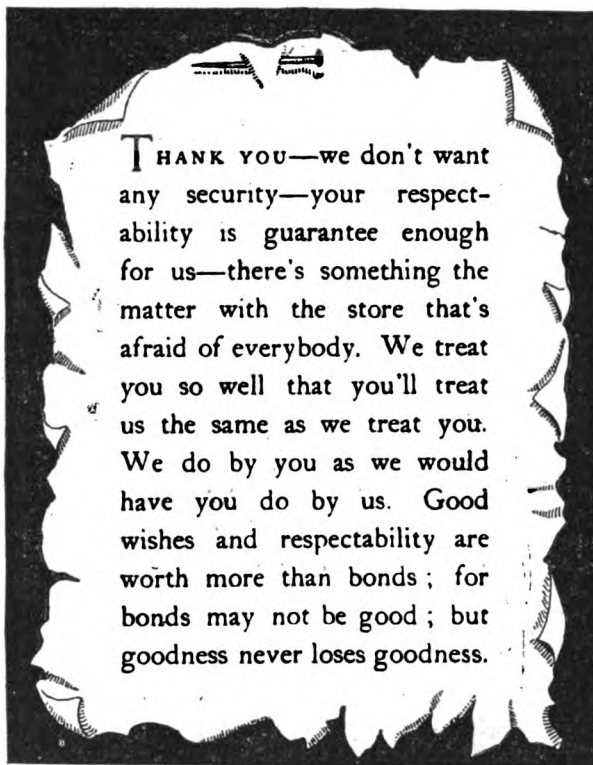
Every pound spent in advertising, whether in pro-Boer or in Jingo papers, yielded fewer orders, and of less value, during the war than ever before the war broke out. In the case of some papers it required an expenditure of twice, thrice, and even sometimes four times as much money to produce the same number of orders as it did before the war. That is to say, the advertising value of the newspapers, from a business point of view, was distinctly depreciated by the war in South Africa.

I remember long ago, when I was editing the *Pall Mall Gazette*, declaring to our manager that there would never be any hope of establishing a successful Democratic daily paper in London until we could democratise the advertiser. Messrs. Catesby and Sons are conspicuous as being the first men of business in London who have democratized their advertisements. They

have laid themselves out for popular advertising. The goods in which they deal are in universal request; and in floor-coverings they have made such a speciality that they sell 20,000 yards of Cork Lino every week.

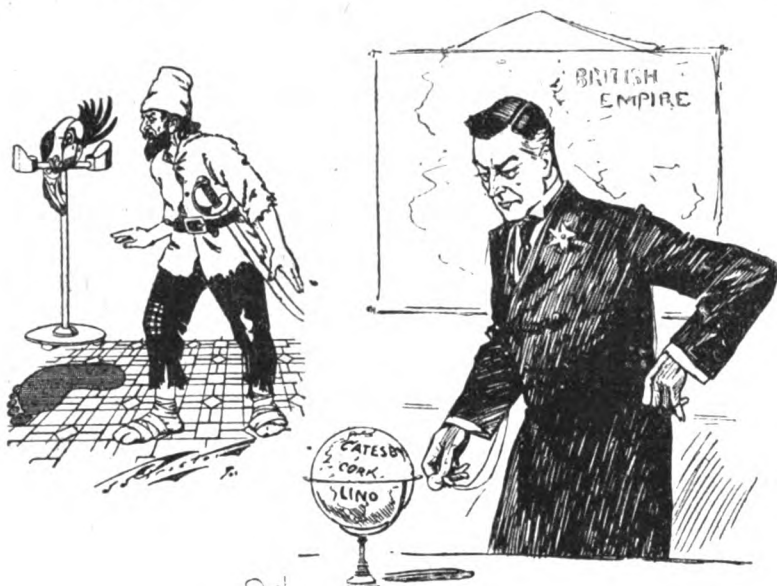
Messrs. Catesby are the first firm of London tradesmen who have boldly taken a leaf from the Americans in the art of advertising, and have avowedly set themselves to work to make their advertisements attractive. They have not yet reached the position of Mr. Wanamaker of Philadelphia and New York, who has a whole editorial page filled full every day with news of the great store; neither have they yet ventured to keep a poet; but they have humourists and artists constantly employed in drawing up a fresh advertisement every day. Perhaps on this point I need do no more than mention the following artists' names:—H. R. Millar, Louis Weierner, John

Duncan, J. James Proctor, Thomas Downey, E. Dolman. To the man who keeps an eye on the development of modern pictorial art, and watches the rise of its most recent exponents, this list will have a deep significance. They are pioneers in the art of making advertisements interesting. Anything more dull than the conventional advertisement favoured by most English firms can hardly be conceived—a stereotyped statement announcing that certain goods are for sale at a certain shop, set up in type and allowed to occupy so much space in the newspaper every day. The result is that nobody reads trade advertisements; they are the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. Messrs. Catesby boldly introduced the American innovation of dropping all standing advertisements, and writing a new advertisement every day. They set to work also to make them interesting.



An Advertisement of the Credit System.

Their latest innovation, "Catesbys' Drolleries," as their name implies, are brief, humorous articles, each of which endeavours by a quaint turn to exploit well-known stories for the purpose of advertising Messrs. Catesbys' goods. They have published series after series of these drolleries; there is the "English History revised series," in which Catesby of the Gunpowder Plot, the great original Catesby of all, naturally holds a conspicuous place. The legend about Sir Walter Raleigh spreading his cloak before Queen Elizabeth naturally suggests a variant upon the original version, that it was not a cloak, but some Catesbys' "Cork Lino" that was spread over the muddy puddle. By the way, the use of the word "Cork Lino" aptly illustrates the care that is taken by Messrs. Catesby to remove obstacles out of the way of possible customers. They found that the word "linoleum" was unpopular with



FABLE OF CAT AND COCK.
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
REVISED HISTORY OF ENGLAND (SIR WALTER RALEIGH).

STATESMAN SERIES
(MR. CHAMBERLAIN).

MRS. CAUDLE.
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS.
SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON.

SOME ILLUSTRATIONS FROM CATESBY'S DROLLERIES.



An Advertisement for Clothes.

many people ; they did not know whereon the accent was to be, and whether the pronunciation was linoleum, lindelum, or linoleum, and not wishing to put their foot into it by displaying their ignorance, they did not ask for it. Messrs. Catesby therefore invented the term "Cork Lino," cork being the principal ingredient, and "lino" being the first two syllables of linoleum. They have used in turn most of the humorous characters of English literature ; their "Dickens Series" was very successful, and their "Æsop's Fables"—which were illustrated by Louis Wain—stood them in good stead. They invented a comic series representing the trial of Robinson Crusoe. Sherlock Holmes, Mrs. Caudle, Swiss Family Robinson—all were pressed into the service. They also used portraits of British statesmen for the same end. Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain all gave their consent to the use of their caricatures in Catesbys' advertisements. They flew at even higher game—they proposed to use the King and the Prince of Wales in the same series ; but on submitting the illustrations to His Majesty, with the request for permission, they received a very kind letter from Lord Knollys saying that the King was much amused by the picture, but that, on the whole, he thought he would rather they did not use it in their series, and it was accordingly withdrawn. It is, of course, no easy matter to make a new

joke every day ; but Messrs. Catesby have kept it up with great spirit, and have set an example which, if followed by others, would make the advertisement sheets the liveliest reading in the morning paper. They have appreciated the fundamental fact that the best shop window for the display of your goods is the newspaper broadsheet. Those who can look into a shop window are numbered by hundreds, whereas the newspaper shop window comes before the notice of hundreds of thousands.

Messrs. Catesby have realised that the cheapness of transport rendered it possible for them to ignore space as a feature in cost. They will undertake to deliver any of their goods in any part of the three kingdoms at the door of their customers free of any charge for carriage. It does not cost a man in Aberdeen any more to buy Cork Lino than it does Mr. Catesby's next-door neighbour in Tottenham Court Road. And as they thus abolish space so they triumph over time by their system of deferred payments. In all their publications—and their number is legion—they impress upon the reader that their one object is to make it easy for him to get what he wants. If he has not the money in his pocket they will give him credit, with the confident belief that he will have the money next week or next month. One of the most effective booklets that they issue is called "The Book of Trust," one page of which I reproduce here, although I cannot, alas ! print it in its original colours. In this little book the customer is told "not to wait until you have the money ;" "be comfortable now ;" "don't have a cheerless home just because the money is not ready." "You don't have employers' references to give, nor security to find ; we take your word, you take our goods." Nothing is more dreary as a rule than the trade catalogue, but the Catesbys study the art of making their catalogues amusing, persuasive, and entertaining. In the "Boot Catalogue," for instance, they have a very



Portion of General Office.

clever idea—a life drama is told by the view of the feet and ankles of a man and woman, and it is very cleverly worked out. Another capital idea are the line-drawings, in which many of the lines are left out; and another catalogue, entitled "Character of Clothing," in which the various suits are shown fitted to headless bodies. As all the world cannot come to their shop, they employ every resource of print and pencil in order to make it possible for all the world to buy goods without taking the trouble to leave home. Anyone can measure himself for boots or clothes by following their instructions, filling in the requisite forms, paying a small instalment down, and finding the required article delivered free of charge at his own door. If anyone wants to pay cash he gets 10 per cent. discount; but the essence of the whole business is the way in which credit is given. They ask for no references in the cases of purchasers of goods under 50s. in value, only asking for references when dealing with larger amounts, and it is noteworthy that in the latter cases more money is lost. "The poorer the customer, the more honest he is"—such at least is the experience of Messrs. Catesby. Messrs. Catesby have made the experiment for eight years, and they find it pays, and pays well. The British public is an honest public, and people do as they are done by. Every customer whom they serve is constantly reminded through the post, by the receipt of bright catalogues, of the fact that Messrs. Catesby have got something which he wants, and which they are anxious to let him have, on the easiest possible terms.

Of course this requires a big clerical staff. When they went into the advertising credit business they employed twenty hands, they now have about 400; of these 150 are girls from fourteen to thirty years of age, earning from 5s. to 16s. and 30s. a week, who are employed from nine o'clock in the morning till seven o'clock at night, with an hour for dinner and half-an-hour for tea, in book-ing orders. Messrs. Catesby, unlike the Prudential Insurance Company, do not find their girls devoid of

ambition. The offices in which the clerical work is performed are well lighted and ventilated, and the top floor is the place where they take dinner, which they bring themselves and can have cooked free of charge on the premises. The basement is sacred to the great staple of the firm, Cork Lino. In order to avoid the kneeling

which is productive of house-maid's knee, the warehousemen stand in wells sunk into the floor. In cutting the Cork Lino no cutter is allowed to kneel. Messrs. Catesby do not manufacture their Cork Lino, although they have an interest in the factories where it is turned out; all their designs are registered, and it is a great grief to them that they were not allowed to register "Cork Lino." Cork Lino, like Uneda, is without the pale of protection and can be used by anybody.

So much for the word; now as to the substance. Cork Lino is made by combining carefully prepared cork with oxydised oil. Special machinery and important drying processes enter into the manufacturing of Cork Lino, which is simply an improved linoleum. That it is appreciated by those who have tried it is evident not only from the steadily increasing demand, but from the numberless unsolicited testimonials from their customers to be seen at their head office.

When Mr. Milholland gets his pneumatic tubes into working order, when Mr. Henniker Heaton succeeds in cheapening the parcel post, when railways still further reduce their parcel rates, and when Express Companies perfect their organisation, it is difficult to see any limit to the development of this business of selling on credit from the shop-window of the newspapers. If the success of Montgomery Ward in Chicago, a success achieved in a very few years, is phenomenal and possible only in the United States, there is no reason to doubt

that similar methods employed in the more densely populated area of Great Britain might lead to the building up of a great fortune. If it be so, Messrs. Catesby, who have shown the way, deserve to carry off the prize.

CATESBYS' DROLLERIES.
SIXTH SERIES:
THE BOARD SCHOOL ESSAYIST.
No. 5.—UTOPIA. By Angus Flopp McTavish.

Utopia is where every body is happy and dont have to do no work. You musent think that its a reel place like Scotland because it isn't. Only when peopl think that they cood be happy if only they get somethink they want and havent got it then they goes and calls it Utopia. See that is what Utopia is like. Every body is happy because they got everything they want as they dont have to seek things to pawn for there dinner. They aint never hungry and if they was they woodnt mind because they got everything they cood wish for. Farther whos wot they calls a Socialist told his Gubern last week Eagland oughter be a Utopia if it wosnt for the likes of him. An then the gubner ups and ses you clear-out an farther sows a dear no. So then they begins asparing. An the upshot of it all was farther had to appear before Mister De Rutson at Cork Street. And he ses well my man wotcher got to say for versell, wot nothing, twenty shillings or fourteen davs. So yer ses wot farther thinks of Utopia. As for mother she says if she cood only have CATESBYS' CORK LINO she woodnt want no Utopia nor any tomfoolery like that, because then she woodnt have to work so hard because CATESBYS' CORK LINO aint hard to clean like floors is. So when line big and got to work line going to buy Mether some CATESBYS' CORK LINO, because dont they say Honour thy farther as thy mother an doesnt that mean buy your mother CATESBYS' CORK LINO if she wants sum. I reckon it does so thats what line going to do. If I was married I woodnt let my missle work her inside out over scrubbin of bare bords not I. I shoodnt think no reel man wood let alone a Scotchman speshully when he can get CATESBYS' CORK LINO so cheap, wot is so good for the flores an dont need even a littel bit of scrubbin because it aint over dirty. An then theres wot they calls the "Easy Terms"—pay as you can you know, an give no refrens or ckurity. If you pays cash down they aaks off two shillins in the pound. They also pay carrige, and sends you sampels if you write for them.



CATESBYS' CORK LINO.

		A QUALITY.	B QUALITY.
8 Yards by 3 Yards	.....	18s. 9d.	18s. 0d.
3 Yards by 34 Yards	.....	18s. 0d.	£1 1s. 0d.
3 Yards by 4 Yards	.....	£1 1s. 0d.	£1 4s. 0d.
34 Yards by 4 Yards	.....	£1 4s. 0d.	£1 8s. 0d.
4 Yards by 4 Yards	.....	£1 8s. 0d.	£1 12s. 0d.

CATESBY & SONS.
63 & 66, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
Business Hours, 9 till 8; Saturdays, 9 o'clock. [COPYRIGHT.]

A Typical Cork Lino Advertisement.

GENERAL BOOTH'S EUREKA: "I HAVE FOUND THE IDEAL FOOD."

THE ROMANCE OF SHREDDED WHEAT.

THE last time I saw General Booth was on King's Cross Railway Station immediately on the eve of his departure on his American tour. I had attended his farewell meeting in Exeter Hall, which was crowded to the door. For nearly an hour and a half General Booth had occupied the platform, and during the whole of that time he commanded the unbroken enthusiastic attention of a crowded hall. It was from every point of view a marvellous performance, and is marvellous if regarded as an exhibition of physical and nervous energy. For the General is now an old man of 73 years of age; but from his energy, his vigour, and his gesticulations, the power and compass of his voice, and, above all, the nervous force which he threw into everything that he

and you are as fresh as paint. Have you got any secret food or drink, or what?"

The General turned to me full of animation at once.

"Yes," said he, "I have found an ideal food."

"What is that?" said I.

"Listen," he said, "and I will tell you." And he at once began to tell me the system under which he dieted himself. "I eat very little meat," said he; "often none at all; but I eat Shredded Wheat. Have you never seen Shredded Wheat?" he asked me. "Get some and try it! I find it splendid! I have it with milk and perhaps a roasted apple at breakfast, and again at supper. It is made of the whole wheat grain, so that none of the ingredients of the wheat are lost. I find it most digestible and



The Factory.

said, would have been remarkable in a man of fifty. For one of his years it seemed almost miraculous. The mere physical exertion of speaking as the General speaks is no small matter. But he displayed no sign of weariness; when I joined him directly after the meeting he seemed as fresh as a lark. I drove with him to King's Cross. We talked all the way in the cab and for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour on the platform. Now, there is nothing in the world tires a man more than having to talk after delivering a great speech; but it did not seem to tire the General at all. He was looking forward to his tour, on which he was to be absent five months, and address three meetings every weekday and Sunday. After his return here, he contemplated making another tour, quite as crowded with meetings, in the Old World.

"How do you do it, General?" I said. "How do you preserve this inexhaustible and nervous energy? Most men, after such a meeting, would be quite pumped out,

very palatable, and excellent food for sustaining mental force. Use plenty of milk with it, and you will find it good to eat and easy to digest."

There was nothing exceptional about the rest of his dietary. Shredded Wheat was the only new ingredient. This, naturally, made me curious, and I wrote to Mr. Bramwell Booth and asked him whether Shredded Wheat was really held in such high repute in the family as the General had said. In reply, Mr. Bramwell Booth sent me a package of the Shredded Wheat so that I might taste and see for myself what it was like, together with the following letter:—

Shredded Wheat, of which I send you a small packet, has one great advantage—it is already in a condition which greatly facilitates digestion. The General has found it useful, and I have recommended it to others, who have also found themselves able to eat it when every kind of ordinary food, bread, porridge, and that sort of thing has been troublesome.

This very emphatic recommendation of Shredded



Niagara Falls.

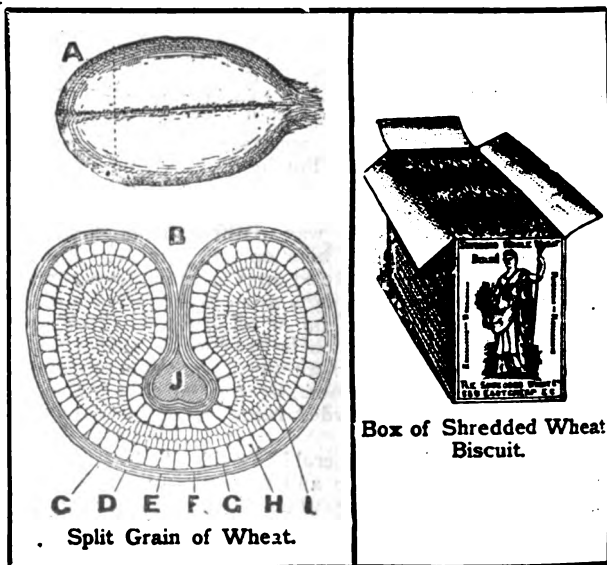
Wheat on the part of two of the shrewdest and most practical of men living, both of whom live continually at high pressure, and consume no end of nervous energy weekday and Sunday alike, naturally made me wish to know something more of the article of diet to which they attached such high importance. I put myself into communication with Mr. Ingersoll, an energetic young American who represents the makers of Shredded Wheat in London. He came round to Mowbray House, and I had a long talk with him over the whole matter. And it was from him that I learned something of the romance and the history of General Booth's ideal food.

It was very interesting to hear him talk, and to hear from his own lips an account of the business which has been built up within the last few years, and of the energetic methods of propaganda employed in pushing the sale of the food in this country.

Like almost everything else that has prospered in the world—like the Salvation Army itself, for that matter—Shredded Wheat owes its success, indeed its very existence, to one man, who has devoted himself to the conversion of the world to his dietetic gospel. He has made a business of it, and a great business. But it was primarily with him a kind of apostolic work which he took in hand for the benefit of mankind. The history of Shredded Wheat begins with the very mournful story of the indigestion of Mr. Henry D. Perky, an American citizen, who, in the eighties, after some forty years of active business, found himself a hopeless physical wreck.

His digestive apparatus seemed to have collapsed to such an extent that life became a burden to him. He had means, and he spent his substance upon physicians, like the woman in the Gospel, suffering many things at their hands, and obtaining no relief from his troubles. The doctors sent him from place to place and dosed him with every variety of drug without producing any effect. Getting desperate, he threw physic to the dogs and set himself to study the question of diet.

By what flash of inspiration or of intuition he hit upon the idea which he was to devote the rest of his life to carrying out I don't know. But it seems to have occurred to him that he had better go back to nature and see if it were possible for him to regain health and recover his physical energy by simplifying his diet. He decided to simplify it to the uttermost, and to confine himself almost exclusively to wheat. To live upon white bread made from the fine white flour with which the Americans have demoralised the world would have been fatal. In the Apocalypse Death rides upon a white horse; in the modern world he has discarded the horse, but he sticks to the colour, for the whiter the flour the more rapidly it leads to the grave. Mr. Perky was not long in discovering that while the grain of wheat contains in itself all the elements of nutriment required to keep a human being in health, nearly all the most important nutriment which the grain contains must be extracted before the flour can obtain the whiteness so dear to the consumer. Dear it is in more circumstances than one. Dogs were once fed exclusively upon the finest white bread, and others upon wholemeal bread. The result was that the former died, while the latter throve and increased in weight. But wholemeal bread is not palatable, and it is difficult to bake—the outside will burn, while the inside is still damp and sticky dough. Mr. Perky's experiences recalled reminiscences of my own experiences in gaol when I was a criminal convict in Coldbath-in-the-Fields Prison. I breakfasted on wholemeal bread moistened with skilly, dined on a similar loaf of wholemeal bread and a couple of potatoes, and supped on a third loaf of wholemeal bread with skilly sauce. The *menu* was not appetising, but I was assured that if it



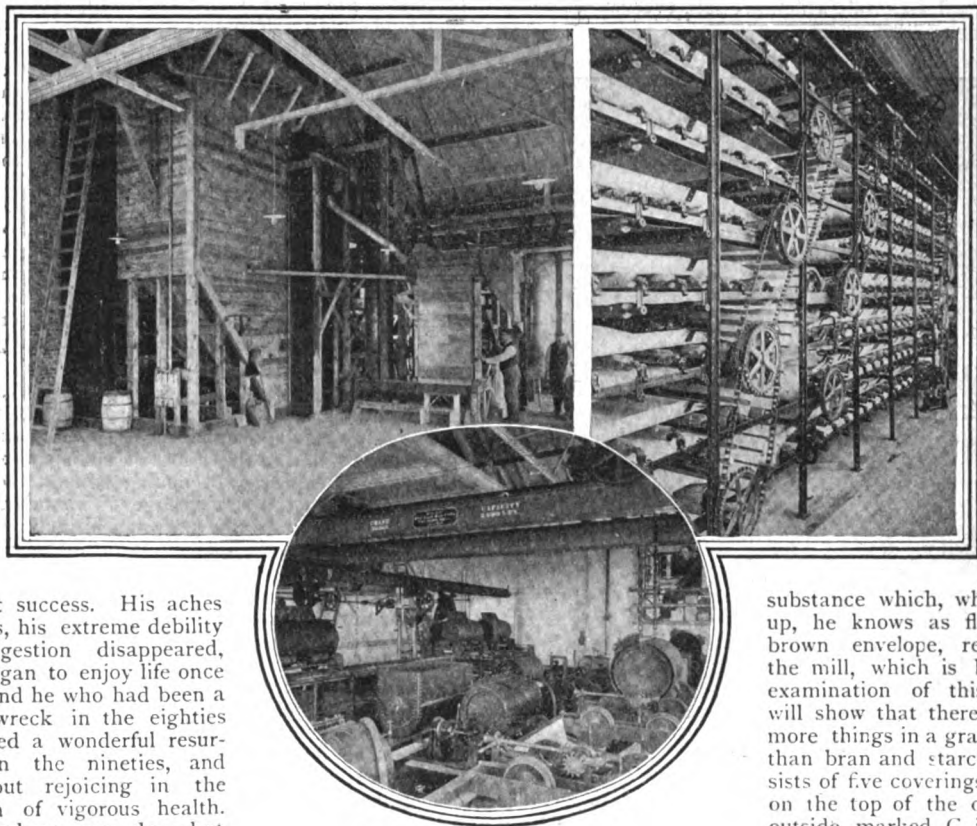
Split Grain of Wheat.

had been white bread I should have died of starvation. Instead of dying of white bread prisoners get fat on brown, and most persons increase in weight during their sojourn in gaol. But even all the experiments on dogs, though carried out to the bitter end, would fail to induce the great public to take to wholemeal bread. It was necessary to discover some method by which the whole of the wheat grain could be rendered palatable.

Mr. Perky experimented upon himself. He began by eating the wheat whole, boiling the grain, and serving it up like what, in the north country, we used to call "Frumetty," to give a local pronunciation of what is correctly called "Furmenty," a seasoned dish of wheat served with boiled milk, which Washington Irving noted in his Sketch-book was the favourite dish of the English on Christmas Eve. The experiment proved

true that the American flour-mill means business for the American drug-store; it is said that a capital of no less than £80,000,000 sterling is invested in the production of drugs with which to counteract the effects of the fine white bread. They also send grist to the mill of dentists, of whom there are said to be 25,000 constantly employed in repairing the ravages made in the American teeth, which are attributable to the lack of the necessary nutritive elements in their daily bread.

When Mr. Ingersoll reached this point in his interesting narrative, he called my attention to a diagram which showed a magnified cross-section of a grain of wheat. At first sight it looks not unlike a cross-section of a human grinder. The grain of wheat is a much more elaborate thing than most people imagine. The ordinary man thinks that a grain of wheat consists of a white starchy



Cleaning, Boiling, and Curing.

a brilliant success. His aches and pains, his extreme debility and indigestion disappeared, and he began to enjoy life once more. And he who had been a physical wreck in the eighties experienced a wonderful resurrection in the nineties, and went about rejoicing in the possession of vigorous health. If whole wheat can do what all the doctors and all their drugs failed to accomplish, Mr. Perky felt he had happened upon a great truth of which his countrymen stood in sore need. The weakness of the American digestion has long been a question of curious comment by English travellers. The advertisement of Liver Pills is the most conspicuous disfigurement of the American scenery. This American patent medicine has such a vogue that the casual observer sometimes thinks that the Americans must literally live upon pills. Mr. Perky fathomed the cause of this national weakness. The American miller is the great destroyer of the American stomach. His immaculate superfine flour, like Dead Sea fruit, is pleasant to the eye indeed, but otherwise anything but pleasant. It is

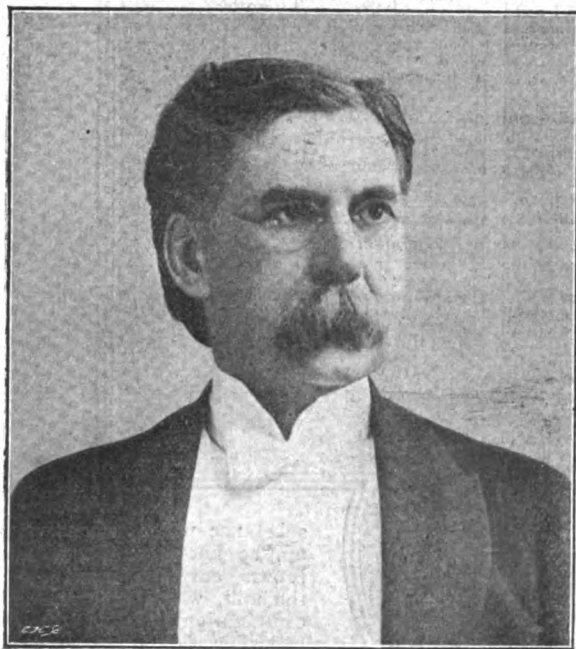
substance which, when ground up, he knows as flour, and a brown envelope, removed in the mill, which is bran. The examination of this diagram will show that there are many more things in a grain of wheat than bran and starch. It consists of five coverings, one lying on the top of the other. The outside, marked C, is the bran proper; D and E, lying immediately under the outside coat, contain mineral matter

in the shape of fixed phosphates, which build up the bones and the teeth, together with nitrogenous matter. The fourth and fifth layers contain the cerealine substance which gives colour and flavour to the wheat, and as a valuable ferment gives a natural aid to digestion. The white cells, marked H, which surround the inner kernel, are of gluten, which is nitrogenous matter necessary for the building up of muscle and the tissues of the body. The interior, marked I, is the white or starchy grains from which the white flour is made. J is a germ of the kernel which contains soluble phosphates which nourish the brain and nerves. When the wheat is

ground the germ, the five bran coats—not only the outside bran coat, but the four underlying layers, and a large part of the gluten—are removed. If the gluten were left in it would dull the brilliance of the white from the flour. The result is that the parts of the grain indispensable for the proper nourishment of the body and for stimulating digestion are removed. Hence it has been said bitterly that the bolting-cloth of the American miller will prove to be the winding-sheet of the American people.

Mr. Perky saw that in some way or other the whole wheat must be made palatable.

It would be too long to tell here how he groped his way to the solution which he ultimately arrived at. Suffice it to say that he had at last, after many experiments, come to the definite conclusion that the best way in which wheat could be served up whole was by producing it in the Lufah-like rolls which are sold everywhere under the title of shredded wheat.



Mr. Perky.

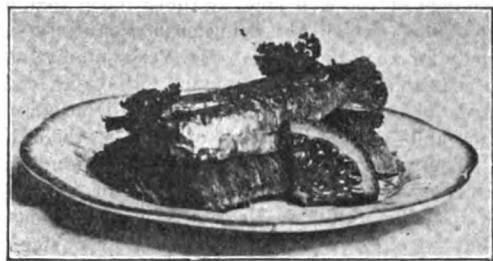
The process of manufacture is very interesting. It is one of the sights of Niagara, for Mr. Perky and his fellow-directors found such demand for shredded wheat that nothing less than the water power of Niagara would suffice to fulfil their requirements. Unlike other manufacturers, who have established themselves in the neighbourhood of the great Falls, the Natural Food Company (the Shredded Wheat Company) have added to the beauty of the neighbourhood by erecting a beautiful building in the midst of a park of seven acres, which they have laid out in the best style of modern landscape-gardening. It is not a factory, it is a palace standing in the midst of pleasurable grounds, which are freely thrown open to the public.

Their former factory was established at Worcester, in Massachusetts, but the present centre of their operations is in the Natural Food Conservatory, just above the Falls on the banks of the Niagara River. This building was erected in 1901, and is said to be the finest industrial

building in the United States—that is to say, in the world. Americans, when describing it, do not compare it to a palace, but adopt the method of comparison which naturally occurs to them when they say "there is no hotel in the world more elaborate or solidly grand in its appointments than this Conservatory." They dwell in awe upon the fact that it is lighted by no fewer than 844 windows, each averaging about forty panes. Within the building there are no fewer than 3,000 miles of electric wire from basement to roof. It is not only planted in a park, but its roof is laid out with a garden, where, under the shade of palm trees, the visitor and the workpeople may enjoy a beautiful view of the Niagara River and the rapids.

The wheat enters this building in its natural state, and issues from it in packages of what are called biscuits of Shredded Wheat. From the time it crosses the threshold until it is despatched it only makes the acquaintance of human beings at one stage in its long progress—when the biscuits are put in the packages by young girls. The men spread the wheat with long rakes in the drying trays and do not touch the grain, and it is only when the dried biscuit is packed up by the girls and put into the packages that the wheat, or the resultant biscuit, comes in contact with the human hand. It is, first of all, conveyed by machinery to the top storey, where, when it reaches the top, it falls in a kind of niagara of grain through a current of air, which carries away the chaff, dust, sand, and other substances, which are to be found in the cleanest sack of wheat. The quantity of dust and dirt that is blown off the wheat is surprising and suggests a reconsideration of the old saying: "Every-one must eat a peck of dirt before he dies."

After all the dust has been blown away, the wheat travels into great tanks of sterilised water, where it is thoroughly washed; from thence it is put into wire cylinders, which are rotated in the midst of boiling water for thirty minutes. This process of boiling softens the grain and finally removes the last vestige of impurity. It is not generally known that the narrow fold in the wheat grain is the chosen resting-place of all manner of vermin. Every sack of wheat literally swarms with millions of minute wheat lice, which are all ground up together with the flour and consumed; for no process has been devised by which their remains can be extricated from the flour. In the boiling process of the Shredded Wheat Company the vermin are successfully got rid of. After being cooked, as it is called, another automatic process conveys the grain to the drying trays, where it is spread with the long rakes. The trays are then piled up one on top of the other in a great storehouse, through which a current of strong air is constantly passing. The wheat berries, as they are called, are now dry, clean, soft, and ready for the shredding machine. They fall into the hopper of this machine by natural gravitation, and there they are ground up into what may be called wheat threads. There are thirty-six shredders. In each machine the first shredder lays a kind of ribbon of tiny threads upon an endless belt or trough the width of the wheat biscuit. The second shredder delivers a similar ribbon of wheat threads on the top of the first, the third on the top of the second, and so on, until there are thirty-six fine ribbons, composed of wheat threads, lying parallel to each other and not interwoven, as is the case with the ordinary ribbon, the whole thirty-six together not being more than an inch in thickness. These threads are composed of the whole substance of the grain; they hold naturally together and seldom break, and proceed in an endless stream from the



Sardines on Shredded Wheat.

shredder. After the threads of wheat have passed the thirty-six shredders they pass under the cutter, where they are cut into the shape of the biscuit, and then delivered into pans for baking. These pans are then placed upon a revolving wheel oven, of which each machine has eight as its satellites. For thirty minutes these ovens revolve over a quick, hot fire, and at the end of half an hour the biscuits are brown and baked. They are then passed on to a long, very slow-moving horizontal oven of a much lower temperature; the biscuit then crawls for one hour and forty minutes through this final stage, which, when reached, makes it ready for packing. Girls put the biscuits into the packages, which, being placed upon an endless belt, travel to an upper room, where another machine closes and seals them automatically. They then once more set out upon their travels, going very slowly, in order that the glue may have time to dry. Then they are ready to be put in cases, for delivery in any part of the world. Each package of Shredded Wheat contains twelve biscuits.

The biscuit weighs about $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and it can absorb $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. of water. When well soaked it is soft and silky in taste, and is eaten, both moist and dry, with a relish all over the world. It can be made up into a large number of dishes, but is usually, I am told, simply heated in the oven a few moments, then eaten with milk and sugar in place of porridge. Many, however, prefer it crisp as bread, or with savouries. It can be carried anywhere, and is unaffected either by the heat of the Tropics or the cold of the Arctic regions. It sells at from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7d. in this country for a package.

The success with which the business has been built up is largely due to the combination of two rare talents. Mr. Perky, its founder and chief, pursues his propaganda of dietetic reform with the enthusiasm of a founder of a new religion, and yet has time and strength to concen-

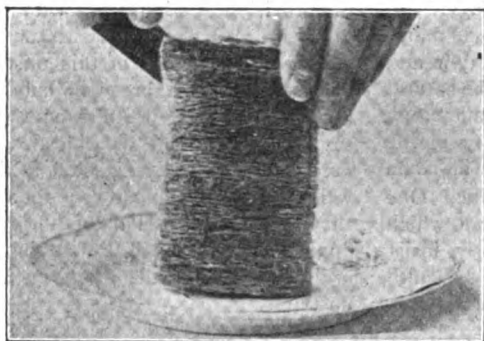
trate his attention upon making it go. This curious blend of almost religious enthusiasm with natural keenness works out very successfully from a practical point of view. In England the propaganda of Shredded Wheat has been pushed so successfully that it stands at the head of American productions of a similar class. This result has not been achieved without infinite pains. They advertise, it is true, in the ordinary way; but the great secret of their success is their educational propaganda. They have at present about twenty lecturers—chiefly ladies—who travel from town to town giving lectures explanatory of the true principles of food reform, and unveiling to the unlearned British public the hitherto unsuspected qualities of a grain of wheat in its entirety. They not only lecture, but they give demonstrations as to the best way of preparing and serving Shredded Wheat.

The subject is a new one, and they are all trained to deal with it in a popular style; and although there may be a tendency to be a little too physiological, the net result of their lecturing has been good.

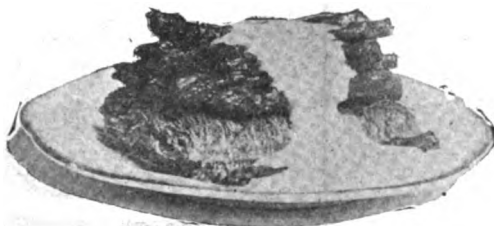
Niagara being one of the show places of the world, it was a happy inspiration which led the Natural Food Company to erect the Conservatory, as they call it, which would be one of the show places of that pleasure resort. Visitors are welcome, and among the appurtenances of the Conservatory, besides the roof garden, are the luncheon-rooms, in which the meals are served by an electric tramway which brings whatever dish is ordered direct from the kitchen to the dining-room. There is also an auditorium in which public meetings are held and all manner of conferences take place.

In the luncheon-rooms luncheons are supplied free to visitors and employees—workmen and workwomen—of whom there are four or five hundred constantly employed.

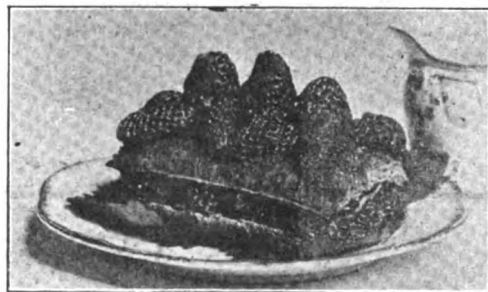
Mr. Perky's secret for dietetic reform is by no means confined to making money out of the manufacture of



How to cut Biscuit for Toast.



Asparagus on Shredded Wheat.



Strawberries on Shredded Wheat.

Shredded Wheat; he has founded the Oread Institute in Worcester, Massachusetts, for the purpose of instructing the teachers of America in domestic science and art. At this Institute every year the student from each of the States and territories of the American Union, appointed usually by the Governor, is provided with board, lodging and instruction in all that is necessary to enable her to master the elementary principles of domestic economy and the art and science of cooking.

The *Oread* is a magazine issued for the purpose of giving practical instruction in domestic science and art. It gives one some idea of the range of studies pursued at the Institute. The course of instruction covers cooking, sewing, house economics, chemistry, physics, physiology, physical culture, diets for infants, elocution, and psychology. No doubt some philosophers would be found who would maintain that it is quite enough if you eat nothing day in and day out but shredded wheat. It may be so, but the natural man being human does not hanker after such monotony of diet, and Mr. Perky shows a wise catholicity in the studies which he prescribes for the students, who come together from all parts of the American Republic. One thing, however, they are taught, and it is a lesson which the twenty peripatetic missionaries constantly insist upon in this country—namely, that the true road to health is to consume *natural products* and to avoid, as an

embodiment of the Evil One, all those medicated, partly digested foods which are being pushed on every side as a remedy for weak digestion. Mr. Perky maintains that if you accustom the human stomach to have its food half digested before it is swallowed you demoralise the stomach and render it incapable of digesting the ordinary food. There is a good story told of the tendency of faculties to atrophy if they are not kept in exercise, which aptly illustrates Mr. Perky's point. The houses in Bombay are often very high and the stairs very steep, and as the climate is very hot, and as labour is very cheap, benevolent English ladies thought it would be a kindly action to make their servants carry their pet bulldogs upstairs. The bulldog, even in his best estate, is not an active beast on the staircase, and he took very kindly to the provision of a human elevator that conveyed him to the third and fourth floor without any trouble of getting upstairs. The result of this mistaken philanthropy was the evolution of a breed of bulldogs who are absolutely incapable of going upstairs on their own legs. So it is, say Mr. Perky and his apostles, with these artificially prepared and partly digested foods. They may do very well for some if you can rely upon a constant supply, but they will very soon lead to the production of a digestive apparatus which will be as incapable of assimilating ordinary food as the Bombay bulldogs are of going upstairs.



Steaming Biscuit.



Jellied Apple.



Poached Eggs.

A SEASONABLE REMINDER.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CHARITABLE.

If only all who are happy,
If only all who are glad,
Would take a share of the weak one's load
And help the weary along,
How light a burden the world's would grow,
How easy to bear the wrong!

LAST year I published a Supplement devoted to four or five of the most deserving charities in London. I am glad to know that all of them are still prospering, and, like all growing and thriving institutions, they need more support from the public. It is only the decaying charity which is content to live upon its income.

SOME ADDRESSES OF OLD FRIENDS.

Our readers who may be meditating as to where they can best bestow their charity may be glad to be reminded of the addresses to which their subscriptions should be forwarded.

Dr. Barnardo, National Incorporated Waifs Association, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, E.

Rev. Benjamin Waugh, National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Leicester Square, W.C.

Mr. John Kirk, Ragged School Union, 32, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

The Salvation Army, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Mr. W. A. Coote, National Vigilance Association, 319, High Holborn, London.

Dr. Stephenson's Home, Bow, E.

The Secretary of Friends of Armenia.

The Bridge of Hope Mission in Ratcliff Highway.

My old friend Miss Steer, whose acquaintance I made seventeen years ago, when I first took part in the struggle for the prevention of the degradation of girlhood, sends me her twenty-fourth Report, from which I learn that she wants £1,000 over and above the annual expenses for the purpose of extending and developing the good work in which she is engaged. In a conversation with Miss Steer she told me many interesting facts; one is, that Ratcliff Highway in the last twenty years has completely changed its character. A quarter of a century since it was full of houses of ill-fame, and was the recognised headquarters for the Saturnalian orgies of Jack ashore. But that is all a thing of the past. Jack has gone eastward to the docks; and the Jew from the East has come to take his place. Hence, although there is much poverty, there is much less immorality, and the rescue work in which Miss Steer was formerly engaged has now become a subsidiary part of her enterprise. Of late her work has been nearly all preventive, and, while her doors are always open to receive anyone who wishes to escape from the life of the streets, the chief care of the Institution is devoted to looking after the children and very young girls. Miss Steer has much encouragement in her work. Her Cottage Homes are flourishing, and, although the war has injured them, as it has injured every other good Institution in the country, she keeps believing. Miss Steer wants to pay off a loan of £400 on Hampstead Cottage, then she will own five cottages in her own freehold. She needs six to make the work complete. There are at present 140 children in these Homes, and Miss Steer could very well look after 200 if she had the means. Her address, to which intending subscribers should send their subscriptions, is Ratcliff Highway, St. George's, E.

FOR THE LITTLE CRIPPLES.

Christmas is pre-eminently a festival of the child, hence no appeals are more appropriate than those made on the part of little children, and none go to the heart more than those that plead the cause of little ones who are crippled from infancy. Amongst the minor charities of London, which are often much more apt to be overlooked by the mere fact that they cannot indulge in extensive advertising, is the RUTH ELLIOT HOME OF REST FOR POOR CHILDREN at Enfield, whose ninth annual Report is now lying before me. Sister Peck, who signs the Report, states that it is necessary for them to raise £1,000 this winter. They have a home at Swanage, which is much appreciated. They had sixteen children in the home at Enfield at the beginning of the ninth year, varying in age from two upwards. Several are suffering from spinal complaint, others from amputated legs, hip disease, paralysis, or otherwise maimed and crippled. Their aim at present is to have a house at the seaside for a permanent home for the most suffering children, for whom there is no hope, and for whom there is no comfort in their homes. Any person who has money to spare this Christmas for the relief of suffering children will make a good investment by sending it to Sister Annie Peck at the Home of Rest for Poor Children, Enfield.

Christmas cards at this season have more or less superseded the ordinary pictorial postcards. I am glad to see the improvement in the quality of English pictorial postcards, which is not noticeable in the cheap common postcards that you find abroad. The German popular postcard is certainly not improving, while some of Raphael Tuck's cards are quite gems of their kind. I wish specially to mention a packet of six postcards, with charming views of the Clyde, reproduced from original paintings, a series which every lover of Scotch scenery will be glad to possess.

An ideal Christmas or New Year present is one which is constantly in evidence all the year round. The worst of the many Christmas presents is that they are given at Christmas, acknowledged on Boxing Day, and then forgotten for the rest of the year. In the opposite category belong the articles of daily use, such as a pocket-knife, pince-nez, a watch, or a fountain pen. Many years ago Mabie, Todd and Bard gave me a Swan Fountain Pen with my name on it; it never leaves me. I have had it for years, and I lent it to one of the delegates at the Hague, in order that he might use it when he signed the Hague Convention. These pens can be had at any price from 10s. 6d. to the eighteen-carat gold fountain pen, which costs £8 10s.

One of the worst things about Christmas cards is that they are looked at for a few days, and then disappear forever from sight. This, however, is not the case with illuminated cards containing texts and mottoes, which are issued for the purpose of being hung upon the wall so that they may be continually in evidence all the year through. We have received from W. G. Wheeler and Co. a parcel of very tastefully designed and beautifully printed cards for this kind of mural decoration. They are of all kinds, calendars with scripture texts, or inspiring verses from the Bible. These form what are called the Keswick Mottoes for 1903, mottoes which, I suppose, were selected at the last Keswick Convention as Watchwords for the New Year. They are to be had at halfpenny, penny, and twopence each, and are very decorative for Sunday-schools or similar meeting-places.

LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.

N.B.—The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes only the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before going to press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

Ainslee's Magazine.—STREET AND SMITH, NEW YORK. 15 cts. Nov.

A Bachelor's Cost of Living. G. B. Mallon.
The Confessions of a Society Woman. Clinton Scollard.

Anglo-American Magazine.—BIRKBECK BANK CHAMBERS. 74d. Nov.

Dutch Art. Illus. J. H. Gore.
Macaroni; a Food Tale. Illus. Elva Clowes.
The Coal Operators' Case reviewed. E. Maxey.
An American Impression of the Coronation. American Correspondent.

Animal Life.—HUTCHINSON. 7d. Nov. 15.

British Gulls. Illus. A. Trevor-Battye.
Antelopes. Contd. Illus. Sir Harry Johnston.
Lizards from Life. Illus. W. Saville-Kent.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.—P. S. KING AND SON. 1 dol. Nov.

Responsibility of the National Bank in the Present Crisis. A. S. Bolles.
Is the United States Treasury responsible for the Present Monetary Disturbance? F. A. Cleveland.
The Currency of the Philippine Islands. C. A. Conant.
The Financing of the South African War. E. R. Fairchild.
The Work of the Promoter. E. S. Meade.
The Independent Treasury *versus* Bank Depositories. C. S. Potts.
Trusts and Prices. L. A. Hourwich.
The Test of the Minnesota Primary Election System. F. M. Anderson.

Antiquary.—ELLIOT STOCK. 6d. Dec.

The Limes Britannicus. Concl'd. Rev. T. Barns.
Bromholm Priory and Its Holy Rood. P. Longhurst.
The Later Conspiracy under Mary Tudor. Concl'd. Mrs. C. C. Stopes.
Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain. Contd. F. Haverfield.

Architectural Record.—14, VESSEY STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Nov.

Art in the City. Illus. J. Schopfer.
L'Art Nouveau at Turin. Illus. A. Melani.
A Renaissance Learning Façade at Genoa. Illus. W. H. Goodyear.
New York Hotels. Illus. Contd. W. Hutchins.
French Sculpture of To-day. Illus. F. Lees.

Architectural Review.—EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND. 6d. Dec.

The Italians at Fontainebleau. Illus. R. Blomfield.
The Garden City. With Plans. E. Newton.
Vauxhall Bridge. W. D. Carbe.
Architecture and the Royal Academy; Discussion. Basil Champneys and Prof. Beresford Pite.

Arena.—GAY AND BIRD. 25 cts. Nov.

The President and the Trusts. Prof. Frank Parsons.
Personal Power of the President. Archdeacon A. Kingsley Glover.
The Agricultural Negro. Booker T. Washington.
Needed Political Reforms. Eltwed Pomeroy.
Some Thoughts on Public Reform. Duane Mowry.
The Divine Quest. Contd. B. O. Flower.
Real Origin of American Polygamy. Joseph F. Smith.
Desirable Reforms in Motherhood. Alice Rollins Crane.
The Educational Side of Art. F. Edwin Elwell.
A Dream of the Twenty-First Century. Winifred Harper Cooley.
The Optional Referendum and Initiative; Interview. George H. Shibley.

Art Journal.—H. VIRTUE. 1s. 6d. Dec.

Etching:—"O Mistress Mine" after E. A. Abbey.
Turner's Last Swiss Drawings. Contd. Illus. Edward Dillon.
Lady Photographers. Illus. F. Miller.
Chip-Carving. Illus. M. E. Reeks.
Domenico Morelli. Illus. Prof. A. Melani.
Modern Amateurs in Lace. Illus. Mrs. Bruce Clarke.
Portraits by Alfred Stevens. Illus.

Atlantic Monthly.—GAY AND BIRD. 1s. Nov.

The New Ethics. W. De Witt Hyde.
The Book in the Tenement. Elizabeth McCracken.
The End of an Economic Cycle. F. C. Howe.
The Care of the Eyes. A. B. Norton.
A Possible Glimpse of Samuel Johnson. W. Everett.
Things Human. B. I. Wheeler.
Old Times at the Law School. S. F. Batchelder.
A Quarter Century of Strikes. A. P. Winston.
Australasian Cures for Coal Wars. H. D. Lloyd.
Modern Artistic Handicraft. C. H. Moore.
My Cookery Books. Contd. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Pennell.

Badminton Magazine.—EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE. 1s. Dec.

Falconry. Hon. G. Lascelles.
Central Africa. Illus. H. F. Dupuis.
Fishing and Poaching in Norway. Illus. J. L. Bevir.
Winter Sport in Normandy. Illus. W. B. Dalley.
Things They do better in France. G. T. Teasdale-Buckell.
Sport in the Karoo. Illus. A. Warnford.
Lacrosse in England. W. Stepany Rawson.

Bankers' Magazine.—WATERLOW. 1s. 6d. Dec.

Bankers and Forged Transfers.
Exports and Imports; Their Progress and Importance.
Banking Superannuation and Pension Funds.
How Note Issues are regulated. F. E. Steele.

Blackwood's Magazine.—BLACKWOOD. 2s. 6d. Dec.

Campaigning with Kitchener. A Staff Officer.
The Age of Ruin: Mr. Lang's History of Scotland, Vol. II.
In the Tracks of War in South Africa.
The Siege of Calcutta.
Musings without Method. Contd.
The Autumn Session; Education and Freedom of Debate.

Bookman.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 6d. Nov. 15.

The Poetry of Robert Browning. Illus. Prof. E. Dowden.

Bookman.—(America.) DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK. 25 cts. Nov.

Émile Zola. H. T. Peck.
Émile Zola's Paris. Illus. F. T. Cooper.
Conflicting Standards in French Literature. A. Schinz.
The Novels of Elizabeth Stoddard. Mary Moss.
American Caricature and Comic Art. Contd. Illus. La Touche Hancock.
Pietro Mascagni. W. E. Walter.

Canadian Magazine.—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO. 25 cts. Nov.

A Summer Holiday in the Rockies. Illus. Julia W. Henshaw.
My Bridal Trip in Southern France and Northern Italy. Illus. A. R. Carman.
Shakespeare's Use of Birds. A. King.
The Fire-Fighters of Toronto. Illus. C. L. Shaw.
The Alaskan Boundary Question. N. Patterson.

Captain.—GEORGE NEWNES. 6d. Dec.

Dick Turpin and Co. Illus. A. B. Cooper.
Dickens the Boy. Illus. W. Dexter.
The Painted Hall at Greenwich. Illus. H. S. Jeans.

Cassier's Magazine.—33, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND. 2s. 6d. Nov. 20.
Compressed Air in the Machine-Shop and Foundry. Illus. William L. Saunders.

The Multiplication of Cutting-Tools. Illus. Joseph Horner.
Electric Power in the Machine-Shop. Illus. W. M. McFarland.
Cranes for Machine-Shops. Illus. George L. Clark.
A New System of Rewarding Machine-Shop Labour. Illus. H. L. Gantt.
Portable Machine Tools. Illus. Forrest R. Jones.
Factory Depreciation. Ewing Matheson.
Progress and Education. H. F. J. Porter.
Milling Machines in the United States. Illus. Chas. S. Gingrich.
Limit Gauges in the Workshop. Illus. Wm. H. Booth.
Fire-Prevention for Machine-Shops. Albert Blauvelt.
The Question of Apprentices in the United States. E. H. Parks.
Training Apprentices in the Royal Dock Yards of Great Britain. Frank Barter.
The Trend of Machine-Tool Design. Illus. Joseph Horner.
The Quality of Product in Piece-Work. Sanford E. Thompson.
Machine-Shop Floors. Illus. Milton P. Higgins.
The Tool-Room in Modern Workshop Practice. Illus. Wm. H. Booth.
Modern Foundry Appliances. Illus. Dr. Richard Moldenke.
Cylindrical Grinding Machines. Illus. J. E. Frantz.
Heating Machine and Other Large Workshops. Henry I. Snell.

Catholic World.—23, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s. Nov.

Vindication of the Rights of the People.
The Educational Crisis in England. Rev. G. Simmons.
Bangkok; the Venice of the Far East. Illus. F. Murry.
Certain Characteristics of Dante. With Portrait. A. C. Storer.
The Ethics of George Eliot. Georgina P. Curtis.
Unitarianism and Foreign Missions. J. S.

Century Magazine.—MACMILLAN. 1s. 4d. Dec.

The Day Nurseries of New York. Illus. Lillie Hamilton French.
The Making of the Universe. Illus. J. H. Freese.
Heroism in Every-Day Life. S. Weir Mitchell.
Animals at Warrham Court. Illus. Mrs. Annie Hardcastle Knight.
Animals at Arundel Castle. Illus. C. R. Knight.
Frederick W. Robertson. With Portrait. W. T. Hewett.
The So-Called Steel Trust. H. L. Nelson.

Chambers's Journal.—47, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1s. Dec.

Archibald Constable and His Literary Friends.
A Visit to the Zimbabwe Ruins. A. Hofmeyer.
The Cecil-Hoggins Marriage; the Truth about the "Cottage-Countess."
A. O. Cooke.
The Crown Estates in London.
Famous District Libraries.
Millais and Music. W. W. Fenn.
Reminiscences of an Indian Military Police Officer. "Jungul Wallah."

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. 6d. Dec.

Sir Harry Johnston on the Uganda Protectorate. F. B.
Arctic Travelling in an Open Boat. Rev. E. J. Peck.

Contemporary Review.—HORACE MARSHALL. 2s. 6d. Dec.

St. Francis and the Twentieth Century. Paul Sabatier.
Catholicism *versus* Ultramontanism. Voces Catholicæ.
Thus Far. J. A. Spender.
A Farm in the Cantal. Mme. Mary Duclaux.
England, Russia, and Tibet. Alexander Ular.
The Russian Temperance Committees. Miss Edith Sellers.
Foreign Affairs. Dr. E. J. Dillon.
Vivisection Experiments and the Mortality Returns. Hon. Stephen Coleridge.

Cornhill Magazine.—SMITH, ELDER. 1s. Dec.

Stephen Spring Rice. Lord Welby.
A Plea for the Cape Loyalists. Miss Anna Howarth.
Prospects in the Army.
Kossuth. Sidney Low.
The Police Work of the Navy. W. J. Fletcher.
Bishop Stubbs and the Rolls Series. Rev. W. H. Hutton.

Cosmopolitan.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO. 6d. Nov.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904; One Hundred Years After.
Illus. J. M. Thurston.
German Court Beauties. Illus. F. Cunliffe-Owen.
A Modern "Game of War." Illus. J. C. O'Laughlin.
What Women like in Women. R. Pyke.
John Milton. Illus. J. Fiske.
Dangerous Occupations. Illus. S. E. Moffett.
Certain Wholesale Aspects of Man-Making. Contd. H. G. Wells.
Captains of Industry. Illus. Contd. J. H. Bridge and Others.

Critic.—PUTNAM, NEW YORK. 25 cts. Nov.

Emile Zola. Illus. W. Littlefield.
The Apotheosis of Henry James. J. P. Mowbray.
Eleonora Duse. Illus. W. Littlefield.
Literary Landmarks of New York. Illus. Contd. C. Hemstreet.
Letters and Reminiscences from Last Century. Contd.
Reviews on Reviewing; Symposium.
Pietro Mascagni. Illus. G. P. Centanini.

East and West.—21, PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 1 rupee. Nov.

On an Attitude of Mind. K. C. S. I.
Golconda. Major W. Haig.
The Proposed Mohammedan University in India. Mohammed Hayat.
Keeping Caste in England. Dr. J. Oldfield.
Bengal under the Hindus. S. Chunder Dey.
The London School of Tropical Medicine; Interview with Dr. Patrick Manson. J. D. B. Gribble.
The Christ-Ideal in the Brahmo Somaj. U. K. Gupta.
Cultivation of Indian Vernaculars. S. M. Mitra.

Educational Review.—20, HIGH HOLBORN. 1s. 8d. Nov.

Two Years' Progress in the Chicago Schools. T. A. De Weese.
A New Method of Admission to College. D. O. S. Lowell.
Mathematical Productivity in the United States. C. J. Keyser.
Oxford, Past and Present. Mary T. Blauvelt.
Shorter Time in Elementary School Work. J. M. Greenwood.
Hygiene as a Factor in Education. G. A. Soper.
Paternalism in College Athletics. W. R. Bridgman.

Educational Times.—83, FARRINGTON STREET. 6d. Dec.

The Training of Secondary Teachers.

Empire Review.—MACMILLAN. 1s. Dec.

The Kaiser and England. J. L. Bashford.
The Question of a Metric Unit; Why not an English Inch? With Diagrams.
George Moores.
The New Anglo-Chinese Treaty. H. Kopsch.
Lord Curzon in India. Caldwell Lipsett.
The Staff of an Army. Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. J. Younghusband.
The Nationalisation of Trinity College, Dublin. Rev. Robert McCheyne Edgar.
Customs of the Hausa People. Dr. T. J. Tonkin.
National Importance of Physical Training. H. F. Trippel.
Thirty Years in Australia. Ada Cambridge.
The Imperial Yeomanry. Yeomanry Officer.

Engineering Magazine.—222, STRAND. 1s. Dec.

The Panama Canal, and the Regulation of the Chagres River. Gen. Henry L. Abbott.
Foundry-Management in the New Century. Illus. R. Buchanan.
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Archiv für Soziale Gesetzgebung und Statistik.—CARL HEY-
MANN, BERLIN. 3 Mks. Hefte 5 and 6.
The Steel Strike of 1901. Prof. H. Waentig.
The New German Shipping Laws. H. Molkenbuhr.
The English Factory Acts, 1878-1901. H. W. Macrosty.
Protection of Working Women in Canton of Berne. Dr. E. Hofmann.
Deutsche Revue.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT, STUTTGART. 6 Mks.
per qr. Nov.
Reminiscences. Contd. Freiherr von Loë.
Rudolf von Bennigsen and the Secession. H. Rickert.
Gen. and Adm. von Stosch. Contd. U. von Stosch.
The Moon and Its Seas. Julius Franz.
The Campanile at Venice. F. Reuleaux.
The Architect of the Comédie Française. J. Claretie.
Epilepsy. A. Kussmaul.
The Needs of Modern Armies. Gen. Rothe.
The Polish Question in Prussia, 1828-1834; Letters by Gen. von Wrangel.
Concl. Prof. G. von Below.
Emile Zola. F. Lohé.
Dilettantism in Politics. German Diplomatist.
The Bacon-Shakespeare Question. Karl Blind.
Garibaldi. J. G. Cadolini.

Deutsche Rundschau.—GEBR. PAETEL, BERLIN. 6 Mks. per qr.
Nov.
The Emperor Frederick III. and Ed. Baeyer, 1846-1848. Emma Ribbeck.
Biarritz; a Bismarck Study. R. Fester.
The Mythical and the Historical Walther. Concl. K. Burdach.
Hippolyte Taine. E. Platthoff-Lejeune.
Mount Athos. Concl. R. Lindau.
Arnold Böcklin. A. Frey.
The Imperial Idea in America. W. von Schierbrand.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Annales de Géographie.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 4 frs. Nov. 15.
The Antarctic Regions. Maurice Zimmermann.
The Rhone of the Jura Mountains. H. Douxami.
The Physical Geography of Algeria. With Map. Augustin Bernard and
Emile Fichet.

Art du Théâtre.—51, RUE DES ÉCOLES, PARIS. 1 fr. 75 cts. Nov.
"La Châtelaine" by Alfred Capus. Illus. G. Deschamps.
"La Troupe Jolicoeur." Illus. A. Coquard.

Windsor Magazine.—WARD, LOCK. 1s. Dec
Solomon J. Solomon. Illus.
The Powers of the Crown in England. Illus. J. Bryce.
Wrestling. Illus. G. Hackenschmidt.
The Owl. Illus. R. B. Lodge.
The Study of Shakespeare in Small Communities. Illus. Sir Henry
Irving.
The Waste of Public Money. Illus. Ernest E. Williams.
A Pocket Burrow. Illus. H. J. Holmes.
The Remarkable Tombstones of Milan. Illus. S. L. Bensusan.

Woman at Home.—HODDER AND STOUGHTON. 1s. Dec.
Famous Portrait-Painters of the Day. Illus. Mrs. S. A. Tooley.

World's Work.—(English Edition). HEINEMANN. 1s. Dec.
The Attack on Municipal Ownership. R. Donald.
Primary Education. Dr. Macnamara.
Grave Problems in Germany. *World's Work* Correspondent in Berlin.
President Roosevelt's Triumph and His Future. *World's Work* Corre-
spondent in Washington.
A London Board School. Illus.
The Race for South American Trade. Illus. Major Martin Hume.
James C. Stewart; a Yankee Boss in England. With Portrait.
Should We abandon the Mediterranean? With Map. Sir W. Laird
Clowes.
The Atlantic Combine.
Football; the Game and the Business. Old Player.
How British Trade is Handicapped. Sir C. Furness.
Liberalism in the Twentieth Century. A. Hoare.
Music and Mechanism. G. C. Ashton Jonson.
Life Assurance and Civilisation.
New Jersey; the Home of the Trusts. Illus. S. MacReynolds.

Yale Review.—EDWARD ARNOLD. 75 cts. Nov.
The Report of the Industrial Commission:
Labour. R. T. Ely.
Transportation. H. C. Adams.
Agriculture. L. H. Bailey.
Taxation. C. C. Plehn.
Trusts. M. H. Robinson.
The Anthracite Conflict. P. Roberts.

Young Man.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. Dec.
Christmas with Celebrities. Illus. F. Carruthers Gould.
Dr. Clifford as I know Him. Illus. One of His "Boys."
Sir Edward Russell; Interview. With Portrait. J. Macleay.

Young Woman.—HORACE MARSHALL. 3d. Dec.
Mrs. Campbell Praed; Interview. Illus. A. F. White.

Kunstgewerbeblatt.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 1 Mk. Nov.
Arts and Crafts at the Düsseldorf Exhibition. Illus. A. L. Plehn.
Monatsschrift für Stadt und Land.—MARTIN WARNECK, BERLIN.
3 Mks. per qr. Nov.
Modern Theosophy. J. Steinbeck.
The Religious Movement. M. von Nathusius.
Spanish Protestantism and the Inquisition in the Sixteenth Century. Dr.
A. W. Hunzinger.

Sozialistische Monatshefte.—BREITSTR. 2, BERLIN. 50 Pf. Nov.
Insurance against Unemployment. P. Umbreit.
Parties and Classes. E. Bernstein.
The Social-Democratic Press and Trade Unions. H. Peus.
Comitism and Marxism. Dr. C. von Kelles-Kraus.
Modern Theories of Race. F. Hertz.
Ricarda Huch. R. Classen.

Ueber Land und Meer.—DEUTSCHE VERLAGS-ANSTALT. 1 Mk.
Heft 4.
The Ahr Valley. Illus. J. R. Haarhaus.
Görlitz. Illus. A. Schmidt.
The French Academy. Dr. K. Schirmacher.
Emile Zola. Illus. G. Hoff.

Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst.—E. A. SEEMANN, LEIPZIG. 10 Mks.
per ann. Nov.
Art in England. Contd. Illus. H. Muthesius.
"The Sentinel" by Karl Fabritius in Rome. Illus. S. Müller.
Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft.—BREITKOPF
UND HAERTL, LEIPZIG. 10 Mks. per ann. Nov.
The Sheffield Festival. Otto Lessmann.
Mozart's "Zaide" at Vienna. R. Hirschfeld.

Annales des Sciences Politiques.—FÉLIX ALCAN, PARIS. 3 frs. 50 cts.
Nov.
The Financial Administration of Railways in France. Gabriel Louis
Jaray.
The New Local Government in Ireland. G. Lecarpentier.
Mines and Metallurgy in Russia. Joseph Wilhelm.
The Caisses des Depots et Consignations. Gilbert Flandin.

Association Catholique.—14, RUE DE L'ABBAYE, PARIS. 2 frs. Nov.
The Labour Congress at Cologne. Léon de Seihac.
Socialist Mistakes. H. Cetty.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—HACHETTE. 20s. per ann. Nov.
The Last Works of Victor Hugo. Paul Stapfer.
France of Yesterday, 1871-1873. Contd. Alphonse Bertrand.
Nicolas Andreievitch Rimsky-Korsakov. Concl. Michel Delines.
Anti-Alcoholism in the French Army. Capt. H. de Malleray.

Correspondant.—31, RUE SAINT-GUILLAUME, PARIS. 2 frs. 50 c.
Nov. 10.
Comte de Montalembert. Cardinal Gibbons.
The Martinique Eruption. A. de Lapparent.
The Future of the French Congregations. Henri Joly.
The Training of Military Officers in France. General Bourelly.
The Surveillance of Private Institutions. Louis Rivière.
The Army of the Hundred Days. L. de Lanzac de Laborie.
The Hunting of the Duc d'Anmale at Chantilly. Donatien Levesque.

Nov. 25.
The Lessons of the German Kulturkampf. René Lavollée.
Christine Trivulzio de Belgiojoso. Comte J. Grabinski.
Divorce in Fiction and Drama. Henry Bordeaux.
The Play and the Customs under the Restoration. Concl. Charles Marc
des Granges.
Are Microbes Useful? Louis Delmas.
"Miramar de Majorque" by Gaston Vuillier. Édouard Trogan.

Fol et Vie.—85, AVENUE D'ORLÉANS, PARIS. 10 frs. per ann. Nov. 1.
Calvinism. J. L. Pierson.
Liberalism in Russia. Mme. Ward de Charrière.

Nov. 16.
Swedish Literature. Klara Johanson.
Journal des Économistes.—14, RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS. 3 frs. 50 c.
Nov. 15.

Trusts and Industrial Syndicates in England. Arthur Raffalovich.
T. C. Elder on Municipalism. Daniel Bellet.
The Agricultural Movement. L. Grandeau.

Mercure de France.—15, RUE DE L'ÉCHAUDÉ ST. GERMAIN, PARIS.
2 frs. Nov.
German Influence in Philosophy and Literature. Jacques Morland.
Emile Zola. Pierre Quillard.
Mme. Clara Viebig. Henri Albert.

Minerva.—4, RUE LE GOFF, PARIS. 2 frs. Nov. 1.

Georges Forster, 1789-1794. Arthur Chuquet.
The Golden Legend. André Baudrillart.
In Spain. Concl. Georges Lainé.
Balzac and His Editors. Henri d'Almeras.

Nov. 15.
Balzac. Paul Bourget.
Georges Forster, 1789-1794. Contd. Arthur Chuquet.
Gustave Moreau. Louis Dimier.

Nouvelle Revue.—HACHETTE. 55 frs. per ann. Nov. 1.

The Condition of the Miner. Ernest Laut.
France's Colonial Relations. Jules Gleize.
The Two Vice-Rectors of the Paris University. Albert-Emile Sorel.
The Two Empires. P. Hamelle.
A Napoleon Anniversary. Le Fiorentino.

Nov. 15.
The Fight with Crime. Arthur Raffalovich.
Balzac at Home. Félicien Pascal.
The Imperial Guard. H. Couderc de Saint-Chamant.
Martinique and Atlantis. Marcel Dumoret.
Games of Old France. Louis Frédéric Sauvage.

Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales.—19, RUE BONAPARTE,

PARIS. 1 fr. Nov. 1.
The Future of Tunis. Henri Pensa.
The Work of the French in West Africa.
The Colonial Conference in England. René Moreux.

Nov. 15.
Affairs in Siam.
France and Siam. E. Peyralbe.
The Région de l'Amour River. Paul Labbé.

Réforme Sociale.—54, RUE DE SEINE, PARIS. 1 fr. Nov. 1.
Depopulation in France. Henry Clément.
Corruption in French Institutions. Henry Joly.

Nov. 16.
The Young Clergy and Their Social Studies.
The Teaching of History. Franz Funck Brentano.

La Revue.—12, AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS. 1 fr. Nov. 1.
France and England. Jean Finot.
The Pendulum of the Pantheon. Camille Flammarion.
Louis XVI. and the Days of October, 1789. Baron André de Maricourt.
Labour in French Art. Illus. Camille Maclair.
Melomaniac Animals. Henri Coupin.
The Literary Movement in England. Jean Jussieu.
The Discovery of the Microbe and of the Serum of Coqueluch. Dr.
Merckx.

Nov. 15.
The Psychology of Passion. Camille Mélinand.
France and England. Concl. Jean Finot.
The Supposed Inferiority of Women. J. Novicow.
Parasitism or Atavism. Prof. Cesare Lombroso and Dr. Max Nordau.
Marriage and Maternity in French Fiction. Henry Bérenger.

Revue Blanche.—23, BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS, PARIS. 1 fr. Nov. 1
Bettina Brentano, Goethe, and Beethoven. Martial Douel.
Lamarck. Félix Le Dantec.

Nov. 15.
Clerical Government. Alfredo Nicoforo.

Revue Chrétienne.—11, AVENUE DE L'OBSERVATOIRE, PARIS.
2 frs. Nov. 1.
Liberty in Instruction. Frank Puaux.
Auguste Sabatier. J. E. Roberty.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—HACHETTE. 62 frs. per ann. Nov. 1.
Plots and the Police. Gilbert Augustin-Thierry.
Some Letters of Prosper Mérimée.
The Franco-Siamese Treaty. Myre de Villiers.
The Sahara and the Trans-Saharan Railways. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu.
Collectivist Tendencies. Adolphe Prins.

Nov. 15.
Plots and the Police. Contd. Gilbert Augustin-Thierry.
German Old Age Pensions. Charles Le Cour Grandmaison.
Recollections of My Captivity (1870). Gen. Zurlinden.
Oliver Cromwell and His Government of "Saints." Augustin Filon.
A New Biography of Dickens. T. de Wyzewa.

Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.—92, RUE DE LA
VICTOIRE, PARIS. 2 frs. Nov.

Hawaii. G.-N. Tricoche.
The Franco-Siamese Treaty. With Maps. G. Demanche.
The Development of Kaou-Tchou. With Maps. J. Servigny.
The Mines of Alaskan Yukon. Paul Barré.

Revue Générale.—16, RUE TREURENBERG, BRUSSELS. 12 frs. per ann.
Nov.

Molière and the Bourgeoisie. Concl. Henri Davignon.
Reflections on Contemporary France. Contd. Henri Primbault.
Bourget's "L'Étape." Eugène Gilbert.

Revue Internationale de Sociologie.—16, RUE SOUFFLOT, PARIS.
18 frs. per ann. Nov.

The National Spirit of the French and German Races in Alsace. Werner
Wittich.
The Criminology of the Collectivists. Raoul de la Grasserie.

Revue Métaphysique et de Morale.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS.
3 frs. Nov.

The Sentiment of Moral Obligation. F. Rauh.
The Psychology of a Concept. Henri Piéron.
Ontology. F. M.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—76, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES, PARIS.
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The Petition of the Bishops. R. S.
The End of the Republic. Mgr. Justin Fèvre.
Père Aubry and the Reform of Ecclesiastical Studies. Contd. Mgr. Justin
Fèvre.

Nov. 15.
The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Christian Doctrine.
R. P. At.

The Centenary of Dupanloup. Mgr. Justin Fèvre.
Père Aubry and the Reform of Ecclesiastical Studies. Contd. Mgr. Justin
Fèvre.

Revue de Paris.—UNWIN. 60 frs. per ann. Nov. 1.

Early Recollections. Judith Gautier.
Bulgaria and Macedonia. Georges Gaulis.
The French Naval Manœuvres of 1902. X. X. X.
The Simplon. Charles Loiseau.

Nov. 15.
Recollections of a Bad Education. Ernest Lavisse.
The New Mahdi. Hugues Le Roux.
Anton Tchekoff. Ivan Strannik.
Napoleon and the Military Vocation. Pierre Conard.
France and Siam. Victor Bérard.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS.
3 frs. Nov. 10.

The Franco-Siamese Conflict and the Treaty of Oct. 3, 1893. Un Ancien
Ministre.
Syndicates and the Penal Law. Prof. P. Pic.
Ten Years of Russian Finance. A. Raffalovich.

Revue Socialiste.—77, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS. 1 fr. 50 c. Nov.
Anti-Clerical Politics and Socialism. Edouard Berth.
Emile Zola. Pierre Boz.
The Socialist Congress at Munich. J.-G. Prod'Homme.
War Poetry of the Nineteenth Century. Albert Livet.

Revue Universelle.—17, RUE MONTFARNASSE, PARIS. 75 c.
Nov. 1.

Émile Zola the Man. Illus. H. Castets.
Émile Zola from the Anthropological Point of View. Dr. P. Poirier.
Realism according to Émile Zola.
The Work of Émile Zola. M. G. Pellissier and Jean d'Udine.

Nov. 15.
Volcanic Eruptions in the Antilles. Illus. A. Robin.

Revue Universitaire.—5, RUE DE MÉZIÈRES, PARIS. 10 frs. per ann.
Nov. 15.

The Teaching of Living Languages after the New Programmes. J. Firmery.
The Teaching of Languages in Germany. Prof. René Pichon and Charles
Schweitzer.

Université Catholique.—25, RUE DU PLAT, LYON. 11 frs. per half-
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The Idea of Force in 1902. Abbé Delfour.
Victor Hugo. Concl. A. Rochette.
Charles Chesnelong. Contd. M. de Marcy.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica.—VIA DI RIPETTA 246, ROME. 20 frs. per ann. Nov. 1.

Triumphant Immorality.
Decorative Art at the Turin Exhibition.
Recent Studies in the Origins of the Roman Church. Nov. 15.

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The French Bishops and Liberty.
The Law against the Religious Associations.

Emporium.—BERGAMO. Nov.
Early Flemish Art at Bruges. Illus. P. Buschmann.
Renaissance Tombs at Florence. Illus. G. Mesnil.
Emile Zola. Illus.
Wireless Telegraphy. F. S. de Brazza.

Nuova Antologia.—VIA S. VITALE 7, ROME. 46 frs. per ann. Nov.

The Mercantile Dominion of the Seas. L. Luzzatti.
The Play and the Public in Italy. E. A. Butti.
J. H. Rosny. With Portrait. Laura Gropallo.
Maria Konopnicka. With Portrait. Maria Rygier.
The Inventor of the Modern Compass. F. Forener.
Italy and the International Movement against Duelling. F. Crispolti. Nov. 16.

An Exhausted Nation. Maggiorino Ferraris.
Benjamin Kidd. Prof. A. Loria.
Transport and Wealth. R. Cappelli.
Elementary Schools. M. de Cristoforis.

THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

Ciudad de Dios.—REAL MONASTERIO DEL ESCORIAL, MADRID. Nov. 15.
The Education Problem. Teodoro Rodriguez.
Pindar and Greek Lyrics. B. Hompanera.
Church and State. P. Angel R. Lemos.

España Moderna.—CUESTO DE SANTO DOMINGO 16, MADRID. 40 pesetas per ann. Nov.

The Functions of the King in a Constitutional Monarchy. Adolfo Posada.
The Lie: Political. Eloy L. Andre.

Nuestro Tiempo.—FUENCARRAL 114, MADRID. 24 frs. per ann.
Emile Zola. Juan Sentierra.
The Defence of our Coasts. J. de la Llave.
Frederic Rubor and His Work. Salvador Canals.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift.—LUZAC. 1s. 8d. Nov.
Concerning Etching and Engraving. Illus. Ph. Zilcken.
Prof. B. J. Stokvis. With Portrait. Dr. E. C. van Leersum.

De Gids.—LUZAC. 3s. Nov.
Helping Java in Her Poverty. Mr. C. Th. van Deventer.
Charles Hall's Cry on Behalf of Labour. H. P. G. Quack.
The Battle-Field of Sedan. Anna Eker.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Dagby.—FREDRIKA-BREMER SOCIETY, STOCKHOLM. Nos. 12, 13, and 14.
Women and the Purity Movement. Marie Michelet.
Woman's Rights Meeting in Christiania. Lotten Dahlgren.
The Matron's Mission in the Modern Hospital.

Kringsjaa.—CHRISTIANIA. 2 kr. per qr. Nov. 15.
The Autumn Art Exhibition. L. H. B.

Läsning för Folket.—STOCKHOLM. No. 3.
The Norwegian Fiords and Fisheries. Arvid Kempe.
In North Caucasus. Gunnar Andersson.
Iceland: the Country and its People.

Nordisk Tidskrift.—LETTERSTEDT SOCIETY, STOCKHOLM. 10 kr. per ann. No. 6.
Sociology. Brædo Morgonstjerne.
How Words Die Out. A. Noreen.
On Folk-Songs. Just Biög.

THE RUSSIAN MAGAZINES.

Istoricheskii Vlastnik.—ST. PETERSBURG. A. S. SUVORIN. Nov.
Recollections of the Rising of 1863. S. S. Orlicky.
The Artistic Life of Moscow in the Seventies. I. N. Zakharin.
The Censure at the Time of the Great Reforms. Contd. N. A. Engellhardt.

A Pilgrimage to Palestine. Contd. I. P. Yuvacheff.
Alaska under the United States. E. N. Matrosov.

Mir Bozhi.—ST. PETERSBURG, RAZIZZHAYA. 7s. Nov.
The Antique Tragedy. I. Annonsky.
An International Library of Mathematics and Natural Science. A. Famintsin.
Metemich and His Time. Kh. G. Insarof.
N. V. Gogol. N. Kotlyarevsky.

Sketches of the History of Russian Culture. Contd. P. Miliukoff.

Russki Vlastnik.—ST. PETERSBURG, NEVSKI 136. Nov.
The Idyls of Vladimir Solovieff. N. Engellhardt.
Polish Problems. B. Istomin.

Gaetano Negi. With Portrait. M. Scherillo.
The Municipalisation of Public Services. P. Bertolini.
The Southern Problem. S. Sannino.

Rassegna Nazionale.—VIA GINO-CUPPONI, FLORENCE. 30 frs. per ann. Nov. 1.

The Synthesis of the Reign of Humbert I. P. Giacosa.
The Latest Doctrine concerning Savonarola. A. Gherra di.
Australia: A Paradise of Labour. T. Minelli.
Italy and the Church in the Holy Land. E. A. Foperti.

Rivista Moderna.—VIA MILANO 37, ROME. Nov. 15.
Jerusalem, Rome, Paris, and St. Petersburg. X. X. X.
F. Buonarroti; An Impenitent Conspirator. E. del Ce-ro.

Rivista Musicale Italiana.—FRATELLI BOCCA, TURIN. L. 4. 50 No. 4.

Scandinavian Music in the Nineteenth Century. A. Soubies.
Laura Guidicioni Luchasini and Emilio de' Cavalieri. A. Sobri.
Louis Niedermeyer. H. Kling.
Rameau. Contd. M. Brenet.
The Education of the Italian Musicians. L. Torchi.
The Mascagni-Lico di Pesaro Question. N. Tabanelli.

Rivista per le Signorine.—GENOA. Nov.
G. Marradi. E. Zoccoli.
A Philological School for Women at Milan. S. Ricci.

Vita Internazionale.—MILAN. Nov. 22.
War and Peace in the Nineteenth Century. E. T. Moneta.
The Redemption of Woman. Jacques Novikov.

Revista Contemporanea.—CALLE DE PIZARRO 17 MADRID. Nov. 15.
Predominance of Semitic Elements in the Biscayan Dialects. F. Fernandez y Gonzalez.
The Modern Spanish Drama. Pedro Gonzalez-Blanco.
Church and Convent of San Diego in Valladolid. J. O. R.
Illustrious Spaniards in the Philippines. J. Roca de Togores.

Revista Portuguesa.—RUA NOVA DO ALMADA 74, LISBON. 15 frs. per ann. No. 61.

Penal Transportation and Colonisation. Silva Telles.
The German Colonies. Carlos Singelmann.
The Azores: To Which Part of the World Should They Belong?

Vragen des Tijds.—LUZAC. 1s. 6d. Nov.

The Conflict of Interests between Communities and Landowners. K. Reyne.
Extracts from Hogendorp's Papers. Dr. H. Brugmans.

Woord en Beeld.—ERVEN F. BOHN, HAARLEM. 16s. per ann. Nov.
The Wajang-Orang: a Javanese Dance. Illus. Sastro Prowo.
C. Bisschop, Musician. With Portrait. H. Doorman.

Nordisk Universitets Tidskrift.—GOTHENBURG. No. 4.
Norse Archaeology in the Swedish High Schools. E. Wrangel.
The Students' Home at Copenhagen. Kund Heiberg.
Women at the Helsingfors University. Edv. Hjelt.

Social Tidskrift.—G. H. VON KOCH, STOCKHOLM. No. 6.
Social Education. Edv. Laurent.
The Alcohol Question. Ernst Liljedal.
Art and the People. Carl Appel.
The Right of Co-operative Societies to Trade with Non-Members. Jakob Petterson.

The Co-operative Movement in Finland. Hedvig Gebhard.

Varia.—STOCKHOLM. Kr. 6.50 per ann. Nov.
Do. Manuel P. Y. Bedoya. With Portrait.
Sofdeborg. Illus. E. D. G.
Gluck as Operatic Reformer. Illus. A. N.
Betty Nansen. With Portraits. Nils P. Svensson.
Herman Bang. With Portrait. David Sprengel.
From Sarah (Mdm. Bernhardt) to Olympia. Illus. Don Diego.

Travel Notes in Macedonia. P. D.
Freemasonry in France. S. Burnashev.
S. A. Rachinsky. V. Liaskovsky.

Russkoe Bagatstvo.—ST. PETERSBURG, SPASSKAYA I BACKAVAYA. Oct. 31.

Rudolph Stammler and His Theory of Social Monism. N. G. idarof.
Peasant Agriculture in Theory and Practice. Concl. A. V. Pieshektonof.
Recollections of the Kara-Conk Settlement. V. K.
Rudolph Virchow. V. V. Lunk-vitch.
Emile Zola. N. E. Kudrin.

Vlastnik Yevropul.—ST. PETERSBURG, GALERNAYA 20. Nov.
American Impressions. F. F. Martens.
Turkish Life in France. N. Gutyar.
Russian China. Concl. A. Khvostof.
Prince V. A. Tchekassky. A. O. Koni.

SECOND CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT OF THE "REVIEW OF REVIEWS."

(December 15th, 1902.)

THE number of books published at this season overtakes the industry of the Reviewer, and I have no room to notice half of them. All that I can do is to notice some of those which have been sent in which may be suitable as Christmas presents for their permanent value or temporary interest, and to append a list of the most notable books published in London in November. I have attempted a rough classification according to the subject of the book noticed, which may, perhaps, be helpful to those who are racking their brains as to what they should choose for Christmas presents this year.

FOR COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.

Mr. Rider Haggard has done good service to England and the English by devoting two years to making a survey of "Rural England."* He did not go further north than Yorkshire, but he has visited twenty-seven counties, and gives us the result of his labours in these two excellently-printed, excellently got-up volumes, illustrated with a series of maps which are quite unique. Unlike other maps, they contain a great deal of information as to the size of farms in the various districts, and such other information as can be printed in the narrow compass of a county map. Mr. Haggard largely adopted the method of the interview, and his interview with General Booth, for instance, concerning colonisation, is apparently stenographic. This was a sympathetic interview, for at its close Mr. Haggard was delighted to find himself in absolute accord with General Booth, both as to the greatness of the evil resulting from the desertion of the country by the rural population, and his earnest desire to check this exodus in the interests of the nation.

It is impossible to attempt anything like a review of Mr. Haggard's twelve hundred pages. His book is monumental. Its pages will convey to future generations a lifelike picture of England at the beginning of the twentieth century. The best thing I can do with the space at my disposal is to summarise the recommendations, which, as the result of his observations, Mr. Haggard makes for remedying the evil, the extent of which he finds to be literally appalling. I am glad to see that Mr. Haggard resolutely tramples under foot the delusion cherished in so many quarters, notably by the newspaper which sent him on his journeys, that anything can be hoped for from Protection. Mr. Haggard tells his agricultural friends quite frankly that Protection is one of those things which could only be introduced after civil war. Two generations nurtured on Free Trade would not go back to the dear loaf without a struggle in which blood would flow. He therefore wisely confines his attention to practical remedies. Of these, that to which he attaches the most importance is the immediate establishment of an agricultural post, as a branch of the present Post-Office, on the lines of the existing parcels post. The agricultural post would carry packages up to a weight of 100 lb., all classes of agricultural goods, including milk and churns, to be conveyed by the said post at the lowest rates that are found possible without loss to the country. He contemplates a further development of this post when traction trains could be established which would deal with goods in bulk, collecting them at the local receiving station, and delivering them at the large

towns. He thinks this could be done at a cost 75 per cent. less than the rates commonly charged by the English railways.

Mr. Haggard's other proposals are as follows: "First, the extension of the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act. Secondly, a loan of five millions by the Government to co-operative societies working under the control of the Board of Agriculture, one half to be for co-operative credit societies, and the other half for establishing creameries and butteries. Thirdly, the readjustment of the incidence of local taxation, so as to equalise its incidence between real and personal property. At present eighty-two per cent. of the rates fall upon the owners and occupiers of real property. Fourthly, to abolish copyhold tenure and cheapen land transfer. Fifthly, to greatly strengthen the powers and position of the Board of Agriculture and its President. Mr. Haggard also suggests that we should take a leaf from the book of our colonies, and free agricultural children from school attendance when their labour is most wanted, letting them make up for it by increased attendance in winter time. He laments that the British farmer is so very conservative and individualistic that he refuses to profit by the experience of his neighbours, and looks with great distrust upon all proposals for the adoption of co-operation. Mr. Haggard mentions, as an amusing illustration of the suspicion and prejudice of the farmers, that he found great difficulty in convincing many of them that he could possibly have any motive in seeking information beyond that of putting money into his own pocket. One worthy, however, went one better, and quite satisfied himself that Mr. Haggard's sole object in travelling all over the country was to secure for himself an unlimited supply of free drinks!

The book is admirably illustrated, and will take a permanent place in the indispensable library books of the English.

"FISHING AND SHOOTING," by Sydney Buxton, M.P. (John Murray, 10s. 6d. net, illustrated).—This is simply a delightful book. If Mr. Buxton could make his political speeches as interesting as he makes his sketches of shooting and fishing he would be the most popular speaker in the House of Commons. In this volume he gives a series of twenty-four charming essays, beautifully illustrated by reproductions of old prints and sketches of modern sport, which even those who detest the massacre of driven birds cannot refrain from reading. Mr. Buxton writes with the whole-hearted enthusiasm of a boy who feels that the catching of a fish is more important than the prevention of a war, and the bringing down of your bird as important as turning out a Ministry. His pages glow with a genuine love for Nature, and few more acceptable gift-books could be named for anyone who belongs to the large class which has not yet emancipated itself from the aboriginal delight in the cruel joy of sport.

* "Rural England: Being an account of Agricultural and Social Researches Carried out in the Years 1901-1902." By H. Rider Haggard. In Two Volumes, with twenty-three maps, and seventy-five illustrations from photographs. Longmans, Green and Co., 1,227 pages, 36s. net.)

"AN OFFICER'S LETTERS TO HIS WIFE DURING THE CRIMEAN WAR," by his daughter, Mrs. W. J. Tait (Elliot Stock, 452 pp., 6s.).—These letters, which are preceded by a short biography of the writer, were addressed by General Sir Richard Dennis Kelly, K.C.B., to his wife during the Crimean War. General Kelly, "the O'Kelly of Mucklon, County Galway," seems to have been a very attractive character, and his letters give a very pleasant picture of family affection and religious faith. While in command, as Colonel Kelly, of the trenches before Sevastopol he was wounded and taken prisoner by the Russians, his life being saved by a Polish officer. Colonel Kelly wrote frequently of the kindness he received during his five months' captivity. His later life was partly spent in India, where he took a prominent part in suppressing the Mutiny.

Sir Horace Rumbold's "REMINISCENCES OF A DIPLOMATIST" (published by Edwin Arnold, 25s.), may be recommended as a good gift book to people in the circles from which Diplomats are taken. Sir Horace Rumbold enjoyed himself very much as a young man when he was beginning his diplomatic career, and in his old age garrulously gossips not unpleasantly concerning those whom he met in olden days.

"MOTHER EARTH," a Sentimental Comedy, by Frances Harrod (Heinemann, 325 pp., 6s. net).—This story is a tale of a country gentleman in reduced circumstances, who, with his sister, devoted himself to the cultivation of the land on an island off the coast of Wales. To them enters a millionaire, fabulously wealthy, and a beautiful daughter, with whom the agricultural-minded country gentleman falls in love at first sight and ultimately marries. But before this happy consummation was reached the sister nearly spoiled everything by her endeavour to urge her brother to marry a girl whose fortune would enable them to overcome all their difficulties and avoid the dreaded sale of part of the land. Ultimately he proposes and is accepted, and is haunted by the dread that everyone would believe that he had only proposed to the girl for her money. The millionaire loses all his money and learns the rapture of cultivating land himself. On the eve of the wedding-day the heroine sends her lover away when he tells her in an interview that he only wished to marry her for her money, which was not true. Ultimately they come together again, and all ends in the approved method. It is a very pretty story suffused with the influence of the bounteous Mother Earth drowsing in the sunshine.

FOR OLD HARROVIANS.

Rev. the Hon. W. E. Bowen has written a charming memoir of his uncle, Edward Bowen, the famous House-master and Poet Laureate of Harrow. It gives a picture of an original and whole-hearted Englishman, who devoted his life to the teaching of schoolboys, but who, at the same time, had a wide outlook upon the world at large, a keen interest both in morals and in politics, and who was, moreover, the author of many delightful songs and verses. In the book the story of his life fills 260 pages; the remaining 140 pages contain essays, "The Influence of Scenery on National Character," "The Force of Habit," "Modern War," "Public Schools and Universities," and "The Commune of Paris." At the end of the book are printed all his songs and verses, beginning with the famous Harrow School song, of which I quote the first verse:—

Forty years on, when afar and asunder
Parted are those who are singing to-day,
When you look back, and forgetfully wonder
What you were like in your work and your play.

Then, it may be, there will often come o'er you
Glimpses of notes like the catch of a song—
Visions of boyhood shall float then before you,
Echoes of dreamland shall bear them along.

Follow up! Follow up! Follow up! Follow up!
Till the field ring again and again
With the tramp of the twenty-two men,
Follow up! Follow up!

The book is published by Longmans and Co., price 12s. 6d.

FOR LONDONERS.

A very handsome present for Londoners who are interested in London are the late Sir Walter Besant's books on London, published by Chatto and Windus, dealing with East London, London, Westminster and South London. They are copiously illustrated and published in cloth at 7s. 6d.

For ex-gaolbirds like myself, and for all persons, whether they are judges, barristers, witnesses, jurors or spectators who have assisted at the Old Bailey, no more acceptable present can be imagined than the handsomely illustrated volume entitled "THE OLD BAILEY AND NEWGATE" by Charles Gordon (published by T. Fisher Unwin, 21s. net). It would also be a good present for anyone who is interested in the fast vanishing historical buildings of the city.

"HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN LONDON."*—London is fortunate in her historians. After Sir Walter Besant's London books, probably no book on London has been issued so interesting to the general reader as this volume of Mrs. E. T. Cook's in Messrs. Macmillan's "Highways and Byways" Series. Mrs. Cook is a delightful Rambler in the great city. She traces for us the beginnings of London; she shows us how much the Thames has contributed to make London what it is; and points out to us the interests and the beauties of the City. Special chapters deal with St. Paul's, the Tower, Southwark, the Inns of Court, Westminster, Kensington and Chelsea, Bloomsbury; and there is, of course, plenty of information about the churches and other important buildings. The rest of the book is devoted to the people, etc., the East and the West, theatrical and foreign London, the shops and markets, the galleries, museums, and collections, historic houses, the parks, and the like, and there is a chapter on the general architecture of London. Mrs. Cook rightly considers the history of London the history of the whole civilised world. Imperial Rome did not shine with so great a lustre, nor did the Cæsars rule over such an all-embracing empire. And it is the river more than anything else that has made London. The river gives London its important geographical position, it lends a picturesqueness to the scenery on every side, and more than anything else the river front recalls the history of the past. The grey and grimy colour gives the buildings a venerable aspect, and the unexpected quiet and secluded byways and green spots behind the narrow and often crooked streets give London a special charm:—

The colouring of London (writes Mrs. Cook) is a thing peculiar to itself; it requires to be specially studied, even by painters whose eyes are trained to observation. Its wonderful atmospheric effects have been only more or less recently recognised by them. Very few artists have rendered thoroughly the strange, cold light of the London streets; cold, yet suffused by an underlying glow, by a warmth of colour, hardly at first guessed by the spectator.

The cold, pearly greyness of winter, the blue mist of spring, the silvery haze of summer, the orange sunsets of autumn, when

* "Highways and Byways in London," by Mrs. E. T. Cook. (Macmillan, 480 pp. 6s.)

the dim sun sinks in the fog like a gigantic red fireball—all, in turn, have their charm. The artist's fault is that he nearly always paints London scenes too cold, too joyless. The faint blue-grey mist of the great city often gives to London scenes something of the quality of dissolving views. Seldom is a vista perfectly clear; rather does it often suggest a vague intensity of misty glory.

The illustrations are by Hugh Thomson and F. L. Griggs.

FOR PRO-BOERS AND HONEST JINGOES.

A capital present either for good pro-Boers or for honest jingoes is Mr. E. B. Rose's "TRUTH ABOUT THE TRANSVAAL"—a record of facts based upon twelve years' residence in the country. Mr. Rose was, at one time, president of the Witwatersrand Mine Employees and Mechanics Union. The book has been revised by Mr. Smuts, the Transvaal State Attorney. In the 360 closely printed pages Mr. Rose tells the truth about the origin of the war with an intimate knowledge of the whole matter. He accompanies his book with a translation of the *Grund-Wet*, or Constitutional law of the South African Republic, and embodies in his text many of the documents which are absolutely necessary for an intelligent comprehension of the points at issue. Mr. Rose would hardly claim to be impartial, for his animus against Mr. Rhodes is undisguised. Of Mr. Chamberlain's policy he says, "One really despairs of ever being able adequately to describe it, it requires the pen of a Carlyle to do it justice." The book is published at 3s. 6d., and is indispensable if only as a corrective of the sophistries of Mr. E. T. Cook or the special pleading of Sir J. P. Fitzpatrick.

"WHO SHALL COMMAND THE HEART?"—This is the fourth part of Mr. Edward Carpenter's poem "Towards Democracy." I call it a poem because it can hardly be said to be prose, and there is much genuine poetry in it, but in some parts it is more defiantly prosaic than Walt Whitman. This line can hardly be said to be poetry:—

And here again a big-chinned, flabby French youth with a suppressed boil on his neck.

It occurs in the piece entitled "Monte Carlo." The poem upon Empire is admirable, as, indeed, are many of the poems. For Mr. Carpenter has the courage to say things that no other man can say, and says them boldly and strongly. It begins:—

O England, fooled and blind,
Come look, if but a moment, on yourself!

And ask yourself the searching question straight,
How out of such roots shall a strong nation grow?

The heart is dying down,
Withering within the body; and the veins
Are choked with yellow dirt.
And this thing cries for Empire!

Cries out to give her blessings to the world!
And even while she cries
Stand Ireland and India at her doors
In rags and famine.

There are other poems of transcendent merit despite their form. The piece entitled "The Babe" is the finest piece on conjugal love written in this generation.

This war has produced an enormous mass of writing in prose, but it has yielded, so far, very little poetry. It seems to have blasted the muse of Rudyard Kipling, for he has not written a single verse, that will live, on the war from beginning to end, unless his jingle about "the muddled oafs" and "flannelled fools" may save one of his

lines from oblivion. As for the other bards of the war upon the British side, their performances have been as contemptible as the theme of their muse was detestable. After all, it is not surprising that the lyre of the bard should give forth harsh dissonance when it is struck by those who wish to commemorate the heroic exploits of a war waged by 400,000 against 70,000. Poets in every age have sung the praises of Leonidas and his Spartans, but the exploits of Xerxes and his million barbarians have not been the source of much poetic inspiration. It is, therefore, not surprising that the real poems of the war—poems which will live—have been written in praise of those burghers who fought and died for the independence of their country. Those who doubt this should buy the shilling volume of verses issued by the New Age Press, entitled "SONGS OF THE VELDT, and other Poems." These songs are written by many authors, mostly anonymous, some of whom lived in Cape Town, while others are from the pen of an American bard, Bertram Shadwell by name, while the third section are from various authors, chiefly English. One and all are instinct of the passion for freedom, and many of them have a lilt and a go which is likely to make them live long after all the details of the carnage in South Africa are forgotten. The "Songs of the Veldt" ought to have a wide circulation, and many of the pieces lend themselves admirably to recitation. Just at present, and for a few months longer, it is possible that any reciter who ventures to declaim "The Rebel of the Veldt," or "De Wet, De Wet," might probably excite some opposition, but the war fever is dying down, and the heroes of the Boer War of Independence will be the only men who will be permanently remembered even in England. For the few who fight the good fight against the many, and the patriots who dare to die for their Fatherland, are the only men whom the human race holds in everlasting remembrance.

PRESENTS FOR PARENTS.

SCIENTIFIC PHRENOLOGY.—Some months ago I reviewed Dr. Bernard Hollander's book on "The Mental Function of the Brain," which was noteworthy as a recognition of the value of phrenology by an orthodox practitioner. Dr. Hollander has now followed this up by writing an excellently illustrated and very interesting book entitled "SCIENTIFIC PHRENOLOGY" (Grant Richards, 6s.). In it he states very forcibly the advantage of phrenology as a guide to parents in deciding the education of their children. I am glad to learn that Dr. Hollander has hopes of founding an institute for the study of phrenology, for the building and endowment of which he desires to raise the sum of £100,000; towards this there has already been promised the donation of £10,000 from a munificent North Country gentleman who believes in phrenology. I sincerely hope that Dr. Hollander may succeed in raising the sum.

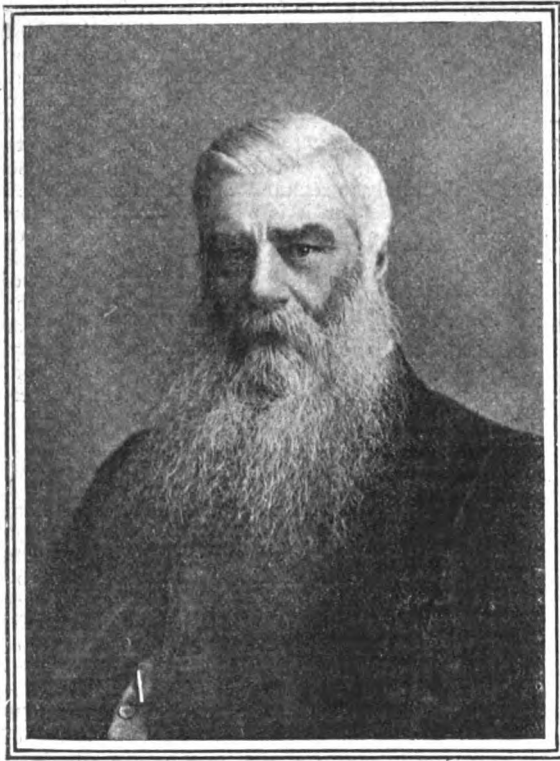
Another book on phrenology reached me this last month; it is entitled "EVOLUTION AND PHRENOLOGY," by Mr. Alfred T. Story (Fowler and Co., 3s. 6d. net, 123 pp.). I am glad to notice the appearance of these books, if only because it indicates the revival of a science which, according to Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace, has been one of the most neglected of all the sciences, although it is one of the most deserving to be studied.

The Modern Medical Publishing Company, which last month sent us "Ebhard's Will-power," published in November a small book by P. M. Heubner entitled "PERPETUAL HEALTH; OR, HOW TO SECURE A NEW LEASE OF LIFE." It is chiefly devoted to an exposition of the

Cantani-Schroth method of treating disease. The Schroth method consists of curing patients who are suffering from gout and similar diseases by subjecting them for a few days to the intolerable torture of thirst. The patient is fed upon dry crusts and is not allowed to drink anything whatever for three days. On the third or fourth day he may drink a pint of light white wine, after which he must again thirst for three or four days. Most people would break down after trying this drastic method, and therefore Dr. Heubner suggests the Cantani system, which is less severe, and brings about the same results.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Among boys' books those of Mr. Henty have long held a leading position. In the last quarter of a century this indefatigable boys' novelist has produced no fewer than



The late Mr. Henty.

seventy stories. Mr. Henty died last month; hence it is with somewhat melancholy feelings I call attention to his latest, which will also be his last book, "WITH LORD KITCHENER IN THE SOUDAN" (Blackie and Sons, 6s.). It is a story of Kitchener's campaign against the Khalifa. Mr. Henty was an enthusiastic admirer of Kitchener, and he throws into the form of a story the incidents of the march on Khartoum, illustrating it by a plan of the battle of Atbara and a map of the Soudan, together with other pictures. War stories are not exactly the best kind of literature with which to stimulate the imagination of British boys, but those who do not agree with me in this will probably enjoy the last tale of the prolific storyteller.

"THE FROZEN TREASURE," by C. Dudley Lampen (S.P.C.K., 2s. 6d.), tells of the finding by a Scotch whaler's crew of a treasure hidden on an island off the north of Russia, where it had been left by some shipwrecked sailors in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

"THE BOYS OF SPARTAN HOUSE SCHOOL," by Frederick Harrison (S.P.C.K., 3s. 6d.).—A story of four chums who were educated at a school which aimed at making them self-reliant and brave. The boys leave school to go for a cruise in the East Indies to search for a rare butterfly, and there encounter many adventures.

"THE NEW PUPIL," a school story, by Raymond Jacerus (Macmillan and Co.), is a brightly written tale of a motherless English girl sent by her father, in Italy, to a school in England. Her education and her manners had both been somewhat neglected. The difficulties she went through and conquered are well described.

In his new book, "THE KING'S AGENT," Mr. Arthur Patersen deals with the adventures of Karl Brownker, secret agent to King William III., and confidential adviser to this monarch. The rivalry between the King and the Duke of Marlborough is well described, and during the entire work Karl Brownker is endeavouring to entangle the Duke in some conspiracy or other, often, it must be confessed, for his own ends rather than for those of his master the King. An exciting tale, well told. (Heinemann, 6s.)

Children will find, in "THE ADVENTURES OF BARON MUNCHAUSEN," adapted by Doris Hayman (Dean and Son, 2s. 6d.), a delightful book for the holiday season, and all of them who have not already made acquaintance with the delightful Baron with his incredible tales will have a great treat before them.

"A BRAVE LITTLE COUSIN," by Bessie Marchant (Mrs. J. A. Canfort). (S.P.C.K.)—An interesting tale, suitable either for girls or boys. The scene is laid in Queensland, and describes the thrilling adventures of "the brave little cousin," one Ursula, an orphan girl, who goes to a sheep and cattle station in New Zealand, where she performs many marvellous exploits, the story of which makes very good reading.

"WAVES AND RIPPLES IN WATER, AIR, AND ÆTHER," by J. A. Fleming, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, pp. 299).—This is a collection of Mr. Fleming's Christmas Lectures delivered to children at the Royal Institution. The study of the principles of wave-motion is necessary to everyone who would gain a notion of the physical sciences; but wave-motion as set forth in most text-books is a highly technical subject, and Mr. Fleming's lectures explain it more lucidly than we have seen anywhere else. The book would make a good Christmas gift for children of an inquiring turn of mind, particularly as it explains how to make many interesting and novel experiments.

"A MYSTERY OF ST. RULE'S," by Ethel F. Heddle (Blackie and Son, 366 pp., illustrated, 6s.).—The scene of this very charming story is laid in the dignified atmosphere of St. Andrews. The mystery is the disappearance of a diamond of great value, which introduces a coil of events skilfully worked out.

"IN FLORA'S REALM" is a popularly written, copiously illustrated volume, written by Edward Step and published by Nelson at 3s. 6d. It is a pleasant introduction to botany for young people.

THE SHAKESPEARE STORY BOOK.—Shakespeare for children under twelve, and in many cases under fourteen, is practically written in Greek. The little folks seldom read plays, and still more seldom Elizabethan plays. Hitherto their only knowledge of

Shakespeare has been gained from the tales of Charles and Mary Lamb, whose "Tales from Shakespeare" have enjoyed a monopoly, which is now almost for the first time resolutely invaded. Mary Macleod has written, and Gordon Browne has illustrated, a new Shakespeare story book, to which Mr. Sidney Lee has written an introduction. It is published in a very handsome volume by Wells Gardner, Darton, and Co. Miss Macleod has dealt with five tragedies, nine comedies, and two other plays, "Cymbeline" and "A Winter's Tale." The Lambs dealt with fourteen comedies and six tragedies. Both the Lambs and Miss Macleod have left out the historical dramas, "Love's Labour's Lost," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Troilus and Cressida," and "Titus Andronicus." Miss Macleod omits "Coriolanus" and "Julius Cæsar." It was a bold venture of Miss Macleod to challenge the hitherto unquestioned monopoly of the Lambs. But Mr. Sidney Lee, in his introduction, makes out a very good case to justify Miss Macleod's bold enterprise. Charles Lamb only did six of the plays, and Mary Lamb did the rest, and did them in a fashion which left much to be desired. As Mr. Lee says, they often trace a story too faintly and imperfectly to recall Shakespeare's own image. To tell "Twelfth Night," and make no allusion to Malvolio; to omit Jaques, Touchstone, and Audrey from "As You Like It," and merely to refer to the inimitable Bottom in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" as a nameless, sleeping clown who has lost his way in the wood—these are things which may well have encouraged Miss Macleod to produce her Shakespeare Story Book. It is impossible, in the brief space at my disposal, to enter upon any critical comparison of the work of Miss Macleod and Mary Lamb. An intelligent child who has read both versions is the only critic whose opinion is worth anything, and so far I have had no opportunity of putting it to this test. What I have seen of it, however, justifies the belief that the newcomer would not come off second-best in such a comparison. Miss Macleod writes with intelligence and sympathy. While always telling the story with spirit, she has never allowed her paraphrase to stray beyond her text, nor has she followed the fatally easy method of making wholesale omissions of some of the most distinctive incidents and characters in Shakespeare's plays.

BOOKS IN SERIES AND SETS.

THE NEW VOLUME OF THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. Vol. VII. (Adam and Charles Black.)—This volume (Mos—Pre), published on November 25th, makes the thirty-first of the complete edition. It opens with a prefatory essay by Mr. Frederick Greenwood on "The Influence of Commerce on International Conflict." "Commerce prospers in reliance on war; war is everywhere pledged to commerce: and the old order reigneth still" is the unprepossessing keynote of Mr. Greenwood's disquisition; and his conclusion is that we should acknowledge to ourselves the unregenerate character of international relations and act accordingly. It seems to us that Mr. Greenwood's arguments in this respect are based upon the uneconomic fallacy which is now so prevalent that international competition is in any way an inimical element in international relations. The theory that one nation can ruin another by selling it goods cheaper than the buyer can produce them is at the base of it all; and if Mr. Greenwood adopted this theory in dealing with his tailor and bootmaker, he would have to go as naked as the "beasts" whose "universal law" he declares is the basis of international relations. Of the ordinary contents of the volume the

articles on Newspapers are perhaps the most interesting to the general reader. Mr. Alfred Harmsworth writes on "The Halfpenny Press," and informs us incidentally that the halfpenny newspaper dates from the sixteenth century, and had its origin in Venice.

"THE TEMPLE," and "A PRIEST TO THE TEMPLE," by George Herbert, form the latest addition to the charming half-crown series called "The Cloister Library," issued by Messrs. J. M. Dent and Co. (310 pp.). The poems included under the general title of "The Temple" are well known, but its prose counterpart, "A Priest to the Temple," is not so familiar, and it was a happy idea to include it in the present volume. A list of words used in the text, which require explanation, and a table of dates of the chief events of George Herbert's life, complete the volume.

Those who think as much of the appearance as of the intrinsic value of books, but do not wish to go to too great expense, would do well to look at Messrs. Methuen's little Biography Series, of which "ERASMUS" has just been published. It contains 226 pages. It is illustrated, and contains not only a good account of Erasmus and his writings, but the bibliography of all his works. The other volumes of the series deal with Dante, Savonarola, John Howard, Sir Walter Raleigh, Alfred Lord Tennyson, Goethe, Wellington, Canning, Lord Chatham.

"THE PAPAL MONARCHY," by William Barry, D.D. (T. Fisher Unwin, 435 pp., 5s.).—This is the fifty-eighth volume of "The Story of the Nations Series." The series began with "Rome," and, as all roads lead to the Eternal City, apparently all series must return there. The present volume, however, does not deal with the Rome of the Cæsars, save in so far as it shows the origin of Papal rule, but only with the Papal Monarchy, and then only as a monarchy, and not as a religious system. The volume, like its predecessors, is admirably illustrated; it contains two maps, a list of the Popes from St. Peter to Leo. XIII., and an index.

A useful present at 1s. is the CENTURY ATLAS, published by Messrs. Newnes. A capital present for those who are forming a library is the Newnes' Library of Useful Volumes, published at 1s. a volume. The last volume is "A STORY OF THE EMPIRE," by Mr. E. Salmon.

FICTION.

Mary Cholmondeley has written a good story in "MOTH AND RUST." There are not more than half a dozen characters, but all are so clearly drawn that they stand before us as if they were being looked at through a stereoscope. It is a story of two love affairs, one of which ends happily and the other does not. The central incident is a fatal promise given by Janet—a beautiful girl, who promised a dying friend to burn the letters in a locked cabinet which would have compromised her reputation and revealed to her husband that he was not the father of her child. She made Janet swear that she would never tell anyone that she had burned anything. Janet burned the letters, and was discovered in the act by three witnesses. She kept her dead friend's secret, but an I.O.U. given by her brother to her friend's wife, who was a moneylender, was missing, and she was accused of having burned it. She denied that she had burned anything. The result was the breaking off of her engagement and the ruin of her life. Afterwards, of course, the I.O.U. was discovered, but the mischief was done. The character of Janet is wonderfully portrayed, and so also are the characters of Van Brunt, the African millionaire, and Ann, his wife. The story really, as the title suggests, turns upon the contrast between the fate of

two women. One laid up her treasure on earth, where Moth and Rust doth corrupt, and so lost it all; while the other, being faithful to a high ideal, refused a millionaire, and did not admit her love until she believed he had lost all his money. It is a clever story, and well worth reading.

"THE MASTER OF HADLOW," by Herbert Loraine (Stock, 242 pp. 6s.).—Mr. Hadlow, being thwarted in love in his youth by a stern parent who happens to be his uncle, resolves to bring both to his feet. With grim determination he makes a fortune, builds a town, and attains his end. The Master of Hadlow is not exactly a lovable hero, despite his success.

"MRS. CRADDOCK," by William Somerset Maugham (Heinemann and Co., 373 pp. 6s.).—A sketch of the lives of two people who married in haste and repented at leisure. Its tone is somewhat cynical.

"THE DREAM AND THE MAN," Mrs. Baillie Reynolds. (John Murray, 264 pp. 2s. 6d.).—A story romantic in the extreme, but full of dainty touches. The clairvoyant part is vouched for, as true and trustworthy witnesses are said to be forthcoming. "The 'Girl' is a lady who, when the story opens, is starving. A lawyer induces her to consent to a legal marriage with one of his clients on the understanding that no real union shall take place. The results are never disastrous, though perilously near disaster, and the story ends happily enough.

There is no contemporary author who writes in such vivid and interesting fashion about the sea as Mr. Frank Bullen. His many admirers will be glad to be reminded that Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton have published a new story by him entitled "THE WHALEMAN'S WIFE" (6s.), in which Mr. Bullen's many experiences on the sea are employed as a setting for a story of adventure.

"BEHIND THE GRANITE GATEWAY," by W. Scott King (Hodder and Stoughton, 3s. 6d.).—This novel is written with the purpose of showing the evils of the present method of treating criminals. Headley Devonport, a man of fine qualities, is convicted of a crime for which he is only legally responsible, and the book describes his deterioration to a state of madness from the effects of the benumbing silence and routine of prison life. The romance is supplied by the consistent devotion of a woman; the story ends happily by Devonport's restoration to health and his resolve to devote time and means for the benefit of those whom he considers his fellow-victims.

"ONE'S WOMENKIND," by Louis Zangwill (Heinemann, 361 pp., 6s.).—The opening of this book promises well, but leaves one at the end with a sense of keen disappointment. It is a character study of a man who starts life with very high ideals, but his womenkind seem to prevent him from making any of his ideals realities.

"TALES ABOUT TEMPERAMENTS," by John Oliver Hobbes (T. Fisher Unwin, 158 pp., 2s. 6d.).—This little volume contains two clever short stories, a fascinating fairy tale, and two plays. The stories are powerful studies of unattractive temperaments.

FOR MOTORISTS.

If anyone wants to give a book as a present to an enthusiastic motorist—and they are all enthusiastic—he can hardly do better than give him Mr. Rhys Jenkins' handsomely illustrated volume entitled "MOTOR CARS" (T. Fisher Unwin, 21s. net, 372 pp.). Mr. Jenkins begins at the beginning. He devotes one hundred pages to the history of the various attempts which have been made to

supply mechanical power to carriages. Some of the earlier illustrations are very odd. He then proceeds to examine the various descriptions of motors that are in use at the present time. He devotes a chapter to the discussion of guard-brakes and horse-power. For touring purposes and long distance travelling there can be no doubt as to the merits of the petrol car, but for short journeys which have to be constantly broken the electrical or steam cars are the best. The volume is well indexed, and will make a very handsome contribution to the motorist's library.

Another book that should be added to that library is Mr. S. R. Bottone's "IGNITION DEVICES FOR GAS AND PETROL MOTORS" (G. Pitman, 2s. 6d. net, 92 pp.). It is too technical for any one but a practical motorist who understands. It has a frontispiece—a picture of the King's twenty-two horse-power Daimler motor-car.

FOR RELIGIOUS PEOPLE.

Among the books which may be specially mentioned as good for presents to ministers of religion by their church officers and friends are "MY LIFE WORK," by Samuel Smith, M.P., a bulky volume of over 600 pages, published at only 5s. by Hodder and Stoughton, and the "LIFE AND WORK OF URIJAH REES THOMAS," by his brother, D. M. Thomas (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d., pp. 521). Both are biographies of good men and true, who, through good repute and ill, bore steady testimony to the faith that was in them. Mr. Smith is still with us. Urijah R. Thomas, the famous Congregational minister of Bristol, is here no more. The story of their lives is an encouragement and an inspiration to all workers for the good of their fellow-men. It is such men who make nations great. The books are full of interesting matter, and the price is very low.

"CANON BARNETT, WARDEN OF TOYNBEE HALL," by W. Francis Aitken (W. S. Partridge and Co., 168 pp., 1s. 6d.).—An interesting and well-written account of the life of Canon Barnett and his work at Toynbee Hall.

Nowadays, when even the Nonconformist Protestants are discovering that nothing is more necessary for the present time than a new St. Francis, many will gladly welcome the appearance of "THE MIRROR OF PERFECTION," which is a record of St. Francis of Assisi, ascribed to his companion, Brother Léo of Assisi. It has been translated by Constance, Countess De La Warr, and published by Burns and Oates, 5s., 185 pp. It is an admirable Christmas present for all whose hearts are moved with sympathy for suffering and love for their fellow-men.

"SEVENTEEN SUFFOLK MARTYRS." (Ipswich: Smiths, Suitall Press, 2s. 6d.).—This is an interesting book written by a lady, Nina Frances Layard, with an introduction by the Rev. Canon Garratt. It is a good book to give to Protestants who wish to be reminded of those Saints of God in East Anglia who suffered to the death rather than submit to the Church of Rome. It may also be good for anyone who is sufficiently broad-minded to rejoice in human heroism defiant of death, even in a cause with which they may not sympathise. But although Miss Layard writes well, the book had better not be given as a Christmas present to any Roman Catholic.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are innumerable Christmas books published this year, as every year, but there is only one book that I have come across devoted to Christmas itself, and that is the very interesting book of W. F. Dawson, on "CHRISTMAS: ITS ORIGIN AND ASSOCIATIONS." It is

an attempt, and on the whole a very successful attempt, to depict by pen and pencil the historical events and festive celebrations of Christmas time, from the birth of Christ down to the present day. It contains a mass of matter, historical and pictorial, which has been accumulated from many sources, and which it is very convenient and interesting to have within two covers. It is in more respects than one the Christmas book of the year. It is published by Elliot Stock, 10s. 6d. net, 376 pp.; it is very copiously indexed.

"PHOTOGRAMS OF THE YEAR FOR 1902." (Dawbarn and Ward, 3s. net.)—This admirable annual, which was first issued in 1895, is one of the cheapest and most interesting picture-books of the year. It contains twenty-eight pages of practical advice by the editor to "Would-be Picture Makers." It is a survey of an art which has now become international.

The name of few artists is so familiar to the public as that of Louis Wain, who is painter-in-ordinary to her Majesty Queen Pussy. As there is a cat in nearly every house, "LOUIS WAIN'S ANNUAL," which is full of pictures of cats and kittens, should find a wide welcome from all, excepting those who, like Lord Roberts, have an instinctive aversion to Pussy. The Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, who will face with nerve a hostile army in battle array, trembles and turns pale if suddenly confronted by a cat.

"FAVOURITE RECITATIONS OF FAVOURITE ACTORS" is the title of a selection of pieces in prose and verse which have been chosen by the most distinguished actors, actresses and reciters of Great Britain and the United States. There are twenty-two of them. They begin with Sir Henry Irving, who selects "Eugene Aram's Dream," and ends with Mr. Edward Compton, who sends half a dozen of his favourites. The selection is edited by P. C. Standing, to whom is due the merit of the idea, and published by T. C. and E. C. Jack at 2s. 6d. net. The selection will probably become a great favourite.

"THE 'DAILY MAIL' YEAR-BOOK FOR 1903" contains an immense mass of condensed information, printed in small but clear type, and explained in such a way as to be easily accessible, and set out and illustrated in the most effective fashion. The commercial section contains the facts bearing upon our international position as a manufacturing and industrial power. It is admirably put together. The only pity is that the type should be so small that it is practically unreadable without glasses by anyone whose eyes are a little worn.

FOR THOSE WHO LOVE THEIR FELLOW-MEN.

The Housing Question is one of such ever increasing importance, and the condition of hundreds and thousands of our fellow-men and women who are crowded together in foul kennels is so deplorable that every good citizen should rejoice to have as a Christmas present a book which promises to show him some way of escape from the nightmare of the slums. Therefore I have great pleasure in recommending a new book, just published by the *Clarion* Press, entitled "BRITISH HOMES"—a study of the Empire's heart disease. It is written by Mr. George Haw, a member of the staff of the *Daily News* and author of "No Room to Live" and "To-Day's Work," both of which have passed into a second edition. Mr. Haw is a very intelligent man. He has studied the subject closely, and his book is one that might well be read and thought over this Christmas time. It ought to have had an index, but that omission, I hope, will be remedied in the second edition.

SOME LEADING PUBLICATIONS OF THE MONTH.

ESSAYS AND BELLES LETTRES.

- A Londoner's Log-Book, 1901-1902.** By the Author of "Collections and Recollections" (Smith, Elder) 5/0
 Bradley, A. C. **A Commentary on Tennyson's "In Memoriam,"** (second edition, revised) (Macmillan and Co.) net 4/6
Favourite Recitations of Favourite Actors. Edited by P. C. Standing (T. C. and E. C. Jack)
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The Vita Nuova, or New Life, of Dante Alighieri. Translated from the Italian by Frances de Mey (Bell) net 2/6

POETRY.

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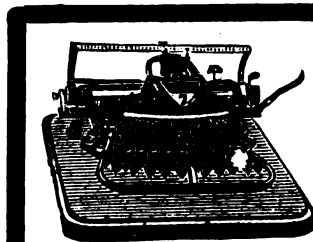
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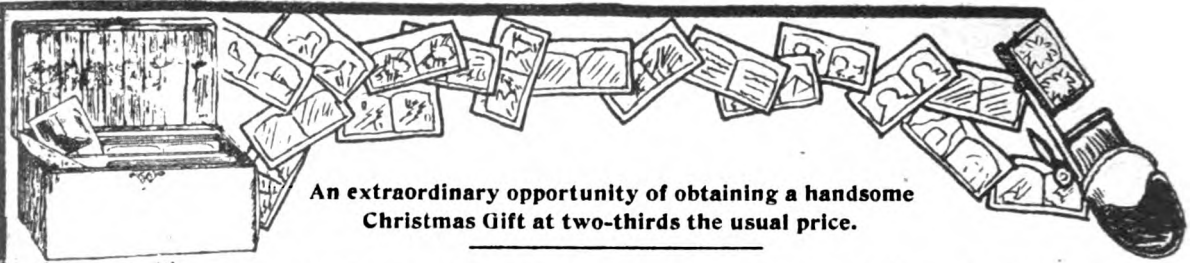
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